

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, एक मामला 377 के अन्तर्गत मैं आपके ध्यान में लाया हूँ—यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कर्मिजन ने हिन्दी स्टैनोग्राफर्स की जो परीक्षा ली है, उस में अंग्रेजी का विषय अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है। एक परीक्षार्थी ने प्रश्न-पत्र फाड़ डाला...

MR. SPEAKER: I asked the Secretary to convey to you that you can send a question on this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The question will come after 21 days.

MR. SPEAKER: You can send a short notice question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister accept the short notice question?

MR. SPEAKER: From myself it will be cleared. But I cannot say for the Minister.

श्री भगवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) : कानून के खिलाफ़ डम तरह की अनिवार्यता लगा दी जाय, यह उचित नहीं है। इस पर शार्ट-नोटिस भी दिया है और काल-एन्वेंशन भी दिया है, आप उस को मान लें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पार्लियामेंट ने जो कानून बनाया है, उस के खिलाफ़ काम हो रहा है। जब अंग्रेजी स्टैनोग्राफ़र के लिये हिन्दी का ज्ञान अनिवार्य नहीं है तो हिन्दी स्टैनोग्राफ़र के लिये अंग्रेजी का ज्ञान क्यों अनिवार्य हो।

श्री भगवत झा आजाद : 1967 के कानून के खिलाफ़ काम क्यों किया जाय?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Unless I give you permission under Rule 377, you cannot get up any time you like.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is a very important matter. As you know, the Finance Minister made a statement that the Pay Commission's report will come by 31st March. Today, in the *Hindustan Times* the news has come out that Rs 200 crores will be needed to implement the pay pannel report. I congratulate the pressmen for scooping this news, but I would like to know why the Pay Commission Members who could sneak it out to the Press did not submit the report to the Government? Why is this Parliament being ignored?

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CRISIS DUE TO SHORTAGE OF POWER THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

श्री शशी भूषण (दक्षिण-दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोकमहत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और उन से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि ये इस के सम्बन्ध में अपना वक्तव्य दें—

“समस्त देश में विजली की कमी के कारण उत्पन्न संकट, जिस के परिणाम-स्वरूप बड़े पैमाने पर उद्योग बन्द हो गये हैं तथा कृषि उपज में भारी कमी आई है, और स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये भी की गई कार्यवाही।”

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is widespread power shortage in most parts of the country this year. A detailed statement on the power position in the country was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 13th November, 1972. The main reasons for the shortage of power this year are:

(a) Reduced power generation from hydro stations due to

[Shri Balgovind Vermana]

shortage of water in hydel reservoirs;

- (b) Shortfall in power from Atomic Power Stations;
- (c) Continued growth in demand for power and shortfall in the addition to generating capacity.

A review of the power supply position at present indicates that—

- (a) There is a small surplus power only in Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala and a little off peak surplus energy in Bihar.
- (b) There is power shortage in most of the other States, which aggregates to about 35 million units per day.

The aggregate energy demand in the country at present is of the order of 201 million units per day against which the estimated availability of energy is about 166 million units per day. Normally, in most of the States in the country, the power requirements increase during the months of February and March compared to the demands in the earlier months, mainly due to increased requirements of Agricultural pumping. Also the availability of power has further reduced on account of:

- (a) decrease in hydro generation in U.P., and Tamil Nadu—the latter due to poorer North-East monsoons; and
- (b) due to lower availability from Tarapur Atomic Station, to the extent of 2 million units per day.

This has necessitated power cuts and restrictions, in varying magnitudes, in most of the States which are experiencing the shortage. However, priority in power supply is being given to agricultural needs so that

agricultural production does not seriously suffer. In this context it may be stated that the power supply to Nangal Fertiliser Factory has been reduced from 98 MW to 60 MW w.e.f. 10th February, 1973, and the power thus saved is being made available to meet the agricultural needs in Punjab and Haryana

Among the measures which are being continued, to mitigate the shortage are:

- (a) The power generation from the existing thermal power stations have been stepped up to the maximum possible extent.
- (b) The supply and transport of coal to the major Thermal Stations are being continually monitored in order to ensure adequate supplies.
- (c) Spare parts for the Thermal Units which are under repair are being arranged on priority basis.
- (d) Captive plants of diesel sets are being permitted to be installed by private industries.
- (e) The commissioning of the various power generation schemes which are in an advance stage of construction is being expedited.
- (f) The States have been requested to set up implementation cells to monitor the progress of projects and overcome the bottlenecks.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले दस वर्षों में योजना की विडम्बना के कारण पांच हजार करोड़ रुपया बिजली और पानी पर खर्च करने के बाद भी आज हम प्रकृति पर काबू नहीं पा सके हैं। एक हजार

करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान इन दिनों इण्डस्ट्रीज और एग्रीकल्चर में होने की सम्भावना है। इसी वजह से हमें दो सौ करोड़ रुपए का गेहूँ बाहर से मगवाना पड़ रहा है। मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में बताया, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि इस साल सूखा पड़ने में हमारे जो जलाशय हैं उनमें 45 परसेन्ट पानी भर सका, बाकी वह सूखे रहें लेकिन इसके अलावा भी, हाटडिल के अलावा भी हमारे माध्यम से जो बिजली पैदा होती है, खास तौर से कोयले से औद्योगिक पावर से तो मैं समझता हूँ कोयला हमारे देश में इस मसाले में सबसे ज्यादा है और सबसे अच्छा कोयला है और अगर हम अपनी प्लानिंग में इसी ओर ध्यान देंगे तो जहाँ कोयला निकलना है वहाँ पर बड़े बड़े थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाते और माते देश में बिजली ले जाने का प्रयत्न करते तो आज इस स्थिति का भ्रमना हम कर सकते थे। हर पांच माल के बाद हम सूखे का मुकबला करते हैं और हम बार तो पिछले त्रैम मालों में सबसे बड़े सूखे का सामना है। इसलिए प्रकृति ने हमें जो कुछ साधन दिए हैं उनको अगर हम इस्तेमाल करें तो गायब दिक्कत न हो। आज जितनी बिजली की कमी बताई जाती है लेकिन आप दिल्ली में कहीं चले जाइये तो सिनेमा उसी तरह में चल रहे हैं, एयर-कन्डीशनर्स उसी तरह से चल रहे हैं, रूम हीटर्स उसी तरह में चल रहे हैं और बाहर इतनी रोशनी आपको नजर आयेगी कि जिसको देखकर कोई नहीं कह सकता कि इस देश में बिजली की कोई कमी है। जो एप्लुएन्ट क्लास है इसी देश की उसको बिजली की कोई कमी महसूस नहीं होती है। खास तौर से यदि हम 50 करोड़ रुपया भी डीजल पंपिंग सेटल के लिए पंजाब और हरयाणा को दे दें तो बहुत सा आज पैदा किया जा सकता है और बाहर से अनाज मगाने की जरूरत न रहे। आज देश में और दिल्ली में 70 परसेन्ट कारें ऐश के लिए धूमती हैं।

करोड़ों रुपए का डीजल हम विदेशों में इम्पोर्ट करते हैं और बेकार इन्वेंटोर कारों का करते हैं। ऐश के लिये कारों के इस्तेमाल पर रोक लगाकर उनकी जगह पर यदि हम वाहन में डीजल मगाये और अपने देश में भी डीजल ज्यादा में ज्यादा रुपए को बचाकर इन्वेंटोर करें तो उम्मीद हम अधिक बिजली पैदा करने में उपयोग कर सकते हैं। जिम तरह में युद्ध क्षेत्र में काम करते हैं उसी तरह से आज भी समय आ गया है कि अपने देश को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करने के लिए, जितनी लज्जती के लिए इन्वेंटोर होने वाली कारें हैं या दूसरी चीजें हैं उन पर फॉरन प्रतिबंध लगाना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ जब देश को उधार लेकर बहुत सी चीजें देनी पड़ती हैं तो अच्छा है अपने ऊपर हम प्रतिबन्ध लगाये और सरकार हमें ध्यान दे। पिछले दिनों हमने देखा है कि 'अडर विलिंग' बहुत ज्यादा होती है। इतनी ज्यादा अडर विलिंग होती है कि इजीनिर्स कज्मर्स से तथा सरकार यहाँ तक कहते हैं कि ट्रामिशन लाइन में लाकेज हो गई है, जितनी ज्यादा बिजली जहाँ इन्वेंटोर होता है वहाँ पर उतना ही ज्यादा लोकेज बताया जाता है। अब ट्रामिशन लाइन के लिए कम्प्यूटर्स आ गए हैं लेकिन इतने साधन होने के बाद भी देश में जितनी बिजली पैदा होती है उसके मुनाबिक सरकार को पैसा भी मीलता है या नहीं और निकेज वित्त। परसेंट है? लेकिन अडर विलिंग का भी बिकेज बना दिया जाता है। इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी पूछना चाहूँगा कि बिजली बनाने की हमारी कितनी कंपैसिटी है और उसका कितना परसेन्ट हम बिजली बना पाये हैं। मैं खास तौर से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि

श्रीशशीभय

कितना योजनाये गयों की अधूरी पडी है जों समय पर पूरी नहीं हुई कितनी ऐसी योजनाये हैं जिनकी डवलपमेंट गिग ने, इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट ने लाइसेन्स नहीं दिए हैं ? लाइसेन्स के लिए 5-6 साल तक एप्लोकेशन्स पैडिंग पडी रहती है । साथ ही साथ जो मोनोपोलिस्ट्स है देश में उनको लिए आवश्यक करे कि जो अपने कारखाने में अपने इन्वोमान के लिये अपनी बिजली स्वयं बनाय । कई बड़े बड़े कारखानेशारों ने, जैसे हिटानकों ने उर्जा लिए लिखा भी है तो उनको फॉरन बिजली बनाने की पाजा दीजिए ताकि जब टनल मत्पाक व कमाये हैं तो कम से कम अपने लिए बिजली भी पैदा करे ।

इन्ही कुछ प्रश्नों के उत्तर मैं आपसे चा-ता हूँ ।

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR K L RAO): I thank the hon. member for the various suggestions he has made. One of the important questions that he raised was about leakage of power. It is true that there is a certain amount of leakage. We do not know exactly the quantum of it. For example, in Punjab, transmission losses are the largest, 34 per cent. It may be due to the fact that in Punjab they do not measure the actual energy supplied to the agriculturists. They only calculate on the basis of HP used for pumping etc., not the actual amount of energy supplied.

So, recently we have set up a research section of our officers to conduct field experiments to find out and calculate exactly the amount of energy supplied.

AN HON. MEMBER: There is pilferage also.

DR. K. L. RAO: As for big industries and acceptive power for them, we are allowing it, whenever it is justified and possible. Recently we have allowed the Gwalior Rayon Fac-

tory to have its own generating set of 15 MW. The Hindalco Aluminijur factory has also applied for generating power of their own. We are allowing that also. The only condition is that they use the power for themselves; they cannot sell it to others.

श्रीशशी भूषण: अंडर बिलिंग कितनी हातां है, बिजली उत्पादन की कितनी टोटल कोमिटा है और कितनी बिजली हम पैदा कर रहे हैं—उन बातों का जवाब नहीं मिला है ।

DR K L RAO: I do not follow exactly what he meant by 'under-billing'. That was why I answered about leakage. I call excessive transmission loss as power leakage

श्रीशशी भूषण: इम्पेक्टमें भी बिजली की चोरी करता है उमी का आग्रय "अंडर बिलिंग" से है ।

DR. K L. RAO: I would not be able to answer that question. Distribution of electricity is by the various State Electricity Boards. We are concerned about the loss of energy. It may be due to leakage. That is what I answered in regard to under-billing.

We have 40 per cent hydro and 60 per cent thermal capacity out of the total 18 million kw in the country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The worst ever power crisis is adding fuel to the fire. On the one hand, we have lack of growth and industrial stagnation. On the top of this, we have this unprecedented power crisis. According to Dr. Rao, the shortfall is about 150 mw and loss in transit and distribution has been said to be as high as 20 per cent. In the Bhakra-Nangal system the generation was 12.5 million units; it has come down to 10.26 million. I understand this is due to lack of

water in the whole of North India which includes Punjab which feeds half the country and has so many small-scale industrial units using electricity. In Haryana again they want it for agriculture (not teachers); then in UP, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir. There is a shortage of 15 million unit a day. The industries are working only one shift at the present moment. This is due to the non-commissioning of the proposed and much publicised thermal projects and the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project. They have allocated for the fifth Plan only an insufficient amount of Rs. 5,600 crores. The requirements are much more than that.

Punjab feeds the country. They have been refused electricity by Rajasthan. It is interesting to read a press article which says:

"Punjab's appeals to Rajasthan for the release of Satpura power from Madhya Pradesh have gone on unheeded so far," Mr. Karnail Singh, Punjab's Irrigation and Power Minister complained here today. 'This defiant mood of Rajasthan', he said, 'was causing a power loss of eight lakh units a day to Punjab which it can ill-afford when its industries are run at 60 per cent capacity and when there was water shortage for agriculture due to the power crisis.'"

Both the States are dominated by Congressmen. What a variety of politicians are there and what policy they formulate, we fail to understand.

The Andhra Minister said that there is a power cut up to 50 per cent and now the cut has been increased to 90 per cent. It is said that the third power cut was decided upon by the Andhra Electricity Board bringing down the power supply from 50 to 90 per cent. 90 per cent power cut after four Plans in this country.

What is this Government doing? Are they a team of lotus-eaters? I want to ask the Government through you. The need there is 650 megawatts. The capacity is at the present moment 400 megawatts. The generation, of course, is much less than that.

Take West Bengal. It was decided that at the beginning of the fifth five year Plan, it will be at least 300 megawatts. There is a very low utilisation of the built-in-capacity. For example, Durgapur's capacity is 285 megawatts. The actual generation never exceeds 150 megawatts. The capacity of the Bandel thermal power station is 330 megawatts; but the actual generation is never more than 220 megawatts. The DVC's is always less by 200 megawatts. At least one-third of the country's total coal and steel is produced by West Bengal. Yet, this is the condition. Will you be surprised if I say that the power stoppage in West Bengal alone caused them Rs. 50 lakhs per hour? The jute industry in two months have lost Rs. 56 crores rupees worth of industrial products. For engineering, it is Rs. 4 crores. It is because of our abject dependence on foreign countries which have been supplying the generating units, particularly the United States of America, and also the lack of self-reliance.

There is an article which says that the contribution by indigenous manufacturers so far has been about one million kilowatts, that is 0.3 million kw of hydel and 0.7 million kw of thermal equipment. Even if they work up to the maximum capacity, it cannot be expected to supply plants for more than 10 million kw. A judicious combination of indigenous manufacture and import of power plants is therefore necessary, and an order for import should be placed immediately, and so on, it is argued.

There is defective planning, faulty execution, inefficient management; and of course the class character of the Government will not allow them to

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

put their hand on the air-conditioners, cinemas and the upper strata of people, the affluent classes; you cannot touch them. There is no tightening of the belt there. In the CPWD bungalows, if you want a 25-watt bulb it is out of stock; they do not keep them; but if you want a 100-watt bulb it is readily available. This is the attitude of the Government.

On top of that, there is non-utilisation of the built-in capacity. Where do you spend the money? You have fixed a target of built-in capacity. Your performance in respect of the ultimate generation is much lower than what you have aimed. Dr. Rao has himself said that based on the survey conducted by the Construction Machinery Plan Committee, 1972, equipment worth Rs. 34 crores to Rs. 38 crores was lying idle in the major power projects, representing about 82.46 per cent of the total value of the construction machinery. What a shameful thing. You have no money; you have no industrial growth; you have only poverty, and your machinery worth crores of rupees are lying idle and unutilised. Who has sabotaged your growth? It must be somebody in the Government. They had a modest target but it remained unfulfilled. On top of that, to sprinkle salt on our wounds, a British monopoly concern, the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation is making hay while the sun shines it is trading in our product; they buy the DVC power and sell it at 300 per cent higher value and they are getting much more over the reasonable return as defined in the Electricity Act. In 1970-71 their gross revenue had been 32.67 crores and in 1971-72, Rs. 34.79 crores. Their profits in 1970-71 was Rs. 79.2 lakhs but in 1971-72 lakhs but in 1971-72 it jumped to twice as much, Rs. 142.4 lakhs. A committee was constituted and it has reported on nationalisation. I have seen the report and I shall lay it on the Table of the House. It will be another cat out of the bag. It has

recommended about nationalising small units; nothing about the big units. The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation has been left alone because it is controlled by their God-fathers, the British monopoly interests in the country. Two States, Punjab and Tamilnadu have already asked for import of generating sets; Tamilnadu--500 sets. We want the Government's reaction to this. Dr. Rao is here and I have great regard for him. What *ad hoc* solutions and what long-term solutions are being thought of by him? May I ask him to tell us the make of the generators which are awaiting spare parts. What is their worth and how it has affected power-generation in the country.

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. Member has made some useful comments. The fact is that M.P. has been giving some surplus power to Punjab; Rajasthan through which this power has to be transmitted has itself become deficient in power; its load had been increasing rapidly and therefore they are not able to send it on to Punjab. I have taken up with the Minister concerned and said: share at least half and half; that is half should be given to Punjab and half should be given to Rajasthan. We have tried to meet this load; agricultural load is very important. As the hon. Member said Punjab is a State of our country of which we are all proud; we shifted the power that we supplied to fertilisers, a million kw hour of power and we are now supplying it to Punjab and Haryana for meeting agricultural needs. The first atomic unit in Rana Pratap Sagar has gone critical" and the load will be 100 mws in April and in June it will go into full commissioning.

The hon. Member has spoken about the shortage of power in Andhra, West Bengal and so on. The main point here is that demand in the country is growing very rapidly. Our expectation was that it would go up by something like 12 per cent but it

has actually gone up by 20 per cent. Of course it is a very good feature; in all parts of the country the demand has gone up. Our total shortage today is about 54 million units a day. About 30 million is due to the extra demand over the last year; and about 24 million is because the hydel generation being less by 22 and atomic power generation being less by 2, that is 22 plus 2, which comes to 24. Out of this 54 million, we have made up about 19 million units; still 35 million units are left. We have not been able to cover this gap of 35 million units. In the next Plan we should fix the target rather high and try to implement the power programme in the country; without that the country gets paralysed in all sectors.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): What about immediate relief?

DR. K. L. RAO: May be the rains will be better and we would be able to make up the shortage to some extent. We are also trying to improve the performance of the thermal machines. But the basic thing is we will have to put up more and more of power plants so that we have surplus of power and not deficit. In West Bengal, one unit of 120 MW in Chandrapur two units at Santialdi have been delayed. If these units come up during the course of this year, it will make up the present shortage to a certain extent. But the load is going up all the time. Just as the population of India is going up very positively, so does the load.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How many generators are awaiting spares and lying idle? What is the country in which they were made? What is the total value of the spares involved and to what extent power generation has been affected by it?

DR. K. L. RAO: We are trying to get the spares as early as possible. Mainly the machines are from USA and West Germany. There were

some machines in Delhi and Talcher which were imported from International General Electric from USA which were held up for spares. We got these spares.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: For how long?

DR. K. L. RAO: Unfortunately those machines got broken, may be due to the faulty design. Anyway, it is too late in the day because the guarantee period is over. The machines have been waiting for spares for nearly 5 to 6 months. The worst thing was in Durgapur. There were two West German machines in Durgapur and one at Bokaro big 75 MW machines waiting for the spares for some time. Unfortunately there was delay in bringing this matter to our notice. As soon as we came to know about it, we took action.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I wanted to know how many generating units are awaiting spares in the country, what is the total value of such spares and how much it has affected the generation of power.

DR. K. L. RAO: Apart from the machines which I have mentioned earlier, as far as I know there are no other machines requiring spares. The only other machine I know of is in Satpura and for that also we have taken action. There is no machine for which we have not taken any action.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, विद्युत संकट के बारे में नवम्बर 1972 में ही यहां पर चर्चा की गई। अब उम के बाद दिसम्बर, जनवरी और फरवरी लगभग तीन महीने का काल आया। अब मार्च कल आया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ विद्युत निर्माण करने के जो तीन स्रोत हैं—एक तो हाइडल पावर है और नवम्बर के बाद तो कोई वर्षा होने वाली नहीं थी जब तक अगला

मानसून नहीं आता तब तक उस की क्षमता बढ़ाने की तो कोई बात थी नहीं, किन्तु बाकी जो दो स्रोत बचे रहे हैं उन में एक तो एटामिक पावर का है और दूसरा थर्मल पावर का, उस में एटामिक पावर में जो उन्होंने हवाला दिया है तारापुर का कि इस की जिननी क्षमता है उस में कम बिजली पैदा होती है यह जब में तैयार हुआ तारापुर का एटामिक पावर स्टेशन तब में कुछ न कुछ गड़बड़ हमेशा उस में चलनी रहती है और क्षमता के हिमाचल में वह बिजली पैदा नहीं करता उस का क्या कारण है ? जब यह पता चला कि बिजली का सकट देश के सामने खड़ा हुआ है और जब तक अगला मानसून नहीं आया तब तक बड़े पैमाने पर उस की पूर्ति नहीं होगी, यह पता लगाने के बाद भी यह जो तारापुर का पावर स्टेशन है उस में जो गड़बड़ी या जो भी कारण है उस को दूर करने की कितनी कोशिश हुई और उस में कितना सफल हुए ?

दूसरी बात—स्वयं उन्होंने राणा-प्रनाथ भागर के बारे में कहा कि उस में डिले हुई है। यही हम जानना चाहते हैं कि जब सकट देश के सामने खड़ा है तो उस को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से हम कोशिश क्यों नहीं करते ? और या फिर हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि इतनी इतनी हम ने कोशिश की और उसमें इतने सफल हुये इतने सफल नहीं हुए ?

तीसरा है कलपाक्कम का वह 71 में पूरा होने वाला था आज हम 73 में पहुंच गए हैं अभी तक वह पूरा क्यों नहीं हुआ ? यानी जहां तक दूसरे स्रोत हैं बिजली पैदा करने के अब बिजली का सकट देश के सामने खड़ा है तो कितना शासन ने उस पर ध्यान दिया यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ।

जैसे उन्होंने आंकड़े दिए कि 25 मिलियन किलोवाट की शॉर्टेज है तीनों स्रोतों की उस में हाइडल को अभी छोड़ दें तो बचे हुए जो दो हमारे स्रोत हैं जिन पर ज्यादा ध्यान दे कर क्षमता पूरा करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए थी वह कितनी की और कितनी क्षमता पूरी हुई ?

तीसरी बात है थर्मल की जिम में तामिलनाडु आज शॉर्टेज महसूस कर रहा है। वैसे तो हर स्टेट महसूस कर रहा है और उस की वजह में कई उद्योग बन्द हो गए, कई कर्मचारी भी बेकार हो गए तो ऐसी स्थिति में जब तामिलनाडु एक थर्मल प्लांट की मांग कर रहा था तो वह मांग आज तक पूरी क्या नहीं हुई ? इसके अलावा केरल में जो बिजली उन को मिलनी थी जैसे अभी में मित्र ने पंजाब और राजस्थान का मामला बनाया वैसे ही केरल की जो बिजली उन को मिलनी चाहिए वह तामिलनाडु को क्यों नहीं मिलती ? वहां भी कांग्रेस की ही सरकार है। केरल में जो ईडीकी प्रोजेक्ट है उस को पूरा करने में भी आप विलम्ब क्यों लगा रहें हैं, आखिर वह भी एक बड़ा भारी स्रोत है उस को भी हम पूरा करें क्योंकि जब तक मानसून नहीं आता तब तक हाइडल पावर का तो कोई मतलब है नहीं। इसलिए बाकी जो दो स्रोत बचे हैं उन को पूरा करना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात—डिजल के जनरेटर सेट करने के लिये क्या कर रहे हैं जनरेटर-बारह से लाए या जनरेटर को नहीं यही तैयार करने के लिए कोई प्राइवेट सेक्टर सामने आया है क्या ? यदि आया है तो उस को इजाजत दी है या नहीं दी है ? यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं दी ?

तीसरा सवाल है बालंद्री कट की दृष्टि से.....

अथवा महाद्वयः तीसरा सवाल नहीं एक ही सवाल का तीसरा हिस्सा । आप सवाल एक ही कर सकते हैं । उम का ही तीसरा हिस्सा कहें ।

श्री जगन्.श.रावजांशी. जी हा, सवाल एक ही है । उनी में जानकारी की दृष्टि से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ, अभी मंग मिव ज्योतिर्मय बम् और इन्होंने भी, दोनों ने उम तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है देश के मामले विद्युत का संकट खड़ा है इस का देखते हुए स्वयं स्फूर्ति में, आप ही आगे आ कर गट्टरनि, गवर्नर और मंत्री जी है इन्होंने कितनी पावर कट की है ? वह स्वयं इस के लिए सामने आगे है क्या ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जब यह संकट सामने है तो स्वयं हमी जा पावर में है अपनी तरफ से कट करने के लिए सामने आगे है क्या ?

एक बात और मैं जानना चाहता हूँ । जैसे नागल में फटिलाइजर प्लाट की बिजली कम कर के खेती को आपने दी है जिस में खेती को पानी मिले लेकिन कल जा कर हम को पानी के साथ फटिलाइजर की भी जरूरत होती है । इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पावर को कट करना भी है तो उम में कोई प्रायोरिटी लगाई है क्या ? जैसे कृषि और उद्योग में कृषि को प्राथमिकता है । किन्तु उद्योग में भी कौन सी इंडस्ट्री ऐसी है जिसके अंदर पावर कट पहले करे इस दृष्टि से भी कोई गाइडेस हर एक स्टेट को मिली है क्या ?

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. Member has asked about atomic power stations. Atomic power stations are under a different Ministry. I will give the information, whatever I have, but he must get the full information from the concerned Ministry.

Regarding Tarapur, the fuel rods have to be replaced every two or three years, and the fuel rods have not yet been replaced. One unit is working out of the two units of 200 megawatts, and in the second unit, the fuel rods are being replaced and they are expected to go into generation in another two or three months.

Regarding Rana Pratap Sagar there was a delay in the construction of the project. One of the units is yet to be constructed. Another has gone critical. The power is being produced, and it will take three months to produce the full power. We are at the moment getting about 40 megawatts in this. In April it will go to 100 and in May-June, full power will be produced. This kind of staggering is necessary for atomic power station. It will not produce full power immediately.

About Kaldakam there have been engineering difficulties. For cooling they were trying to get sea water and that has caused considerable delay. They were also trying to get the technology from indigenous sources without seeking any foreign assistance in this regard. So, that had also taken a certain amount of time.

The Kerala Government normally gives power to Tamil Nadu. But they have got much less power this year due to the hydro power reservoir not being filled up. The Kerala Government has agreed to give 3 lakh units to Tamil Nadu only two or three days back. Most of the power stations that Tamil Nadu were asking for have already been sanctioned; I do not think anything is pending except two or three.

SHRI C. T. DIHANDAPANI (Dharampuram) So many schemes are pending with the Central Government for clearance. You have yourself stated that.

DR. K. L. RAO: No projects are pending except two or three on which some discussions are necessary. For

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

example, there is a project on which there are differences between Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Water goes down to Kerala and they want to divert the water. Naturally, it is an inter-State problem and that has to be looked into. Another power station which is under active consideration is at Tuticorin (*Interruptions*). The point is whatever is sanctioned now will not meet the present troubles. Any power station started will take five or six years to commence generation. I quite agree that Tamil Nadu is one of the States which makes the best use of power and does not waste any power at all. For their requirement, every effort will be made to give assistance.

Another point that the hon. Member has raised is about the power cut for Minister in Delhi. In Delhi, there is adequate power. Of course, as you are all aware, all the fountains have been cut, and the total saving that we have got on account of this is only four megawatts—a very small amount. Actually Delhi is an area where we are generating one million kilowatt a day extra and this is being passed on to Haryana. I agree that any power saved in Delhi will be useful to the neighbouring States. This is under constant review, and I have requested the Lieutenant Governor to look into this.

About Nangal fertiliser factory, we have some discussions whether to cut down the fertiliser output by cutting off the power for the factory and giving it for water supply or whether we should retain it for fertiliser production. Extensive studies were made and we found that cutting down fertiliser production would cause much less loss to the country than what it would be if we did not supply water for agricultural production by cutting down the power for fertiliser factory. Of course, production of fertiliser is important. But more important is supply of water for agricultural operations and the Punjab Government itself has said that it is prepared to surrender fertiliser production but would have water. There, the water has to

be pumped from wells. That is why we have cut down fertiliser production for the next two months and given power for agricultural pumping.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): What about Neyveli?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I have seen the statement which the Ministers has made to-day. It is a reproduction of the statement which he made in reply to my call attention notice on the 22nd November 1972 and the reply he gave to my Short Notice Question No. 2 of 15th June, 1972.

I would like to confine my remarks to Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. In Tamil Nadu, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that there is a serious and unprecedented power crisis this time. I would also like to know whether it is a fact that the State Government sold a thermal plant producing 20 MW of power as a scrap, whether a new plant which is likely to come up there has not been cleared by the Central Government and whether the hydro-electric scheme at Kottayar which has been completed has not been commissioned for production as yet. The thermal plants at Ennore and Basin Bridge are producing only one-third of their capacity. So, I would like to know whether a committee of experts will be appointed to go through the various schemes which the State Governments are confronting in respect of power shortage.

As far as Bihar is concerned, I would like to know whether the thermal plant at Muzaffarpur which was promised by the Centre, has been cleared by the Planning Commission. I know once the power plant comes up at Muzaffarpur, it is going to change the complexion of some of the districts in Bihar which is greatly needed by the Bihar Government.

Coming to my own State of Uttar Pradesh, the Minister is aware that at present there is more than a 40 per cent power cut in UP and on the 26th

of February, nearly 45,000 to 50,000 workers belonging to all industries in Kanpur went on a token strike as a protest against this man-made power tragedy. I say man-made, because it is due to the bungling that was going on both at the Centre and in the State.

As far as power shortage is concerned, in reply to my short notice question No. 2, regarding power shortage in UP, Dr. Rao said, "It is true that there is a heavy shortage of power in UP and it is as much as 5 million units a day. We are trying to get power from DVC. We are also trying to see whether some more projects could be set up to produce power." He also said that "for two or three years, the power situation in Uttar Pradesh will be difficult." Regarding power shortage, on 22nd November, the Minister said, "As against the peak requirement of about 1500 MW in the State, the availability is only about 1100 MW, leaving a gap of 400 MW. Then he further states: "A relief of about 1.1 million units per day, 0.7 million units from Bihar and 0.4 million units from Madhya Pradesh has been possible at present."

What is the condition of UP to-day? The textile, jute rayon and other industries are working only 15 hours or 12 hours as against 24 hours. To-day there is loss of production every hour and every minute. I would like to bring to your notice .

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Usually I do not take more than 5 minutes, but, to-day, let me rub the Minister for at least seven minutes.

It is interesting to know that UP has exempted HINDALCO of the Birlas but they have not exempted the defence units, the ordnance factories in Kanpur and other places in UP which are manufacturing the most sophisticated weapons in the country. For this Government and the Govern-

ment of UP the Birlas aluminium concern is more effective and more urgent or more important than the defence production of the country. I have requested the hon. Minister and the Chief Minister also to see that these defence units are exempted from the power cut. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether permission has been accorded to U.P. Government for importing generating sets and turbines which they wanted some time back. They requested that they should be allowed to import generators and turbines for producing 100 MW of electric power. I want to know, secondly, whether surplus power from Bihar, Rajasthan and Badarpur will be available to U.P. or not. The hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power from my State (Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwari) came here and he met the hon. Minister and he talked to him. I want to know whether the surplus power from the places which I mentioned would be made available to U. P. or not

Thirdly, I want to know whether any direction had been given to the UP Chief Minister to restore the power cut in the case of the defence installations at Kanpur and other places producing sophisticated defence equipments.

I request the hon Minister to give clear replies to my questions with regard to Tamilnadu, Bihar and U.P

There is a sort of discrimination which has been done, which I have already pointed out. If Birlas are given power to run their aluminium factory and there is no cut in it, it is done at others cost. The people will not bear this. The Birlas are given power at the cost of defence production, at the cost of the rabi crops, at the cost of everything else. I would request the hon. Minister kindly to bear this in mind. Workers in Kanpur and other places will never bear it and they will force this Government to take over Hindalco. I would like to know from the Minister as to what concrete steps have been taken by this Government to help the U.P. Government to over-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee] come this crisis. U.P. has been neglected and they are showing a step-motherly treatment towards U.P.

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. Member raised the question of Ennore and it is true that that power station was producing less because there was no cooling water there. Certain problems were there and it should have been looked into much earlier. I visited the area and I made some suggestions. The State Government has followed these suggestions and now they are generating the full amount of power there. Actually, one machine was delayed. Otherwise 110 M.W. of power would have been available. If it comes up early it will be helpful at this moment.

Regarding Muzafarpur power station in Bihar State, it is true that it has been cleared by the Advisory Committee. But it has not yet been approved by the Planning Commission. I have been requesting them to sanction this from time to time. It is stated that the sanction is not being given for want of funds. I will again take it up with the Planning Commission because Muzafarpur Thermal Station will give large amount of power and it will be helpful to North Bihar.

Then in regard to U.P. there has been chronic shortage right through. We are not able to make up that because power produced from Delhi goes to Haryana. Actually U.P. is asking for some share of it. But we are not able to give that because there is shortage all round. From Bihar they are giving off-peak power to the extent of about 5 lakh units daily. That is to say, that is given in the night and at times when it is not required elsewhere. Even though one would expect some power from DVC, the DVC itself has gone short of power. It is still short of power by 3 million units a day. They are not able to supply full load to Jamshedpur, Tisco and so on. That is a constant problem. So we are not able to give relief to U.P. from the D.V.C.

Madhya Pradesh also has not been able to give very much because whatever power they have is being shared by the other States like Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and so on. So, the main problem is there with regard to UP; UP is like an island in country with neighbours who are doubtful friends in the sense that they are not able to give power to it at the time of need, because they are themselves going out.

So, the only way out for UP is that UP has got to build up its own power sets as rapidly as possible. We expected that the first unit of the Obra power station would have come up. The first units of 120 MW must have come up in the month of January, but I have been told that it is being delayed by another two months. After that, two units more are to come up. If the Obra units are expedited, then it will be possible for UP to be able to meet the power requirements to an appreciable extent. 120 MW would mean quite an appreciable amount. That would be a very substantial addition. But there again, I only hope that the revised target will be kept up.

In regard to the import of generating sets, it is quite true that the UP Government has been pressing for quite a long time for the import of two units of 200 MW. In my personal opinion that is also justified, because that is the only way to expedite the much-needed power addition to UP, because UP has to add two or three million k.w. of power in the next five years, and so, they have got to import these sets. This subject is coming up for discussion tomorrow, and I only hope that they will be given permission to go ahead with the purchases.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I said that Hindalco had been granted exemption, but the defence establishments had not been granted exemption. Do I take it that this Government wants that Birlas should be given full electricity whereas the defence units which are producing sophisticated weapons should have power out? I want a clear-cut

reply from the hon. Minister on this point, and I want to know the correct position.

DR. K. L. RAO: I am sorry I do not have any information about whether this cut has been imposed on Hindalco or not. But that is also a very important factory, because aluminium is required for production of power transmission lines....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I seek your guidance? My point was that the production in the ordnance factories which are producing sophisticated weapons had been reduced....

DR. K. L. RAO: As I said, I do not have any information on this subject. All that I know is that the UP Government are giving priority to agriculture and trying to give power for agriculture with the highest priority.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Birlas have been granted exemption, at the cost of the defence production and the defence effort. Should I take it that the Birlas are above the Government? Why should they be afraid of the Birlas?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, will the hon. Member sit down? Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.55 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

U.P.S.C. (MEMBERS) AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, 1973 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): On behalf of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Members) Amendment Regulations, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 39(E) in

Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1973, issued under article 318 of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4298/73.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers) (Appointment by Competitive Examination Amendment Regulations, 1973 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 87 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1973.

(ii) The Indian Police Service (Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officer) (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 88 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1973.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 65 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.

(iv) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 66 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4299/73].

ANNUAL REPORT OF REGISTRAR OF NEWS PAPERS FOR INDIA ON PRESS IN INDIA, 1971

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING: (SHRI DHARAM