

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The "Noes" have it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the Lobbies be cleared. Lobbies have been cleared. The question is....

SHRI K. C. PANT: Before you put the question, Sir, I would request them to consider seriously what would be the consequences if extension is not granted.

श्री कदल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मुझे आप इस का जवाब देने की इजाजत देंगे ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us take it in a light-hearted manner. Let us not take it seriously. I will now put the question to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 3rd March, 1973, in respect of Orissa, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from....."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We are not pressing for a division now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is.

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 3rd March, 1973, in respect of Orissa, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 26th September, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

15.37 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. FIXATION OF MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF LOAN FOR THE ORISSA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The next Resolution also relates to the State of Orissa. Dr. K. L. Rao.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): I beg to move the following Resolution:

"WHEREAS in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 65 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (54 of 1948), the Government of Orissa has, with the approval of the Orissa Legislative Assembly, fixed under notification No. EL. IV-17/71-19127, dated the 2nd July, 1971, the maximum amount as rupees fifty crores for the purposes of sub-section (1) of the said section 65 with effect from the 2nd July, 1971;

AND WHEREAS the Orissa Legislature proposes to raise the aforesaid maximum amount to rupees seventy-five crores;

AND WHEREAS the Orissa Legislative Assembly has been dissolved;

AND WHEREAS under the Proclamation dated 3rd March, 1973, issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution, the powers of the State Legislature are exercisable by Parliament;

NOW THEREFORE, it is hereby resolved that Lok Sabha do accord approval to the proposal of the Government of Orissa to fix, under sub-section (3) of section 65 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (54 of 1948), the maximum amount as rupees seventy-five crores which the Orissa State Electricity Board may at any time have on loan under sub-section (1) of the said section 65."

This Resolution seeks to empower the Orissa State Electricity Board to raise borrowings upto Rs. 75 crores. The present limit is Rs. 50 crores. They have a large programme of electrification and transmission and they want assistance by way of more borrowings. As the Assembly there has been dissolved and the powers of the State Legislature are exercisable by Parliament, I have brought forward this Resolution to seek the approval of the House to the proposal of the Orissa Government to fix the borrowing limit of

the Orissa State Electricity Board at Rs. 75 crores.

I request that the House may approve of it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"WHEREAS in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 65 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (54 of 1948), the Government of Orissa has, with the approval of the Orissa Legislative Assembly, fixed under notification No. EL. IV-17/71-19127, dated the 2nd July, 1971, the maximum amount as rupees fifty crores for the purposes of sub-section (1) of the said section 65 with effect from the 2nd July, 1971;

AND WHEREAS the Government of Orissa proposes to raise the aforesaid maximum amount to rupees seventy-five crores;

AND WHEREAS the Orissa Legislative Assembly has been dissolved;

AND WHEREAS under the Proclamation dated 3rd March, 1973, issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution, the powers of the State Legislature are exercisable by Parliament;

NOW THEREFORE, it is hereby resolved that Lok Sabha do accord approval to the proposal of the Government of Orissa to fix, under sub-section (3) of section 65 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (54 of 1948), the maximum amount as rupees seventy-five crores which the Orissa State Electricity Board may at any time have on loan under sub-section (1) of the said section 65."

Mr. Panda.... He is not here. Mr. Kachwai.

श्री हुकूमबन्द कठशाय (मुरैना) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उस में यह कहा गया है कि वहां के बिजली विकास के लिए पहले

50 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था, लेकिन अब उस को 75 करोड़ करने जा रहे हैं - मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूं। परन्तु इस के साथ साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस का उपयोग वहां किस प्रकार से होगा, इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।

उड़ीसा एक बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ प्रान्त है और इस बात को सभी मानते हैं कि पिछले तीन सालों में वहां पर भूकाल पड़ा है। इस लिए मेरा कहना है कि बिजली अधिक से अधिक गांवों में भेजी जाय - इस बात की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय।

15.41 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADER in the Chair]

दूसरी बात - वहां पर बिजली क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की दशा बहुत दयनीय है। आप ने इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं किया है कि विकास का काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को आप क्या राहत देने जा रहे हैं। सभी राज्यों में बिजली क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए अलग अलग नियम बने हुए हैं, आप एक-से नियम बनाने की बात तो करते रहे हैं, लेकिन अभी तक आपने नहीं बनाये हैं - इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय।

मेरा यह भी कहना है कि आप जो प्रबन्ध करने जा रहे हैं, उन में काफी त्रुटियां हैं। पिछली त्रुटियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए आने वाले समय में विकास का काम कितने अच्छे ढंग से करेंगे - यह वहां की जनता को दिखाई देना चाहिए। पिछड़ा प्रान्त होने के कारण यहां पर जो सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है, वह बहुत कम है, जितना लाभ वहां के लोगों को मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल रहा है। अब केन्द्र उसको पैसा देने वाला है, वहां विधान सभा नहीं है, इस लिए इस में कोई पक्षपात नहीं होना चाहिए। यह देखा गया है कि जब चुनाव होते हैं तो बिजली की लाइनों के लिए खम्बे

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

डाल दिये जाते हैं, बॉट प्राप्त करने के लिए, लेकिन अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी हार गई तो खम्बे वापस उठा लिये जाते हैं - इस प्रकार की बात नहीं होगी चाहिए।

मैं इस का समर्थन तो करता हूँ - लेकिन वहाँ जिस प्रकार से काम चलेगा, कितने गांवों में बिजली पहुँचायी जायगी, इस के आँकड़े नहीं दिये गये हैं। आप हमें बतलायें कि कितने गांवों में बिजली लगने वाली है और कौन कौन से प्रान्तों से बिजली लाने वाले हैं तथा यह जो 75 करोड़ रुपया आप लेंगे यह किन किन मदों में कहाँ कहाँ खर्च करने वाले हैं। इन सब बातों का इस में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। आप का यह प्रस्ताव तो पास होगा, लेकिन सदन को विश्वास में ले कर बतलायें कि कितने बड़े पैमाने पर आप इस काम को करने जा रहे हैं, कितने द्यब-बैल लगेंगे, कितने गांवों को बिजली पहुँचाने वाले हैं, कितने उद्योगों को लाभ होगा, जिस से कि उन क्षेत्रों का विकास हो।

SHRI JAGANNATHA RAO (Chhatrapur): While I raise to support the resolution, I wish to make a few observations.

We are not supplied with a copy of the Progress report of the Orissa State Electricity Board for the previous years. If it had been done, we would have been in a better position to appreciate the work done by the Orissa State Electricity Board and also would be in a position to see whether the monies are properly utilised for the development of electricity in the State.

One point I would like to urge upon is that this Electricity Board is in charge of construction of electricity projects. Take for instance the Balemela project which is a joint venture with the Andhra Pradesh Government. It was started years ago. The original cost was estimated at Rs. 25 crores. Now the cost has gone up to Rs. 50 crores. I understand the Andhra Pradesh Government is not willing to pay its due share of the increased

costs. So the completion of the project is naturally delayed and delay naturally entails escalation of costs which is a national loss. This aspect has to be taken into consideration. Now, two turbines will be activated in a month or two. I was told that a Minister from Russia is expected and there will be a formal inauguration. But the state of affairs is that there are no transmission lines. Power will be generated but Orissa will not get one kilowatt of power because there are no transmission lines. We have to give power to the Andhra Pradesh Government and they have laid the transmission lines. This is poor planning. When a power project is constructed they should simultaneously take up the laying of the 220 Kva transmission lines. But that is not done. Now as it is said in the report they will start the work. Regarding the Balimela project, when I was there last week I did not see any tower being erected. There is no use starting from the other end. They should start from the side where power is generated. Nothing is done. Then with regard to irrigation schemes, the dam is completed but the channels are not constructed. This way, valuable time is lost. This poor planning has become an inherent weakness in all these projects. I request him to look into the matter. He should see that in future with commencement of power projects, and action started with regard to generation of power, simultaneously, action should also be taken for laying of the transmission lines. They could have taken the line to Jeypore which is just 30 miles away. They could connect it to the Grid. Nothing has been done.

As far as the Machkund hydel project is concerned, it is a joint venture of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. The reservoir is getting silted up and I do not know what the Joint Board is doing about it. There is no proper water storage. It gets dried up. Production of power is cut. This should be looked into. So far as the Orissa Electricity Board is concerned, it seems to be in the red now. At one time it was doing well. It has now got over-draft with State Bank worth so many lacks. It has also got from LIC and

other institutions. Also I would like to know whether the money has been utilised for the projects actually. Was it utilised for the project proper? Or, was it used for their own TA etc. or for their own ways and means position? I would like to know about that. I am not very happy with the performance of the Orissa State Electricity Board.

The Electricity Board has not placed its indents for the requirement of steel for the future years. Should they not have placed their requirements with the HSL so that this may be supplied in time? Should they not say, what they require? They did not do that. They want to purchase in the blackmarket, at such high cost, and also with so much of leakage. They should place order with HSL and over and above that if they require they could go to open market. But that is not done. I appeal to Dr. Rao to look into this matter carefully.

In the other debate which preceded this debate, it has been started that certain industries are coming up there, and licence has been granted. Licence for one aluminium plant with 30,000 tonnes capacity at Jeypore was granted. You have to calculate the cost at Jeypore where the project is to be located. It should be at no profit no loss basis. This is a big aluminium unit with 30,000 tonnes capacity which consumes bulk power. This aspect has got to be looked into. The Electricity Board has got to do the needful in the matter. I spoke to the Governor also about it. I don't think that anything has been done. For this industry land has also been acquired and the Electricity Board is unwilling to give power. If you give at eight or ten paise per kilowatt no industry could come up. There is the ferro-silicon plant in the lower division of the district. One entrepreneur has set up a plant and he is doing very well. But he is not given power. I brought this also to the notice of the Governor. I don't think that anything has been done. I request Dr. Rao to look into it. He is in overall charge of power production in the country as a whole and the responsibility must be his. He should take up the Upper Kolab and Indravathi as central

projects. The first one generates 240 M.W. of power and the second one, 600 M.W.

You please take up this in the interest of the country so that they may have a national grid.

On this occasion, I would like the Mover would like to know the performance of the Orissa State Electricity Board and also would like to have their annual reports so that we can see what is the money that is borrowed from the public and how it is utilised for the development purpose and to see also whether any portion of it is entering towards the salaries, D.A., etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have given half an hour for the discussion. You please be brief. Mr. Panda.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, for Orissa, of course, I welcome this Resolution. At the same time, I want to make a suggestion that the power to incur loan should be raised to Rs. 100 crores to the State Electricity Board.

I hope the hon. Minister will agree with me that it is necessary, specially, in view of the fact that it has 10 per cent of the power potentiality. At the all-India level, that constitutes 10 per cent of power potentiality. And therefore, for the proper utilisation of this power, it is necessary that the loan-borrowing capacity of the Board should also be raised to Rs. 100 crores. This is my first point.

Secondly, whatever may be the capacity, unless and until the corruption, misappropriation of funds and all these things prevailing in the administrative set up are eradicated, till then we cannot make any headway. So, I only bring to the notice of the hon. Minister some of the facts so that he can take care to see that effective measures are taken that these do not recur. One crore of rupees worth of machinery for the Tower from Bellimela to Rayagada could not be purchased due to faction fight between the Government Chief Engineer and the Board Chief. He said that the matter had to be resolved im-

[Shri D. K. Panda]

mediately and that this tower should be purchased. Secondly, Sir, in the Central Store of the Orissa State Electricity Board, Rs. 10 crores worth of electrical components are lying waste and unfit. Long long ago they were purchased at a time when it was necessary. Now, they have become unfit. Therefore, a probe has to be made actually to find out what is the stock and how it has become useless and how they can be utilised. They are only damaged ones. As far as the power is concerned, there is a Consultative Committee for the Orissa State Electricity Board. Shri Rajkishore Samantara is not at all connected with any electricity workers' union and I do not know why he has been taken into the Consultative Committee. There is another man also. In reply to a question in that very meeting on the 18th or 19th we found that the Chairman himself replied that there was no workcharged employee, but still, somebody who represents the workers' Union has been taken into the Committee. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to see that only the representative of the trade union, a person representing a Federation of 12 unions is taken in. So, representation to the Orissa State Electricity Employees Union should be given. At least two representations should be given on the Consultative Committee.

There is somebody there to sabotage the 132 kva line. On 7th or so we found that the S.E. had been sabotaging. Also he is a party to all these things. On his own he is entering into politics and entering into trade union activities. This is the biggest Federation representing 12 unions. We called off the strike after entering into an agreement with the Government and also the Chairman of the Board. But, still, in Cuttack and Bhubaneswar, these two to three minor unions get the support of the Superintending Engineer—this is being encouraged by him—against whom there is a charge of misappropriation of Rs. 2½ crores. Therefore, that aspect also should be looked into. With regard to shortage of funds, the Chairman of the board is taking the

plea that he is not able to implement the wage board recommendations in regard to electricity workers because of shortage of funds. We have been demanding and the workers have also been demanding, and the public also has been demanding that the private monopoly houses like the aluminium company for whom concessions and facilities are given in electricity rates should be asked to pay more. For instance, these big monopoly houses are getting electricity at the rate of 1.5 per unit. When HSL is paying 12 p. per unit, why should the board not collect more from these private capitalists, especially at a time when we are being asked to pay 28 per unit?

Therefore, I strongly demand that in order to meet the requirements, and in order to fulfil the demands of the employees, it is necessary that their participation should be ensured at the level of the consultative councils, and the wage board recommendations should be implemented, and to overcome the shortage of funds, the private monopoly houses should not be given electricity at these concessional rates.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): Dr. K. L. Rao is presiding over a department which has caused frustration among millions of people in our country. Every day, there is power shortage either in the hospital or in the consumer homes, and we are in great trouble.

Rs. 75 crores are now wanted for the Orissa State Electricity Board. Only last week, when I was attending a meeting of the district consultative committee in Orissa on how to sponsor small industries in my State, the executive engineer, electricity, came and firmly said that there could be no development because they could not supply more power. If this is the position in Orissa, I do not know what the utility will be of discussing more and more about power generation in Orissa.

Gandhiji said that we should take power to every village. I do not know, after 25 years of freedom, how far we have been successful, because in Orissa hardly a little more than 5000 villages have been

electrified. Gandhiji further wanted that the tribal areas and Scheduled Caste areas should be electrified, because without power, we cannot improve agriculture, we cannot have more agricultural production, and without power, the country cannot prosper. I have travelled hundreds and hundreds of miles in tribal areas; particularly nine districts out of 13 districts in Orissa are tribal districts. Hardly there is any power in those States. Look at the sad fate of millions of tribal people in our State who have almost lost confidence in the scheme of power generation.

Since you have limited this discussion only to half an hour, I shall deal with only one point and then conclude my speech. There is now talk of a thermal plant in Talcher in Orissa. For this thermal power plant, a few consulting engineers have submitted their tenders. I understand that three firms or parties have submitted their tenders. One firm which is in Delhi has quoted a little more than Rs. 33.63 lakhs. There is another firm in Calcutta which works in the name of Kuljian Corporation, an internationally defamed organisation, because only a few months ago, when the house of one Mr. Bhattacharjee of Calcutta was searched, currency notes worth lakhs of rupees were discovered from his house, ultimately pertaining to some black deal with Kuljian Corporation of America his was what had come out in the papers.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): What had happened to that currency?

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: We understand that it was confiscated by the CBI.

The third party is the Tatas. I submit that a lot of conspiracy is going on now among the engineers, to give it probably to the highest bidder. They are entering into some conspiracy with some consulting engineers.

The hon. Minister who is here, and who is one of the greatest exponents of power

production must go into the details and not rely on the officers of the Orissa State Electricity Board, so that the minimum tenderer and those who have experience in power generation particularly in thermal power generation get this opportunity to help the cause of Orissa.

16 Hrs.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I do not think any persuasion would be required to support this Resolution. This is a good Resolution. Rather I would require more funds to be provided for the State Electricity Board, taking into consideration the backwardness of the region in the matter of rural electrification.

In this regard, I would like to point out that Orissa is one of the States in the country which is backward in regard to electrification of villages. There are 46,616 villages out of which only 6,000 have been electrified upto March 1973, representing a coverage of 13 per cent against the all-India average of 24 per cent. In spite of this state of affairs, the performance of the Orissa State Electricity Board is far from satisfactory. I quote from a note on the activities of the different departments of the Government of Orissa during President's rule (page 5):

"In the current year, 1973-74, the target for electrification of rural villages is 3,000 against which only 80 villages have been electrified upto the end of May, 1973".

This is not a satisfactory state of affairs. We expect that there should be more zeal and more muscle added to the implementation of the programme of rural electrification.

In this connection, I would echo the sentiments of Shri Jagannath Rao that even though the Balimela power house is going to be commissioned—and the Prime Minister is going to inaugurate it—there is no transmission line. So all the power generated there will go waste. On the other hand, I find that even though it is a joint venture with Andhra Pradesh,

[Shri P. K. Dēo]

Andhra Pradesh has not paid its share but will be the beneficiary because it has already constructed transmission lines, an entire network of them.

In this regard, I would like to state that even though there are transmission lines in the other areas, because of the bad maintenance, there has been constant failure of electricity in most districts. For some reason or other, I do not know what, every Sunday there is failure for nearly 12 hours. I do not know what justification Dr. Rao can give for that.

If you look into the tariff rates for electricity in various States, that in Orissa is the highest. As for the benefit to the various areas of the State, even though the maximum electricity is generated in the Hirakud dam, most of the sub-divisional headquarters of the Sambalpur district do not get the benefit of this hydel power like Rairi Khol. They have to pay tariff on the basis of diesel generated power.

Take the case of the Hirakud project. The high tension line passes over the sub-divisional headquarters like Rairi Khol, but they do not get the benefit. On the other hand, in the coastal areas, every little pan-shop has been electrified.

Taking into consideration all these factors, I had submitted previously, and I reiterate now in front of Dr. Rao that they should give clearance to the Indravati Hydroelectric project which generates 600 mW of electricity and will irrigate 2 1/2 lakh acres of chronically drought-affected areas. I cannot understand why he should plead that the matter is *sub judice* in the Krishna-Godavari dispute. The Bodh Ghat project of Madhya Pradesh in the same Indravati valley has already been admitted in the Fifth Plan of Madhya Pradesh.

Taking into consideration all these factors, the rural electrification programme cannot progress unless we take up and fully utilise the irrigation potential of the

State; and more particularly Dr. Rao will tell you that Indravati project is a cheap project and we may be able to generate electricity at very cheap rates to serve the needs of the people. Hirakud dam is getting silted, and the span of life of that dam is getting shortened as per the analysis of the sediment data. 5.4 per cent of the total storage capacity or 19.1 per cent of the dead storage capacity has been lost during the period 1957—1971, because this is an inter-State river and in the upper reaches in M.P. sufficient anti-soil erosion work has not been done. Similarly is the Machkund project also. Before any hydro-electric project is taken up in the basin of these rivers, there should be proper contour bunding tree planting and soil conservation work and the programme would then only be successful. High priority should be given to rural electrification. If you compare the statistics of energised pumps in West Bengal and Orissa with the rest of the country, the numbers are the lowest. In Tamil Nadu the number is 2,42,189; in Maharashtra it is 1,72,000, but in Orissa it is 1800 and in West Bengal it is 5811. People are not utilising this energy to pump underground water, because the Government is not clear in its mind regarding the ceiling to be fixed in the land reform programme. They must make a distinction between land that is to be irrigated from Government sources and land to be irrigated from private sources. With these remarks I conclude and I request Dr. K. L. Rao to expedite the programme.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): I welcome the resolution moved by Dr. K. L. Rao. The Electricity Board has undertaken a vast programme of rural electrification work. The Electricity Board has now incurred a loan of Rs. 61 crores from all sources. Rs. 14 crores remained to be utilised to make a total of Rs. 75 crores. With such a programme of electrification, I was thinking that Dr. Rao would have asked for at least Rs. 100 crores so that they could have kept a margin of Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 crores for the coming year.

The tempo of electrification has very much slowed down from March, 1973. Only 80 villages have been electrified up to May this year. For 1973-74 their target was 3,000 villages. They cannot make up this target, because it will be difficult. For the Fifth Five Year Plan the programme is to electrify 3,000 villages every year. It is a good programme. But the way the Electricity Board is moving, it will not be able to complete this programme. Dr. Rao has taken keen interest in rural electrification programme and when Orissa was lagging behind, he was impressing upon the Orissa Government for the last two years to speed up that programme. He should impress upon the State Electricity Board that the work should be completed.

Recently I had gone to some areas. There are villages with more than 3,000, 4000 or 5000 population. There are certain villages which are having a population of a few hundreds which are electrified while there are many villages with a population of 5,000 or 3,000 which have not been electrified. For instance, from Sarankul to Darpanarayanpur there are more than ten villages with a population of more than 2,000. All these villages have not been electrified. Near Bhubaneswar many big villages like Madanpur and Paikrapur have not been electrified. I do not know whether smaller villages have been taken up to show in the enumeration that they have electrified so many thousands of villages. For instance, in one village I found that for the last three months the electric poles and lines are there but connection has not been given. Perhaps they are counting these villages also as those which have been electrified. I can give a specific instance. In one village, Baulasahi, even though the electric poles and lines are there for the last six months, electric connection has not been given so far. These difficulties should be removed so that the Electricity Board, which has a large programme of expansion, can reach its target. With these words, I support the Resolution.

श्री मधु लिमये (वांका) : इस प्रस्ताव में कर्ज के ऊपर पचास करोड़ की जो हदबन्दी

है उसको ये बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। इसका तो मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन 25 करोड़ में क्या होने वाला है। इनका यह प्रस्ताव इनकी कंजूसी और संकीर्णता का परिचायक है। मैं पिछले 8-9 साल से सदन में देखता आ रहा हूँ और मुझे लगता है कि ये सठिया गए हैं, कोई नई दृष्टि नहीं है, इसलिए इनको तो बर-खास्त कर देना चाहिए।

आप जानते हैं कि बिजलीकरण के कार्य-क्रमों में इससे कोई तरक्की नहीं होने वाली है। शुरू शुरू में इन में जो उत्साह था, जो गतिशीलता थी, वह अब बिल्कुल खत्म हो गई है।

डा० कैलास (बम्बई दक्षिण) : सभापति महोदय, शब्द सठिया जाना पालियामेंटरी है या नहीं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : इट मीज इट बिहेम सेनाइल ये हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं। मैं इनको अंग्रेजी में भी बता देता हूँ। आप लोग तो हिन्दी भाषी होते हुए भी अंग्रेजी में बोलते हैं।

आप जानते हैं इस वक्त उड़ीसा राज्य की फी व्यक्ति आमदनी भारत में सब से कम है। 26 साल के बाद केवल 16 प्रतिशत ग्रामों का बिजलीकरण ये कर पाए हैं यानी एक साल में एक प्रतिशत भी ये नहीं कर पाए हैं। ये राजा महाराजाओं के बारे में हमेशा छीटा-कशी करते रहते हैं। उसके बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है लेकिन 26 सालों में इन लोगों ने क्या किया है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

हमारी एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने अपनी एक रपट में अनुमान किया था कि बिजलीकरण के कामों पर यदि दो हजार करोड़ लगाया जायेगा तो जिन ग्रामों में साठ प्रतिशत से अधिक लोग रहते हैं उनका बिजलीकरण भी हम लोग कर सकते हैं और 48 लाख पम्पिंग सैटम को एनर्जाइज कर सकते हैं। लेकिन इस काम के लिए ये दो हजार करोड़ नहीं निकाल सकते।

[श्री मधु लिम्बे]

इनके आर्थिक नियोजन में किन चीजों को प्राथमिकता है, बरीयता है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। बार-बार मैंने बम्बई की टिवनसिटी प्राजेक्ट की चर्चा की है। इसके ऊपर दो हजार करोड़ देश का खर्च होने वाला है। उसका नतीजा क्या होगा? बम्बई में गन्दी बस्तियां बढ़ेंगी, ट्रैफिक के ऊपर और बोझ पड़ेगा, समाज द्रोही तत्व (इंटरप्राज) मैं बिजलीकरण के समर्थन में बोल रहा हूँ। आप मुझे उदाहरण नहीं देने देंगे? मैं प्लान प्रॉपॉजिटीज के बारे में बोल रहा हूँ

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can understand giving an example. But I cannot understand how the twin city of Bombay is connected with this. Therefore, don't dwell on it. Speak on the Resolution itself.

श्री मधु लिम्बे: मैं रेजोल्यूशन पर ही बोल रहा हूँ। अकेला मैं रिलेवेंट बोल रहा हूँ। मैं जोर दे रहा हूँ कि इनकी आर्थिक योजनाओं में जिन चीजों को प्रॉपॉजिटी देनी चाहिए उन को नहीं दी जा रही है, जिन को बरीयता देनी चाहिए नहीं दी जा रही है। इनकी कोई प्रॉपॉजिटीज नहीं है। अगर अंग्रेजी में मैं कहूँ तो यह कहना पड़ेगा।

उड़ीसा के बिजलीकरण कार्यक्रमों के लिए यदि ये इससे दो तीन गुना ज्यादा रकम खर्च करने और कर्जा निकालने का मुझाव लाते तो हम उसका अवश्य समर्थन करते।

अल्युमिनियम उद्योग के लिए ये लोग बहुत सस्ती दर से बिजली देते हैं। उड़ीसा के पिछड़ेपन का खयाल करते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय आश्वासन देंगे कि वहाँ के किसानों को बड़ी सस्ती दर पर बिजली दी जायगी? साथ ही जैसे एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने कहा है कि दो हजार करोड़ खर्च से 48 लाख पम्पिंग सेट्स को एनरजाइज किया जा सकता है, उस और क्या ये ध्यान देंगे? लिफ्ट इरिगेशन और पाताल से पानी निकालने के लिए इनके द्वारा समुचित योजना भी बनाई जानी

चाहिए। केवल बिद्युतीकरण से काम नहीं चलेगा। कृषि विकास के लिए भी साथ-साथ योजना बननी चाहिए।

इन दिनों लोगों के द्वारा बिजली की बड़े पैमाने पर चोरी हो रही है। एक सवाल मैंने मंत्री जी से पूछा था और उन्होंने उत्तर में कबूल किया था कि अकेले पंजाब राज्य में 37 प्रतिशत चोरी होती है। इन चोरियों को भी रोकना मंत्री महोदय का कर्तव्य है। उड़ीसा तो राष्ट्रपति शासन के अधीन है। वहाँ तो इनका ही कर्तव्य है।

आज बिजली का इंतजाम गड़बड़ होने का एक बड़ा कारण यह है कि बिजली के जो इंजीनियर हैं, विशेषज्ञ लोग हैं इन में यह भावना है कि आज जो साधारण प्रशासक हैं, जो जनरल एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर हैं, आई० ए० एस० के लोग हैं, ये इधर भी आ गए हैं और हम लोग जो स्पेशलिस्ट हैं, जो ट्रैक्नोक्रेट हैं उनको कोई मौका नहीं है। यह इस प्रस्ताव से सम्बन्धित तो नहीं है। लेकिन इस बात की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब से लेकर बंगाल, उड़ीसा तक बिजली का एक बहुत बड़ा संकट इन इंजीनियर की हड़ताल की वजह से पैदा होने वाला है और यदि सरकार इनकी शिकायतों को दूर करने का प्रयास नहीं करेगी तो स्थिति गम्भीर हो जायेगी। पंजाब के मामले को आप देख। वहाँ चेयरमैन चूँकि एक ट्रैक्नोक्रेट थे और उन से रिश्तत चीफ मिनिस्टर मांग रहे थे, इसलिए उनको हटाने का और उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने का प्रयास हुआ। (इंटरप्राज) अगर वह रिश्तत लेते हैं तो उनको सजा। लेकिन मुख्य दो मंत्री जब रिश्तत मांगे तो वह मामला बहुत गम्भीर हो जाता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि ट्रैक्नो-क्रेट्स का, जो विशेषज्ञ लोग हैं, उनका प्रशासन में आदर किया जाए, इसके लिए भी वह कोई बढ़िया इंतजाम करें। ग्रामीण बिजलीकरण के बारे में जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उसका समर्थन तो मैं करता हूँ लेकिन,

साथ-साथ में यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो रकम रखी गई है वह नाकाफी है, अपर्याप्त है।

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): I must thank the hon. members for the useful suggestions that they have made in a very short time. One of the important points that the hon. members have stressed is that the loan should have been Rs. 100 crores. I entirely agree with them. But the Orissa Government has made their own calculations and has asked for Rs. 75 crores.

Mr. Madhu Limaye was asking, 'what would you do with this money?'. He used a strong language in Hindi. Actually, Sir, this money is not going to finance everything. It is to act as a sort of ways and means every year. Loans are taken from the open market, from the LIC and from the Rural Electrification Corporation. And they have got their terms of repayment. If the terms of a loan say, for instance, that it should be returned at the end of seven years, then it has to be returned. It is not as if the money is there as the main capital. It is a sort of assistance for the expense of that year. So, the hon. Member was not correct when he thought that this was all the money that was available. On the other hand, Orissa is going to embark, in the Fifth Plan, on a power programme to the extent of Rs. 200 crores. They have spent in the Fourth Plan Rs. 88 crores and they are going to double that expenditure. They have got a good programme, doubling their generation and putting a large number of transmission lines. What Orissa wants is more transmission lines because the area is vast. There the power generation is done at two ends, one is Balimela and the other is Talcher, so that they require a lot of transmission lines. Mr. Jagannath Rao was not well informed when he thought that to the Belimela transmission line we were not attaching importance and so on. It is not so. On

the other hand, we give the highest priority to this line. Talcher to Mohana has been completed for 200 kms. We are already using that line. It is a double circuit, 220 kw, capable of carrying a very heavy amount of load because Balimela will have a heavy amount of power generation and Talcher will also have power generation. These two going to be connected.

Mohana to Tiruvella is nearing completion. It is practically complete—about 110 kms.

Tiruvella to Balimela is under construction and we expect to complete it in six months.

So, we are fully alive to the needs of Orissa. As I said, in the case of Orissa, the main trouble is that the number of transmission lines is rather behind. That is why, in the Fifth Plan, we are going to spend quite a good part of money on transmission lines. On generation if we are going to spend Rs. 90 crores, on transmission lines we will be spending as much as Rs. 70 crores in the Fifth Plan. The hon. Member must feel assured that the power will be completely used up. In the Fifth Plan we are going to double the power generation capacity. The present generation of power in Orissa is about 560 magawatts, and we are going to double that up in the Fifth Plan. I wish every prosperity to Orissa through this programme.

My hon. friend was asking about some representation by some employees of the Electricity Council. I have already written to the Governor about it. I hope, necessary action will be taken.

Mr. Mahapatra found fault with the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, holding it responsible for the backwardness of Orissa. As a Minister, what, can you do here? The States are entirely independent, autonomous. During the President's rule, in six months, you cannot change the whole picture of the State. I am very sorry that Orissa is backward in

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

respect of power utilisation while it has got power; it is not that it has no power; it has sufficient power like Madhya Pradesh; it has as much power as Madhya Pradesh has.....

SHRI P. K. DEO: Then give clearance to the various projects.

DR. K. L. RAO: As I said, Orissa does not have enough transmission lines. That is why, power is not available in various areas. (Interruptions). Actually the Rural Electrification Corporation and others were trying to finance as much as possible for transmission line. We have gone out of the way and sanctioned projects for transmission lines. So, we are fully aware of that point.

Mr. Patnaik has said that village electrification has gone down. Village electrification is picking up very well in Orissa in the recent times. Nearly 7300 villages have been electrified so far, and there is a plan to electrify 3000 villages every year in the Fifth Year Plan. He says that the tempo has gone down.

I will write to the Governor immediately to see that the programme is not slowed down but, on the other hand, it is accelerated. If anything, we want to electrify more villages.

With regard to the pump sets, in Orissa the total number of pump sets electrified is only 2100 whereas in the whole country there is a total of 22 lakhs pump sets. In a State like Tamil Nadu, there are more than 6 lakhs pump sets. So, it is not that anybody has done this. It is for the local people to take more interest and Orissa has a large amount of potential of underground water. Orissa and West Bengal are two States where these pumps sets have not come up as expected and that is the main idea of additional financing of the Rural Electrification Programme, that is to remove this imbalance. All these pumps have been working in the drought-affected areas. Then, regarding Indravati project, this is one

of the very big projects. Its main advantage is that not only it will generate power but it will irrigate 3-1/2 lakhs of land in the chronically drought areas of Kalahandi. I am fully aware of it. But there are some limitations for us. The difficulty is that having constituted a tribunal we have got to wait for their finding and that means delay. I am trying to see whether we can get any clearance from the concerned Chief Ministers and if these Chief Ministers agree to that, there will be no difficulty.

SHRI P. K. DEO: How did the Government give clearance to the Bodhghat project in Madhya Pradesh?

DR. K. L. RAO: It is what exactly I am going to say. That project has not yet been cleared. But, there, the water is put back in the same river. But Indravati project is not like that. In the case of Indravati we construct a dam and divert the water into another valley. It does not go into the same river.

At the same time, hon Member, Mr. Deo has been demanding and very rightly too, that this project should be taken up and I think it is high time that we do something. But do not abuse me for that. The Chief Ministers are involved in this....

SHRI P. K. DEO: In Andhra Pradesh also there is President's Rule.

DR. K. L. RAO: If the Chief Ministers agree, then it need not go to the Tribunal and we need not bother about the Tribunal.... (Interruptions). Any way I will try to do my best in that connection.

SHRI P. K. DEO: There are no Chief Ministers now.

DR. K. L. RAO: These are the various points the hon. Members have mentioned.

Another point hon. Member, Shri Panigrahi mentioned was that there are villages with a population of 2000-4000 which have no electricity. It is very sad and our policy is that by the end of the

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Fifth Plan, all villages with a population of more than a thousand will be electrified. I will draw the attention of the Governor to this and request that electrification of the villages is expedited.

I thank the hon. Members for their support to this resolution and I request that this resolution be passed.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवार : बज बोर्ड लागू नहीं किया गया है, उसके बारे में क्या कहना है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"WHEREAS in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 65 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (54 of 1948), the Government of Orissa has, with the approval of the Orissa Legislative Assembly, fixed under notification No. EL.IV-17/71-19127 dated 2nd July, 1971, the maximum amount as rupees fifty crores for the purposes of sub-section (1) of the said section 65 with effect from the 2nd July, 1971;

AND WHEREAS the Government of Orissa proposes to raise the aforesaid maximum amount to rupees seventy-five crores;

AND WHEREAS the Orissa Legislative Assembly has been dissolved;

AND WHEREAS under the Proclamation dated 3rd March, 1973, issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution, the powers of the State Legislature are exercisable by Parliament;

NOW THEREFORE, it is hereby resolved that Lok Sabha do accord approval to the proposal of the Government of Orissa to fix, under sub-section (3) of section 65 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (54 of 1948), the maximum amount as rupees seventy-five crores which the Orissa State Electricity Board

may at any time have on loan under sub-section (1) of the said section 65.*

The motion was adopted

16.29 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1973-74

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we go to the next item—Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways).

DEMAND No. 2.—Miscellaneous Expenditure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

DEMAND No. 14.—Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund'."

DEMAND No. 15.—Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of

*Moved with the recommendation of the president.