

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया: क्या श्रीमान यह बतलायेंगे कि रोडेशिया की तम्बाकू वहाँ के बाजारों में क्या भाव पर विक रही है और हमारे यहाँ की तम्बाकू क्या भाव पर उन्हें मिल रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अलग अलग टुर्बिनो की अलग अलग प्राइसेज हैं और उसका कोई कम्पैरिजन नहीं होता है क्योंकि उसकी क्वालिटी बिल्कुल खरीददार पर आधारित है कि किस किस का टेस्ट उनको है ।

SHRI A. D. MANI: What steps are tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh and other areas taking about the total acreage of production which is wanted in the present circumstances of the country?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH; We are giving them correct guidance that it is better to go in for low-grade Virginia tobacco rather than superior one. Otherwise the glut is there and we may have to reduce the prices of superior grade. They are taking that advice in proper light.

*144. The questioner (Shri Deokinan-dan Narayan) was absent. For answer, vide col. 1115 infra.]

दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय उपक्रम के टरबाईन का खराब होना

*145. श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया: क्या सिन्धु तन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(1) दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय उपक्रम के लिये जो टरबाईन जापान से आया था, वह कब चालू हुआ था ;

(ख) ५ मार्च, १९६४ को उक्त टरबाईन के खराब हो जाने के क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) उक्त टरबाईन बेचने वाली फर्म ने कितनी अवधि की गारंटी दी थी; और

(घ) टरबाईन की खराबी को दूर करने में इंजीनियरों के यात्रा-व्यय सहित कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ?

[-(FAILURE OF THE D.E.S.U. TURBINE

*145. SHRI V. M. CHORDIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) when the turbine brought from Japan for the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking was commissioned;

(b) what were the causes of failure of the said turbine on the 5th March, 1964;

(c) what was the period of guarantee given by the firm who sold the turbine; and

(d) what was the total expenditure incurred in removing the defect in the turbine including the travelling expenses of the engineers?]

सिन्धु तन्त्री तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० के० एल० राव): (क) से (घ) प्रपेक्षित सूचना को देना हुआ एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

दिल्ली विद्युत् संभरण उपक्रम के 'सी' बिजली केन्द्र में स्थापित ३६ मैगावाट का उत्पादन संयंत्र १० सितम्बर, १९६३ को चालू किया गया। यह संयंत्र जापान की फर्म 'मिन्सूविशी शोजी कैशा लिमिटेड (M/s. Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha Limited of Japan) द्वारा सप्लाई किया गया और लगाया गया। ३ मार्च, १९६४ को टरबाईन के बैयरिंग नं० २

† [] English translation

में कुछ "वाइब्रेशन्स" नजर आये। संयंत्र का भार जल्दी ही उतार दिया गया और उसको बिना भार के चलाया गया, तब वाइब्रेशन्स समाप्त हो गये। ४ मार्च को फिर कुछ मिनटों के लिए वाइब्रेशन्स नजर आये। ५ मार्च को दोबारा वाइब्रेशन्स हुए और ऐसा कई बार हुआ। तब संयंत्र बन्द कर दिया गया। ऐसा कहा जाता है कि वाइब्रेशन्स अलाइनमेंट में तब्दीली के कारण हुये। तब भी मित्सुबिशी शोजी कैशा लिमिटेड ने अलाइनमेंट में गड़बड़ के कारणों के बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट दिल्ली विद्युत् संचरण उपक्रम को प्रस्तुत कर दी है। रिपोर्ट का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

दिल्ली विद्युत् संचरण उपक्रम तथा सप्लायर के बीच हुए इकरार की मदों के अनुसार सप्लायर का फर्ज है कि वे उपक्रम की इच्छानुसार संयंत्र के सारे पुर्जों तथा सामग्रियों को, जो कि बायलर तथा टरबाईन के स्पेसिफिकेशनों में सम्मिलित थीं तथा जो प्राप्त करने तथा उसको वाणिज्य रूप में चालू करने के ३ वर्ष के अन्दर टूट जाये या खराब हो जाये या काम न करे, बिना अनिश्चित लागत के मरम्मत करेंगे या बदल देंगे किन्तु इसके लिये एक शर्त थी कि यह टूट फूट या खराबी उस सामग्री के साधारण चलने में हो या सामान तथा कारीगरी के दोष के कारण हो। इन मदों के अनुसार टरबाईन के नुक्स को दूर करने का खर्चा मित्सुबिशी शोजी कैशा लि० फर्म द्वारा किया जायेगा।

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

STATEMENT

The 36 MW generating plant installed in 'C' Power Station of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking was commissioned on 10th September, 1963. The plant was supplied and

[] English translation.

erected by M/s Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha Limited of Japan. Some vibrations were noticed in bearing No. 2 of the turbine on 3rd of March, 1964. The machine was immediately unloaded and operated without load when the vibrations disappeared. The vibrations were, however, noticed again on 4th March for a few minute's. Vibrations again occurred on 5th March and were persistent. The machine was then closed down. These vibrations are stated to be due to change in alignment. However, to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking M/s Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha Limited, have submitted their report on the causes of misalignment. The report is* presently under study.

In accordance with the terms of contract between the suppliers, and the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, the suppliers are under obligation to replace or repair, at the discretion of the Undertaking, free of charge to the Undertaking, all parts and equipment and material included in the specifications for boilers and turbine, which break or become defective or out of order within 3 years of the acceptance of the said equipment and placing them into commercial operation. This is subject to the condition that the breakage and defects occur in the ordinary operation of the said equipment and material, and are due to defective material and workmanship or either thereof. According to these terms the expenditure incurred on removing the defect in the turbine will be borne by M/s Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha Limited.]

श्री बिलकुमार मन्नालालजी पौरडिया:

क्या श्रीमान यह बतलायेंगे कि इस प्रश्न के भाग (डी) में जो यह पूछा गया है कि उसके लिये क्या एक्सपेंडिचर हुआ उसका उत्तर इसमें नहीं आया उसका क्या कारण

DR. K. L. RAO: There is no expenditure incurred by the DESU on account of the rectification of the defect. The entire expenditure is borne by M/s. Mitsubishi.

SHRI V. M. CHORDIA: May I know, Sir, whether it was one of the conditions in the Agreement that two persons of the company from Japan would live in Delhi and their expenses would be borne by us? May I also know whether these two persons are technical persons or administrative persons and, if they are technical persons, what is the reason that we had to call for Engineers from Japan?

DR. K. L. RAO: Sir, under the conditions of purchase two persons are maintained at their expense. We do not pay anything at all. For the warranty period of one year they are here to assist us in running this machine smoothly. We do not pay anything for them.

SHRI V. M. CHORDIA: May I know what has been stated in the report given by those persons who had come from Japan?

DR. K. L. RAO: The report is under study. They have stated one or two reasons. I am going to have discussions with them today. The matter is still under study.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Is it correct that when the turbines were originally bought, it was laid down in the specifications that the low-grade coal would be used, and that would have made considerable savings, but ever since it was commissioned the low-grade coal, the third-grade coal or the middling quality of coal was never used and only higher quality of coal was used?

DR. K. L. RAO: I would request for notice, Sir. I am not sure about the coal that is being supplied for these machines. Therefore I would like to have notice for this question.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: May I know if any basic defect has been found in the Japanese turbines which will make them useless for us?

DR. K. L. RAO: No, Sir. The main thing that has been observed in the machine is vibrations. Vibrations are allowable up to a certain limit, what we call 0-025 mm to 0-075 mm. That is the limit up to which vibrations are allowed. In this particular case these vibrations have risen from .023 to .095 and the Japanese Engineers are now saying that the upper limit is also admissible. This has still got to be discussed, whether they can raise the upper limit. If the upper limit is admissible, then there is nothing wrong. At the moment the machines are running and meeting the full load.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: May I know when these turbines are likely to be re-commissioned?

DR. K. L. RAO: Sir, from 10th April the machine is under action. It is running and meeting the full load. The load of 36 mw. has been put on the machine.

SHRI SANTOKH SINGH: Sir, it is understood that the Indian engineers have not been able to locate the vibrations in the turbines. May I know, Sir, if ever any chance has been given to the engineers and scientists of this country to take the responsibility themselves and show their worth? They have all been made to stand and watch what is happening there.

DR. K. L. RAO: What I want to submit is that the Indian engineers have not equipped themselves with the specialised knowledge pertaining to the turbines. It is up to them to acquire this knowledge, though we have some handicaps. For example, in the erection of this plant no Indian engineer was associated, and that is one of the unfortunate things.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: In view of the fact that the total installed capacity of the turbine is 36000 kw. and even at the best time more than 18000 kw. were never generated, and also in view of the fact that the cost of production with regard to the C Station is supposed to be lower than A and B, why is it that the Corporation has never functioned to its full capacity and also why is it that this is fought to be kept in reserve rather than work this at its full capacity and keep A and B in reserve?

DR. K. L. RAO: It is not correct to say that the machine has never done more than 18000 kw. On the other hand, the machine is running the full load. Even yesterday it was doing 34J mw. Sir, ever since it was commissioned it is running fairly at its full load.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know whether the visiting expenses of the Japanese Engineers would be borne by us or by the company that supplied the turbines?

DR. K. L. RAO: No money is borne by us. Complete "expenses including repairs of these are borne by the Japanese company—Mitsubishi.

विदेशी सोने का पकड़ा जाना

*१४६. श्री राम सहाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(१) स्वर्ण नियंत्रण आदेश जारी होने से अ. ल. १९६४ तक कितना विदेशी सोना भारत में पकड़ा गया; और

(२) इसमें से (१) कितना हाल में चोरी-छिपे लाया हुआ और (२) कितना स्वर्ण नियंत्रण आदेश जारी होने से पूर्व चोरी-छिपे लाया हुआ पाया गया ?

†[SEIZURE OF FOREIGN GOLD

*146. SHRI RAM SAHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foreign gold seized in India since the issue of Gold Control Order upto April, 1964; and

(b) how much of it was found to have been (i) recently smuggled and (ii) smuggled prior to the issue of Gold Control Order ?]

†[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा) : (क) १५ अप्रैल, १९६४ तक १४७८ किलोग्राम ।

(ख) चूंकि भारत में प्रवेश करने के नाकों को छोड़ कर दूसरे नाकों पर पकड़े गये सोने के चोरी-छिपे लाये जाने की तारीख का पता लगाना हमेशा सम्भव नहीं होता, इसलिए यह जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं हो सकी ।

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA): (a) 1478 Kilograms up to the 15th April, 1964.

(b) As it is not always possible to determine the date of smuggling in respect of seizures made at points other than those of entry into India, this information is not available.]

श्री राम सहाय : क्या मैं जान सकूंगा कि जब से यह गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर लागू हुआ है तब से प्रवैधानिक रूप से लोगों के कब्जे में कितना सोना पकड़ा गया है ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : यह तो मने अभी उत्तर में बताया कि १५ अप्रैल, १९६४ तक की जो जानकारी हमें है उसके जो आंकड़े हमें मिले हैं उसमें १४७८ किलोग्राम पकड़ा गया ।

† [] English translation.