

passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th October, 1982."

- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 16th October, 1982, agreed without any amendment to the Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1982, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th October, 1982."

- (iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Bill, 1982, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th October, 1982 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (v) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Customs Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill, 1982, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th October, 1982, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill".

12.20 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

TENTH REPORT

SHRI P.V.G. RAJU (Bobbili) : I beg to present the Tenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House.

12.21 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED INADEQUATE AND IRREGULAR SUPPLY OF POWER IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD (Badaun) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Energy to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"Reported inadequate and irregular supply of power during the last few weeks in different parts of the country including Rajasthan, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat resulting in losses to crops and set back to industrial production and the steps taken by the Government to improve the position."

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not record. Only the calling attention and the Minister's reply will go

on record. I have done the maximum.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL :
On a point of order, Sir....

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
When there is no subject under discussion in the House, under rules you have to take my permission to raise a point of order. I am not allowing all these points of order. There is no subject under discussion in the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As a matter of fact in Zero Hour already Hon. Members have raised many points and I have to replied to every one. And if this is the cooperation that the Opposition Members give, I am sorry. I cannot say.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, repeat what you have assured us earlier. They have not heard. You have already said that 'we have asked the matter to be inquired into, and if necessary Calling Attention will be admitted.'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already said. If you go through the proceedings, Professor, to each and every Member who raised that issue, I have said that we are ascertaining the facts. It is already there for everybody.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम वाक ब्राउट करते हैं।

[Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal and Shri Ram Vilas Paswan then left the House.]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This matter will also be looked into.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not the way. What do you want ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I want one minute, Sir. Sir, famine is a very serious thing and when we give adjournment motions, it is in all seriousness and we want that the Government should come forward not with ascertaining the matters alone, but what we want is that the Government should express concern and assure the House that they are also ascertaining the facts and very quickly they will inform the House that such things are not taking place. And if these things take place the Government should assure the House what steps they are going to take.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Government have heard what you have said.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The position is if an issue is raised by any Hon. Member, immediately all the Hon. Members, I don't know why, want that the same question should be repeated. I don't understand that. Therefore, whatever has been raised by Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty has been heard by the Government and it has also been recorded. Therefore, now we go to the next item.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not the way. I cannot allow. We cannot conduct the proceedings of the House in this way. With regard to the starvation deaths, I have already said that we will ascertain the facts.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER : I have already allowed you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, we want to condemn the Government. Starvation deaths are taking place while you are talking of productivity and all these things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Masood and Harikesh Bahadur, you can meet me.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Why should the people die of starvation ? On this we want to condemn the Government. Why should starvation deaths take place ? Mr. Bhishma Narain Singh, you should say something. We want to condemn the Government. You are also holding the responsibility as being the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. Why are they not ready to come forward ? You also read newspapers. It is not only the duty of the Opposition, it is also your duty.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already allowed you. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How can I conduct the deliberations of the House like this.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is going on talking. Don't record anything, of what he says.

*(Interruptions)***

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : Sir, I have to make a request about today's business. If you see the Order Paper, lot of important business is listed therein. If we dispense with lunch today, then there will be good progress.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is it the sense of the House to dispense with the Lunch Hour ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, he is asking only for the cancellation of the Lunch Hour, not lunch at all.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I agree to the proposal, as a sympathy to the starving people of Bihar, I am prepared to forego my lunch today.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Sir, Hon. Members have invited attention to inadequate and irregular supply of power in certain parts of the country and its impact on agriculture and industry. I appreciate the anxiety displayed by the Hon. Members and I shall attempt to present a brief picture of the performance of the power sector during the current year, as well as the prevailing situation and measures being taken to maximise power availability.

I am glad to inform Hon. Members that power generation since April this year has been practically according to target. The cumulative generation from April to September has been 65.2 billion units as against the target of 65.6 billion units. Compared with the generation during the corresponding period last year, there has been an increase of 7.8%. What is heartening is the fact that the trend of improvement in the thermal power station performance witnessed last year is continuing to be maintained. Between April and September, the thermal generation was 12.7 per cent higher than during the corresponding period last year. In terms of Plant Load Factor, this works out to 48.3% as against 44.6% in the year 1980-81 and 46.8% in the year 1981-82. I would not like to burden the Hon. Members with too many statistics but there is one other parameter which I would like to place before them. The overall energy shortage in the country came down to 8% during April-September, 1982, compared with 12.6% in 1980-81 and 10.9% in 1981-82.

Hon. Members will appreciate from the few facts which have just been stated that the power generation is maintaining a steady upward trend. It is a fact, however, that the picture is not uniform in all the regions of the country. The Southern Region has been the most comfortable during the first six months of the year with no power cuts or other restrictions most of the time. There has also been no shortage of power in the North-Eastern Region of the country. In the Northern Region, though generation went up by 12% during the first half of the year, the increase in demand for power supply to agriculture was sharp on account of the poor monsoon conditions, with the result that power cuts and restrictions became unavoidable. But these shortages are temporary in nature and are due to poor monsoon conditions and temporary increase in Demand due to agricultural requirements. The situation is improving now. The statewide position is, in Punjab and Haryana, power supply to tubewells was maintained for 10-12 hours per day on an average, but in order to be able to do so, power cuts had to be imposed on large industries. In Uttar Pradesh, the power position this year has been far better as compared to last year and the State has been able to provide 8 hours supply to agricultural pump sets. Except for staggering of load and some restrictions on power supply to certain industries, the requirements of industrial consumers has largely been met.

Rajasthan has been passing through a difficult period for the last several months. Since March when both the units of the Atomic Power Station went out of operation, the State has faced power shortage. Assistance to the tune of 100 MW was given to Rajasthan from Delhi and other neighbouring systems in order to provide some relief. However, the State had to resort to power cuts on industrial consumers in order to maximise power supply to agriculture. The storage position in the Chambal hydro system has also suffered on account of inadequate rains.

The position has slightly eased with the recommissioning of the second unit of the Atomic Power Station two weeks ago.

The Western Region which is predominantly thermal, has generally maintained a high level of performance. Even though this region did register an increase of 8.3% in power generation during the first six months of the year compared with April-September, 1981, there have been problems during certain periods arising out of multiple outages of units in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

In the Eastern region, the failure of rains in Orissa has aggravated the situation. The storage in the reservoirs of the DVC System has also been poor.

During the last two weeks, there has been, as anticipated, a decline in the power demand for agriculture. This has narrowed down the gap between supply and demand in most parts of the country. In Gujarat also, there is a temporary shortage of power.

Even though hydro generation this year is affected by the indifferent monsoon, I am confident that with the improvement in thermal generation and addition of new capacity which is projected, there will be a further improvement in the power situation in the coming months. We have set high generation targets for the thermal power stations and we are monitoring these very closely, as also the coal supply to these stations. Action has also been taken to overcome the temporary setbacks which have occurred in a few generating units during the last few weeks. We have an ambitious programme of adding 3500 MW of new generating capacity during the current year. Even though their full impact will be felt only next year, some of the units would be adding to power availability in the current year itself. Hon. Members will appreciate that, given the long gestation period of power projects, improvement in power supply

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

has necessarily to be a gradual process. We are fully conscious of the importance of power as an input to both agriculture and industry and I assure the Hon. Members that we shall do our best to maintain as high a level of power supply as possible.

श्री मोहम्मद असरार महमद : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने एक बहुत ही खूबसूरत तरीके से बयान दिया है जोकि किसी भी सूरत में सही नहीं कहा जा सकता। मंत्री जी तो कभी गांव में, किसी इन्डस्ट्रियल जगह पर नहीं गए होंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता था इनसे शायद यह सब चीजें इकट्ठा करके लायेंगे। गालियां, हम सड़कों पर खायेंगे, कारखानों में खायेंगे, मालूम नहीं कहाँ-कहाँ खायेंगे और यहां कह दिया कि सब चीज ठीक है तो मैंने जो मोशन दिया था वह एडमिट ही नहीं होना चाहिए था। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कोई भी स्टेटिस्टिक्स हो, जितनी भी इसमें होती है, मैं इस हाऊस में चैलेंज करने के लिए तैयार हूं कि कभी भी सही नहीं होती है और इस तरीके से हमें गुमराह नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि हम जगह-जगह पर जाते हैं और देखते हैं।

मंत्री जी यह बतायें कि कितनी चोरी की गई बिजली की, बिजली की चोरी है और कभी हमारे ऊपर पड़ रही है। काश्तकार से आप मिनिमम चार्जस लेते हैं और पूरी सप्लाई नहीं देते, उसका क्या रिजल्ट मिलता है काश्तकार को। इसी तरह से कारखानों में जब बिजली देते हैं, वहां पर आपके बड़े-बड़े पांच-पांच, छह-छह हजार की तन्ख्वाह वाले पैसा लेकर बिजली की चोरी कराते हैं। वहां पर देखिए कि कितने कारखाने बाकई बन्द हुए हैं, कितनों को कम मिली, कितनों को नहीं मिली।

मालूम हुआ इतना इन्क्रीज हुआ और फलां जगह से इन्क्रीज हुआ, कैसे मानिटरींग किया।

मंत्री जी यह बता दें कि किसके मानिटरींग से यह चीजें हुई क्योंकि साउथर्न एरिया में और नार्थ-इस्ट एरिया में सब ठीक है। कभी यह देखा है कि कितने ट्यूब-वैल बन्द हैं। जितने यूनिट इसमें दिखाए गए हैं क्या उसका बिलिंग हुआ है? मैं गारन्टी से कह सकता हूं कि कभी भी बिलिंग यूनिट के हिसाब से नहीं हुआ। मगर, कार्ड पर दिखला दिया कि इतने यूनिट का हमारा प्राडक्शन हुआ क्योंकि हमने बिजली दी और आइन्दा भी होता रहेगा। बजट सेशन, मानमून सेशन और इस सेशन में भी बिजली के सिलसिले में बहुत सी चर्चाएं हुईं। उन चर्चाओं के होते हुए भी यह गलत तरीके से स्टेटमेंट दिया जाता है तो मुल्क का काम कैसे चलेगा?

मंत्री जी यह कहते कि ये ये हमारी कमियां हैं और इन इन तरीकों से हम इनको दूर करेंगे तो कुछ सन्तोष होता और हम भी समझते कि कुछ उम्मीद है कि बिजली ठीक से मिलने लगेगी। यह तो ऐसे ही है जैसे गैस का मामला चल रहा है। उसी तरह से पावर का भी चल रहा है। न पावर ठीक है और न गैस। किसी जगह ठीक है तो वह हमें बताएं और समझाएं।

क्या आपने कोई मानिटरींग की व्यवस्था की है या यह पता लगाने की कोशिश की गई है कि बिजली की जो चोरी घाज हो रही है वह चाहे इंडस्ट्रीज के द्वारा हो रही हो, या ट्यूबवैल्व के जरिये से और चाहे दूसरे तरीकों से वह कितनी हो रही है? क्या आपने यह पता लगाया है कि डिमांड कितनी

है और कितनी आप मीट कर रहे हैं। अभी उन्होंने कहा कि डिमांड तो कम हो गई है। हम उसको मीट कर रहे हैं। लेकिन हम समझते हैं कि डिमांड मीट नहीं हो रही है। इसका मतलब यह है कि या तो हमारा सबाल गलत है या आप गलत हैं। अब कैसे मालूम पड़े कि कौन गलत है।

क्या मंत्री महोदय ने यह जानने की कोशिश की है कि जहां जहां ट्यूबवैल लगे हैं वे काम भी कर रहे हैं या नहीं या उनको बिजली भी मिल रही है या नहीं? उत्तर प्रदेश की तो मैं कह सकता हूं, अगर आप ज्यादा सख्ती करेंगे तो उसका नतीजा उलटा होगा। मैं एक एस० ई० से बात कर रहा था। बीच में ही लाइट चली गई और रेफ्रिजरेटर ही खराब हो गया। वह जल गया। मैं यू० पी० में चेयरमैन पी० ए० सी० का था। वहां पर मैंने देखा है कि जो भी फिगरज दिए गए, जो भी स्टेटिसटिक्स दिए गए सब कागजों पर ही थे। हम आडिट आबजैक्शन पर विचार कर रहे थे और हमने पाया कि जो जानकारी दी गई कोई सही नहीं थी। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने जानने की कोशिश की है कि जहां कहा जाता है कि ट्यूबवैलज को आठ-आठ और दस-दस घण्टे बिजली दी जाती है वहां आध घण्टा भी उनको बिजली नहीं दी जाती है और पैसा पूरा ले लिया जाता है, बिल पूरी बिजली के भेज दिए जाते हैं। बिजली मिले या न मिले किसान को बिजली का पैसा देना पड़ता है किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार रही हो कम से कम उत्तर प्रदेश में तो शायद कभी भी सिंचाई के लिए आठ घण्टे बिजली सप्लाई नहीं हुई है। वहां के मुख्य मंत्री से भी मेरी बात हुई है, पावर मिनिस्टर से भी हुई है। उन्होंने माना है कि किसान को तकलीफ है। हमारे मंत्री

जी यहां कहते हैं कि आइन्दा कमी बिल्कुल नहीं रहेगी। किस आधार पर वह ऐसा कहते हैं? सौ आदमियों के मरने का मामला यहां उठा था। जिनकी सिंचाई के बगैर खेती मर गई है उनको आप कैसे संतोष दे सकेंगे? क्या उनको मंत्री महोदय कम्पेन्सेशन देंगे? जो भूखों मरेंगे, उनका क्या होगा?

क्या मंत्री महोदय तैयार हैं कि इस हाउस की एक कमेटी बना दी जाए जो देखे कि जो स्टेटिसटिक्स दिए जाते हैं वे कहां तक सही हैं और कहां तक गलत? अगर ऐसा किया जाए तो सही तस्वीर हमारे सामने आ सकती है। मैं आपकी बात मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ।

मंत्री महोदय ने कोई स्टेटिसटिक्स नहीं दिए हैं जिनसे पता चले कि कितने ट्रांसफार्मर चाहे इन्डस्ट्री से ताल्लुख रखते हों या ट्यूबवैलज से जले हैं और कितने दिनों में जले हैं। क्या उनको यह भी पता है कि कह दिया जाता है कि सामान नहीं है, इक्विपमेंट नहीं है, ट्रांसफार्मर नहीं है? क्या वह बताएंगे कि इन चीजों की कमी कितनी है और क्या कारण है कि इस कमी को दूर नहीं किया जाता है?

किसानों को रात को बिजली दी जाती है और वह भी आध घण्टे और एक घण्टे के लिए और साथ ही साथ एमरजेंसी कट जिसको कहा जाता है लगाया जाता है। एमरजेंसी एक दो तीन दिन के लिए हो सकती है रोज-रोज के लिए नहीं। आप तो कहते हैं कि हम बिजली के साधन बहुत पैदा कर रहे हैं लेकिन हम लोग तो बिजली के लिए तरस रहे हैं।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do share the anxiety and anguish that has been

expressed by my Hon. friend. But I have not said that everything is well with the Kingdom of Denmark.

AN HON. MEMBER : He said the statement is not true.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : This is India.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I said the Kingdom of Denmark, namely, electricity itself. . (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is a proverb in English, he mentioned that only.

SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD : We are in India, not in Denmark.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will ask him to say an Indian proverb.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, I am sorry to say that I may not share the criticism of my Hon. friend that the statistics that I have given are wrong. My Hon. friend has chosen to make a very bald statement, but this is based on the records that we have and if my Hon. friend can bring to my notice any particular case where the statistics I have given are wrong, I will certainly look into them, but it would not be possible for me to accept his sweeping remark that the statistics in the entirety that I have given are not correct.

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : आपकी बात मैं नहीं मानूंगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When you spoke for 12 minutes, he did not interrupt.

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : आप सुन लीजिये । जब आप कह रहे थे मैंने कुछ नहीं कहा, मैं तो सुनता रहा । आपके गुस्से की दाद देता हूं । लेकिन आपकी उम्र इतनी

बड़ी है कि आप हमको आराम से बोलने का मौका दीजिये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Shiv Shankar, follow it up in Hindi, he may keep quiet.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir let me compliment him, he understands and speaks better English than me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know that.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : My Hon. friend has referred to the theft that is committed in electricity, while it is being transmitted. And he has made a reference to the big industrialists indulging in this type of nefarious activities. He has also referred to some of the persons in the agricultural sector. Sir, the point is that we do give necessary instructions to the Electricity Boards for the purpose of proper monitoring of the transmission lines. We also give them from time to time the guidelines that they should follow. I do not say that the electricity theft is not being committed; I am not making a statement of that nature. But wherever it had been possible to detect the thefts, the Electricity Boards and their officials are directed to take necessary action in this regard.

On the question of the monitoring of this aspect, this of course is carried out by the local authorities, but they have strict instructions that in the case of this type of violations they could take certain measures even to the extent of disconnecting the electricity supply. In fact, the laws and the rules that had been framed with reference to the Electricity Supply Act do take care of these infirmities that creep in sometimes.

My Hon. friend has asked about the demand and supply position. I presume that he has only asked about

the demand and supply position of the energy with reference to this period of April and September 1982-83. Now, the position is that the demand position in this period had been 66,701 units and the supply position was 61,352 units. Thus there had been a little shortage. But one aspect which I have said in my main statement is that in 1979-80 the shortage of supply used to be 16 per cent. Now it has been reduced to 8 per cent. This by itself is an achievement. But this is not the position all over. There are certain regional imbalances. I do not rule out that in certain places the percentage of supply had been more. I have given the reasons as to why the supply could not be made, I have already given them in the main statement. There is no necessity for me again to repeat them.

My Hon. friend was particular to ask with reference to the supply of electricity to the agriculture sector in Uttar Pradesh. According to the guidelines agriculture is the sector which has got to be given the top most priority with reference to the supply of electricity. The information that has been passed on to us, which I presume to be correct notwithstanding the assertion that has been made by my Hon. friend that in this area the electricity supply has been effected to the agriculture sector at the rate of eight hours per day.

My Hon. friend has asked about the compensation whether the Government of India is prepared to pay the compensation for not being able to supply electricity. I do not think that such a question will arise. I do not think my friend is suggesting a practical course. I would certainly consider any practical course. I said that the monitoring is taking place. Had he said that it was not that intensive, perhaps, that could have been a proper statement. But I assure the House, on our part we leave no stone unturned. I have given the assurance in the main statement itself and I adhere to it.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन (बाड़मेर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहाँ पर मंत्री जी ने जो बयान दिया है, उसमें भी यह स्पष्ट किया गया है कि विद्युत की दृष्टि से राजस्थान की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय ने इसको स्पष्ट रूप से स्वीकार किया है। इसके साथ, मैं सदन को यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान में करीब पिछले 4-5 सालों से सूखा पड़ता आ रहा है और वहाँ की स्थिति अत्यन्त गम्भीर है। सूखे ने स्थिति को भयंकर से भयंकरतम कर दिया है। यदि बिजली की स्थिति में कुछ सुधार होता तो हमें फ़ैमीन से लड़ने में सुविधा मिलती और हम फ़ैमीन की समस्या काफ़ी हद तक हल कर पाते। राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट को उससे कुछ सहायता मिलती परन्तु आज वह स्थिति भी नहीं है।

केवल राजस्थान में ही नहीं, पूरे भारत-वर्ष में स्थिति आज यह है कि हम अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार बिजली का उत्पादन नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। अभी भी हमारी आवश्यकता से 8 प्रतिशत कम बिजली पैदा होती है। परन्तु राजस्थान में स्थिति यह है कि 1981-82 में आवश्यकता के अनुसार 23.6 प्रतिशत बिजली को कमी थी और 1982-83 में जैसी स्थिति की अपेक्षा की जा रही है, उसके अनुसार लगभग 40 प्रतिशत की हम एक्सपैक्टेड करते हैं, कमी होगी, वह स्थिति हमारे लिए बड़ी नाजुक स्थिति होगी। ऐसी अवस्था में राजस्थान कृषि उत्पादन और औद्योगिक उत्पादन में किस प्रकार आगे चले, हमारे सामने यह प्रश्न उत्पन्न हो गया है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सतपुड़ा में जो हमारा शेयर है सतपुड़ा में हमारा शेयर 125 मेगावाट है। इस सम्बन्ध में एनर्जी

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन]

सैक्रेटरी ने 2 अगस्त, 1982 को एक बैठक बुलाई, जिसमें हमारे अधिकारी और मध्य प्रदेश के अधिकारी उपस्थित थे। उस वक्त हमारे लिए 50 मेगावाट बिजली की सहमति दी गई थी, लेकिन वह भी हमें प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। मंत्री महोदय अपने प्रभाव को काम में लाएं और मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुला कर इस मामले का सालूशन निकालें, ताकि 125 मेगावाट का हमारा शेयर हमें मिल सके। इस सम्बन्ध में हम केन्द्र सरकार की सहायता चाहते हैं।

अणु बिजलीघर की प्रथम इकाई 4 मार्च से बिल्कुल बंद है। पहले भी वह बार-बार बंद होती थी, करीब 300 बार बंद रही और उससे हमको बहुत ही कम लाभ हुआ। दूसरी इकाई हमने कंट्री में ही तैयार की है, उसकी भी वही स्थिति है। वह 4 सितम्बर को बन्द हो गई थी। उसने चार दिन पहले कार्य शुरू किया है। वह अब चालू है या नहीं, यह भी पता नहीं है। दूसरी इकाई की क्षमता 200 मेगावाट की है, लेकिन वह 60 मेगावाट पावर दे रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रथम इकाई का कार्य कब शुरू होगा। क्या दूसरी इकाई की फाल्ट्स ठीक कर दी गई हैं और क्या वह अच्छी तरह से चल सकेगी?

सिंगरौली में हमारा हिस्सा 8.8 परसेंट है। उसका एक थर्मल प्लांट आपरेशन में आया है। उससे हमें 17 मेगावाट बिजली मिलनी चाहिए। उसमें भी 8 से 10 मेगावाट प्राप्त हो सकी है। जैसी कि सूचना है, दूसरा सेट अक्टूबर में आपरेशन में आ रहा है। उससे भी हमें 17 मेगावाट बिजली मिलनी चाहिए। इस प्रकार हमारा हिस्सा 34 मेगावाट हो जाता है।

इस बिजली को प्राप्त करने के लिए हमने आगरा से भरतपुर तक 220 के० वी० लाइन का निर्माण तीव्र गति से शुरू कर दिया है और अक्टूबर में वह पूरी हो जाएगी। वह 34 मेगावाट का हमारा हिस्सा हमें प्राप्त हो, क्या इसके लिए मंत्री महोदय हमारी मदद कर रहे हैं?

सिंगरौली में 50 परसेंट सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का रिजर्व है। आज हम भयंकर कठिनाई में हैं। हमारा औद्योगिक उत्पादन ठप्प हो गया है। स्थिति यह है कि उद्योग के लिए बिजली में 60 परसेंट की कटौती है और कृषि के लिए सिर्फ 6 घण्टे से 8 घण्टे तक बिजली मिल रही है। ऐसा भी समय आता है कि केवल 4 घण्टे बिजली मिलती है। बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर क्षेत्र में 2 घण्टे के लिए भी बिजली प्राप्त नहीं होती है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब वहां पर इस प्रकार की संकट की स्थिति है तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास सिंगरौली में जो 50 परसेन्ट रिजर्व है, उसमें से कुछ पावर देकर इस संकट को दूर करने का प्रयास करेंगे?

एशियाई खेलों के कारण भी राज्य में पावर की कटौती की गई है। राजस्थान को 80 लाख यूनिट प्रतिदिन जो पावर मिल रही थी, उसके स्थान पर 60 लाख यूनिट मिल रही है। इस कटौती से भी संकट और बढ़ेगा। मैं जानना चाहूँगा इस संकट को दूर करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने पास से तथा पड़ोसी राज्यों से सहायता लेकर राजस्थान को किस प्रकार से मदद करेगी?

नेशनल ग्रिड के सम्बन्ध में राज्याध्यक्ष कमेटी की जो रेक्मेंडेशन है उसके सम्बन्ध

में क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई है—यह भी मैं जानना चाहूँगा। क्या राज्यों के मिनिस्टर्स की कांफ्रेंस बुलाकर आप इस सम्बन्ध में जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यवाही करेंगे ? राज्याध्यक्ष कमेटी ने 45 परसेन्ट एलेक्ट्रिसिटी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट को अपनी रखने की भी सिफारिश की है ताकि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट संकटग्रस्त राज्यों की सहायता कर सके। पावर एक कान्क्रेट सब्जेक्ट है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इस सम्बन्ध में सेन्टर ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं और बैकवर्ड स्टेट्स को संकट में किस प्रकार से मदद की जायेगी ?

ग्रन्त में मेरा निवेदन है कि मलामा लिगनाइट प्लान्ट को अभी प्लानिंग कमीशन से क्लियरेंस नहीं मिला है इसलिए छठी योजना में उसको नहीं लिया गया है। हमारे यहां लिगनाइट के बहुत से भण्डार निकले हैं उनका प्रिलिमिनरी सर्वे भी हो गया है लेकिन डिटेल्ड सर्वे और एक्सप्लोरेशन के लिए राज्य सरकार ने आपसे सहायता मांगी है। उसके बाद पावर हाउस बनाने के लिए भी आपसे सहायता मांगी है। मैं जानना चाहूँगा इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या सहायता देने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my Hon. friend in the process of raising a question has made diverse observations with reference to the entire power structure in Rajasthan. So far as Rajasthan is concerned, I have explained the difficulties that were faced and I stated that since March both the units of the Atomic Power Station went out of operation as a result of which the State faced the power shortage. I have also said that assistance to the tune of 100 MW was given to Rajasthan from Delhi and other neighbouring States so that it could cater to the abject needs of the State. Because of this difficulty, I have already said

that the State had to resort to power cuts in the industrial sector in order to maximise power supply to the agricultural sector.

One aspect which I have already mentioned is that so far as the position with reference to atomic power station is concerned, it has slightly eased because of the recommissioning of the second unit.

So far as unit 1 is concerned, it is not possible for me to give firm indication as to when it would be commissioned because such information is not available from the Department of Atomic Energy.

On the question of Singrauli Power Station, Rajasthan had been getting help from this station. Arrangements have also been made to transmit to Rajasthan, the share of its power from this station.

My friend has asked the question with reference to Satpura. With reference to Satpura, the Rajasthan Chief Minister has been spoken to about the details. A meeting was also held at the Secretarial level. At that meeting which was called by my Secretary, it was decided that from Satpura 50 MW of supply should be effected to Rajasthan which has a share of 125 MW not 34 as my friend has tried to put it. Actual supply has been only 30.35 MW because of acute shortage of power in Madhya Pradesh itself. This is with reference to Satpura.

My friend has asked the question whether from Singrauli, the reserve that the Government of India has, could be transmitted to Rajasthan. That I would consider. As on today we are confronted with supply to Asiad also. I have kept it as an alternative source in a meeting; that I have myself held for that purpose. But this is a suggestion which I will certainly consider, if not today, after a couple of weeks.

[Sh. P. Shiv Shankar]

I stated earlier that we have provided the electricity to Rajasthan from different sources because of the difficult situation. I have made the position clear that 100 MW electricity supply had been effected to Rajasthan not only from Bhadrapur and Singrauli thermal stations but from certain other places also. That was done because the Asiad was a little ahead.

My friend has raised the question about the National Grid. It has already been made clear before Parliament that we shall make the regional grids effective as a first step towards a national grid which has to be gradually evolved. All States have accepted the concept of a national grid. Therefore, it should not be difficult to implement this concept gradually.

My Hon. friend has asked the question about the Palana Lignite Project. This is based on local mining of lignite in Bikaner district. Power generation proposed is 120 MW. This has been cleared by the CEA, but the Planning Commission has not given investment approval for want of funds, to Rajasthan plant, for both mining and power generation. This aspect has been taken care of.

A general question has been asked by my friend with reference to the steps taken generally with regard to improvement of power situation. I think that in some other context in this House, I had already placed the details of the units that are commissioned in 1981-82. All these details have been given—the units that are to be commissioned and which are under the rolling. I will check up. If my memory does not fail me, we have already furnished those details. If we have not furnished those details, I will make them part of the record by placing them on the Table of the House. It would not be possible for me to read out all those details because it is a very wide question that my friend has asked;

it would consume time and it is better that I lay it on the Table of the House.

These are the broad questions that my friend had raised and I am sure I have satisfied him with my answers.

13.12 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (I) NEED FOR CONSTRUCTING RAILWAY LINE FROM PATHANKOT TO KANDLA *via* BIKANER, JAISALMER AND BARMER.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): There is an imperative need to connect Pathankot with Kandla through railway line passing through Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Barmer. The following are among the compelling reasons for this project :—

1. This will be of strategic importance from the defence point of view. Jaisalmer and Barmer have got headquarters of army units and nearby Pokaran is the field firing range area. There are aerodromes at Jaisalmer and Utarlai, seven miles from Barmer.

2. This will provide a quicker mode of transport for cement, coal and other construction material needed for the construction of the Rajasthan Canal.

3. Some thirty lakh tonnes of cereals that are likely to be produced by the land that will be irrigated by the canal can be conveniently transported by the railway line.

4. This will bring into easy reach desert areas for prospecting minerals, limestone, gypsum, salt and yellow stone. Prospecting for gas and oil is also being undertaken in Jaisalmer district.