

cessible to the people also. That is why I am asking whether there is any proposition or proposal to set up a Division in Bihar, specially in Chota Nagpur. It is because, it is a tribal belt. It is also very much necessary for the national integration because there is a separatist tendency which is developing there.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: I agree with the hon. Member that area needs our special attention. It is because, Sir, Somehow or the other, there is a feeling that the said area is neglected and are not coming within the midstream of the entire India. Therefore an important point which was made by the hon. Member is taken note of by and we will certainly take their points into consideration. But I cannot commit now.

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATANAYAK: I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you, whether the Government is considering to shift the Regional Centre of Films Division from Calcutta to Orissa and if so, when that proposal would be implemented?

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to ask a question or do you want to just say something on the floor of the House?

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATANAYAK: Sir, it is regarding shifting of these Divisional Centres.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Your question is disallowed. Q. No. 268.

Power Generation

+

*268. **SHRI K.THULASTAH VANDAYAR:**
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the power generation in the country, both hydel and thermal, State-wise;

(b) the quantity of shortfall in each State;

(c) the allocation for power sector in the Eight Five Year Plan; and

(d) the time by which the shortfall in power generation is likely to be made up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The required information is given in annexure.

(c) The total public Sector outlay for power as indicated in the 8th Plan document approved by the National Development Council, is Rs. 79589.32 crores.

(d) Power generation is closely monitored and all efforts are made to achieve the targets. The actual power generation during the year 1991-92, was 286.70 billion units which is 1.1% higher than the programme of 283.45 billion units.

ANNEXURE

State-wise System-wise target and actual power generation in the Country during April-92 June, 92.

State/System	Category	Generation (Gwh)April, 92 - June, 92			Shortfall (-)/ Surplus (+)
		Target	Actual		
1	2	3	4	5	
BBMB	Hydro	2779	3250		(+) 471
Delhi	Thermal	1714	1903		(+) 189
J&K	Thermal	9	2		(-) 7
	Hydro	907	944		(+) 37
	Total	916	946		(+) 30
Himachal Pradesh	Hydro	655	705		(+) 50
Haryana	Thermal	789	800		(+) 11
	Hydro	75	61		(-) 14
	Total	864	861		(-) 3
Rajasthan	Thermal	1436	1556		(+) 120

State/System	Category	Generation (Gwh)/April, 92 - June, 92			Shortfall (-)/ Surplus (+)
		Target	Actual		
1	2	3	4	5	
	Nuclear	289	178		(-) 111
	Hydro	87	146		(+) 58
	Total	1812	1879		(+) 67
Punjab	Thermal	1520	1692		(+) 166
	Hydro	817	750		(-) 67
	Total	2343	2442		(+) 99
Uttar Pradesh	Thermal	10701	9861		(-) 840
	Nuclear	528	248		(-) 280
	Hydro	1360	1138		(-) 222
	Total	12589	11247		(-) 1342

State/System	Category	Generation (Gwh)April, 92 - June, 92				
		Target	Actual	Shortfall (-)/ Surplus (+)		
1	2	3	4	5		
Gujarat	Thermal	5942	6068	(+) 126		
	Hydro	61	113	(+) 52		
	Total	6003	6181	(+) 178		
Maharashtra	Thermal	8678	8614	(-) 64		
	Nuclear	340	230	(-) 110		
	Hydro	1243	1128	(-) 115		
	Total	10261	9972	(-) 289		
Madhya Pradesh	Thermal	7963	7409	(-) 554		
	Hydro	139	134	(-) 5		
	Total	6102	7543	(-) 559		

State/System	Category	Generation (Gwh) April, 92 - June, 92			Shortfall (-)/ Surplus (+)
		Target	Actual		
1	2	3	4	5	
Andhra Pradesh	Thermal	5649	5432		(-) 217
	Hydro	1091	1102		(+) 11
	Total	6740	6534		(-) 206
Karnataka	Thermal	1050	620		(-) 230
	Hydro	2353	2310		(-) 43
	Total	3403	3130		(-) 273
Kerala	Hydro	1280	1373		(+) 93
Tamil Nadu	Thermal	5219	5241		(+) 22
	Nuclear	330	629		(+) 299
	Hydro	802	987		(+) 185
	Total	6351	6857		(+) 506

State/System	Category	Generation (Gwh) April, 92 - June, 92			Shortfall (-)/ Surplus (+)
		Target	Actual		
1	2	3	4	5	
Bihar	Thermal	948	554		(-) 394
	Hydro	18	20		(+) 2
	Total	966	574		(-) 392
Orissa	Thermal	320	383		(+) 63
	Hydro	710	595		(-) 115
	Total	1030	978		(-) 52
West Bengal	Thermal	3832	3650		(-) 182
	Hydro	25	20		(-) 5
	Total	3857	3670		(-) 187
DVC	Thermal	1301	1175		(-) 126

State/System	Category	Generation (Gwh) April, 92 - June, 92			Shortfall (-)/ Surplus (+)
		Target	Actual		
1	2	3	4	5	
	Hydro	32	29		(-) 3
	Total	1333	1204		(-) 129
Sikkim	Hydro	6	9		(+) 3
Assam	Thermal	232	259		(-) 64
	Hydro	0	0		() 0
	Total	323	259		(-) 64
Meghalaya	Hydro	272	240		(-) 32
Tripura	Thermal	23	31		(+) 8
	Hydro	9	15		(+) 6
	Total	32	46		(+) 14
Manipur	Hydro	102	37		(-) 65

State/System	Category	Generation (Gwh)/April, 92 - June, 92				
		Target	Actual	Shortfall (-)/ Surplus (+)		
1	2	3	4	5		
Arunachal Pradesh	Hydro	3	0	(-) 3		
All India	Thermal	57423	55450	(-) 1973		
	Nuclear	1487	1285	(-) 202		
	Hydro	14826	15105	(+) 279		
	Total	73736	71840	(-) 1896		

SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR: It is observed from the Statement that except Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Gujarat, all the States have shortfalls in power generation. To bridge this shortfall, will the Government chalk out any Master Plan to check transmission losses and pilferages?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr Speaker, Sir, the power generation the State Sector is 75 per cent and in the Central Sector, it is 25 per cent. Power generation depends upon State to State. The States which have done best management have got no power problem but the States which have got no power problem but the States which have mismanaged, their Plan Load Factor is lowest. So, there, the power crisis is more.

As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, this year, the power situation has improved. I hope that in the near future, the situation will improve still further.

MR. SPEAKER: There was question about reducing the transmission losses and pilferages.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Sir, technically, the transmission and distribution loss is between 8 per cent and 9 per cent. But, in several States, it is lower. It is because, it depends upon the improvement in the management system.

In Maharashtra, the transmission and distribution loss is the lowest, whereas in Kashmir, it is the highest. It is mainly because of pilferages, thefts, mismanagement and so on.

SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR: Will the Government spell out the details of privatisation in power sector and fixing a discriminatory low tariff for small and marginal farmers?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Sir, there eyes resource crunch in the power sector. In order to have additional resources, we have allowed participation of private sector in the power sector. There are applications for

11,000 M. W. of power generation in the country and the Government is taking steps so that the power problem can be solved by giving more encouragement to private sector people.

SHRI SRI KANTA JENA: Sir, the last part of the question has not been answered by the Minister; that is about the time by which the shortfall in power generation is likely to be made up. I hope the hon. Minister will answer this. The shortfall has been shown in the annexure which has been supplied to us. The Minister says that 75 per cent of responsibility lies with the States and 25 per cent with the Centre because the power generation is like this, that is 75 per cent the State sector and 25 per cent in the Center. I sector. I am not going into that question. I am only interested to know whether the experts have indicated that the coal reserves in the country will last upto 50 to 60 years and if that is so we are going to face a serious problem. We are only depending on thermal power. The country is to taking care of the hydro-power generation, where the potentialities are still higher. Ultimately, we have to depend on nuclear power generation. May I know from the hon. Minister why the Planning Commission, the Central Electricity Authority and your Ministry are not giving maximum barbarity to nuclear power generation in the Eighth Five Year Plan? it is the real hope on which we can really surface. I hope the hon. Minister will answer this question also.

In Orissa and Bihar the thermal power generation is the lowest though the coal deposit in those two States is the highest in the country. I want to know why the Government of India is not giving maximum emphasis and support to those two States so that they can generate more power and utilise the coal reserve in a maximum way. These are the three aspects to which, I think, the hon. Minister will answer.

SRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker Sir, the energy shortage in the country is 8 per cent and the peak demand shortage is 18 per cent. In the Eighth Five year Plan the

Government of India, in consultation with all the Chief Ministers and the national Development Council, has decided to add 30,500 M.W. power. Today the installed capacity in the country is 69,070 M. W. The question is how to solve the power crisis in the country? Power is a capital intensive industries. Rs. 3 crore per M. W. power generation is the requirement. For two years that is from 1989 to 1990 there was no five year plan and now under the dynamic leadership of Shri P.V. Narsimha Rao the target of 39,000 M.W. capacity has been head. The power objective has been decided.

In Bihar the installed capacity today is 1,400 M. W., - 150 M. W. is hydro and 1,300 M. W. is thermal. What was the condition in Bihar during 1989-90? Energy shortage was 13 per cent and peak shortage was per cent. The position during 1990-91 - - every shortage 28 per cent and peak shortage 39 per cent. During 1991-92 - - energy shortage 29 per cent. and peak shortage 33 per cent. Today the energy shortage is 43 per cent and peak shortage is 54 per cent. Why this is so. This is because of the mis-Management by the Government of Bihar. They have done nothing. (*Interruptions*) The hon. Minister has asked a question about Orissa. In Orissa in 1989-90, average shortage was 22 per cent and peak shortage was 36 per cent. In 1990-91, energy shortage was 22 per cent and peak shortage was 31 per cent. In 1991-92, average shortage was 7 per cent and peak shortage was 23 per cent. Now the situation in Orissa is improving gradually. But the situation in Bihar is going from bad to worse.

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: I would like to know from the hon. Minister the criteria that the Government has taken into account when they monitored their efforts in meeting the shortfall.

Secondly, I would like to know how is it that, in the reply given, against hydro-power relating to Assam you have shown it as '60' while the Kopirili hydel Project has already been commissioned and has started functioning? It is a hydel project.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: At the Kopirili hydel Project 100 MW power production is going on. The second stage of 100 MW has been approved by the Cabinet just 15 days back. The second stage of the Kopirili project will be completed and hydro power of 200 MW will be available for Assam. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is a question relating to the availability and requirement of power in the Five Year Plan, not relating to any small place or any particular area Shri Niti sh Kumar.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the original question asked by the member was that what is the total shortage of electricity in comparison to the total demand. In the statement which has been laid on the Table of the House, the target and the actual availability has been stated. Demand has not been mentioned in it. A survey was made by the Central Electricity Authority regarding the demand of electricity in each state and the country as a whole, I would like to know from the Government whether the survey included the actual demand of electricity or whether on the basis of total availability of electricity the demand was estimated by merely increasing some percentage of demand due to which states where per hour own Orissa where capacity is very low, have to suffer very much according to its typing survey. If may please be started where this survey is based on total availability total actual demand? The states which are backward in this regard in view of total population or in view of actual need should be identified and accordingly the projects should be started in those states and the production may be increased there. Particularly the hydro power generation should be given priority there.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the reply to the question I would like to state that Bihar has installed capacity of 14 hundred Megawatt, out of which 13 hundred Megawatt in thermal power. Today its plant load factor is 20 per cent.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is not properly replying to my question.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: He is replying properly. Let him reply.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it would be an injustice to Bihar. I should, therefore, be given a right answer to my question. I have asked about the survey.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: That is also an important question.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is asking whether any inquiry has been conducted into the total demand of electricity in the whole country and whether on that basis a targets been fixed in the Eighth Five Year Plan?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the basis of inquiry it has been estimated that there is a requirement of 48 thousand megawatt electricity in the Eighth Five Year Plan but the then Prime Minister Shri Rajeev Gandhi said that there was a shortage of funds so the target was reduced to 38 thousand megawatt. In the meanwhile, during 1989-90 such a Government came to power which failed to ensure the production of even one megawatt electricity. Now when the Government of Shri Narasimha Rao has come to power, we are short of the required funds for the generation of 38 thousand megawatt electricity and consequently we first reduced the target to 36 thousand megawatt but funds were not adequate to meet even this much target and the target has now been reduced to 30 thousand megawatt. Keeping in view

the paucity of funds, private sector has also been invited to participate in the field of power generation, so that both the Government and the private sector may together meet the requirements of the country. His second question is related to Bihar. In Bihar there is the capacity of 1300 megawatt thermal power generation and the plant load factor is 20 per cent. If the State Government has ensured 80 per cent plant load factor then there would not have been that much crisis of electricity in Bihar. I would like to mention that the plant load factor of the national Thermal Power corporation is 71.73 per cent which is highest in both the sectors in India, private or public sector. If the state Government is asked to raise the plant load factor from 20 per cent to 71 per cent when there will be no crisis of electricity in Bihar... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: This is no answer to my question at all.

MR. SPEAKER: You asked a very good question and the reply thereof has also been good....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: There has been a reference to the Eighth Five Year Plan and it has also been said that the draft of the Eighth Five Year Plan has been endorsed by the National Development Council. I would like to ask whether the Government would bring the Five year Plan and particularly the plan of electricity before the House and whether the Government would hold a discussion on it?

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to inform you that I have been intimated by the Government that it would put the report before the House and that the Government is ready to hold a discussion. If you have to ask anything more you may do so.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Hon. Member has asked whether there would be a discussion on it or not. If the attention of the House is diverted from all other problem and the whole time of the House is about on the Ram Janam Bhoomi Babri Masjid issue then who

will discuss the problem of electricity... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: He is not making any serious statement .. (*interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that we are thinking about it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a reply to the question should come forth.

MR. SPEAKER: This question was related to power and not to explosion.

SRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV: It has been specifically asked in the last part of this question to when the shortage in the generation of electricity would be overcome but whether you have replied is that there is a joint monitoring of power generation and every effort is made to attain the target fixed. The actual power generation during the year 1991-92 was 286.70 billion unit which is 1.1 per cent more than the target of 283.45 billion unit. I would like to ask whether it is the appropriate answer to this question. What has been asked is upto when the Government will fulfil the shortage of electricity. Probable, you are from Uttar Pradesh and perhaps from the Aamgarh or Maul district. You can see the list produced by yourself that the power situation is worst in Uttar Pradesh. I think no other part of the country faces as much crisis of electricity as is faced by Uttar Pradesh. There is a shortage of 1342 magawatt of electricity in Uttar Pradesh. I would like to know that keeping in view the sad p-position of Uttar Pradesh has the Government have some special programme in this Five Year Plan under which there may be a plan for fulfilling the probably shortage of power in Uttar Pradesh?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: The hon. Member has asked as upto when the problem of electricity would be solved. Efforts are

being made to solve the problem of electricity. Only futhere will tell asto how long will it take to solve this problem (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It depends upon funds.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Uttar Pradesh has not been included in the Five Year Plan. Why you do not say it clearly?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: The second thing that he said is that there is a shortage of power in Utter Pradesh. What can the Central Government do when the Government of Uttar Pradesh does not do anything other than talking of temple mosque issue.... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is a question of Eighth Five Year Plan and availability and requirement of power. Please bear that in mind.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as has just been stated by the hon. Minister, there is a great problem of electricity in Bihar. Only 20 to 25 per cent of its required electricity is made available to Bihar. Only recently there had been an agreement between India and Nepal under which there is a proposal to consent big projects. The Hon. Prime Minister of our country and that of Nepal signed that agreement which stipulates the construction of some dams on the border of India and Nepal. The power generation thus acquired will help Bihar immensely. I would like to know from the Government asto what are the reasons preventing further implementation on that agreement? How soon will it be implemented to make electricity available to Bihar?

[*English*]

SHRISRIKANTA JENA: Please ensure that the Minister should come to the topic. We are discussing about electric power and not politocal power.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, to I so the power problem of Bihar the Government of hon. Narasimha Rao has sanctioned the 770 megawatt Koel Karo Hydro Project, but the Government of Bihar is not allowing the implementation of this project. It is organising different kinds of agitations ... (*Interruptions*) ... the Question of Indo - Nepal raised by him is not concerned with the original question. I would like to submit to him only one thing that it is no use beating about the bush they should come to the heart of the truth. The question is not one of the interest of the general public rather it is the question of the interest of Janata Dal.

SHRI HARCHAND SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a maximum cropping of paddy in Punjabi, but the whole rice is transported to the South. The people of Punjab eat less rice. There is an expense of 350 crore rupees on coal in the electric board of Punjab, but the Central Government is not ready to give even a single penny. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how much money has been allocated towards the power sector in Punjab in the Eighth Five Year Plan?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, a target of generating 30 thousand megawatt electricity for the development of Punjab or the whole country has been set in the Eighth Five Year Plan. The in Dam is being constructed in Punjab and there is already a supply of 3600 megawatt electricity ... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI A. CHARLES: Sir, I submit that the answer given to part B of the question is misleading and incorrect. No target is seen fixed for the thermal power projects in Kerala. (*Interruptions*) In this connection I may mention that the Kayam Kulam thermal project in Kerala is pending for the last nearly ten years. This is not included in the answer. (*Interruptions*) May I know from the hon. Minister whether this project will be included

in the Eighth Plan and completed early?

MR. SPEAKER: This is question on Eighth Plan. Anyway, the Minister may reply to it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: 420 megawatt Keyamkulam Project has been sanctioned by the national Thermal Power Corporation in the Eighth Five Year Plan and the Hon. Prime Minister is to inaugurate it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This question relates to the Eighth Five Year Plan. You should keep this in mind while asking question.

SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask through you, as to what steps have been taken to avoid the recurrence of famine in Gujarat and to face the problem of power shortage there?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is not balanced yet if the hon. Minister wants to submit something in reply the hon do.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: To overcome the power crisis of Gujarat, several projects have been sanctioned in the Central Sector and in the state sector. When these projects are complete, it will solve the power crisis there.

[*English*]

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Sir, Goa has no power generation of its own. Goa is getting power from Ramagundam and Korba which are at a very long distance. That is why the transmission losses are more. Goa is a flourishing State and requires more power for development. I may mention that the Kaiga nuclear power plant is at a distance of only 40 kilometers from Goa. Will the Government consider giving maximum power from this plant for Goa so that its power problem is solved?

MR. SPEAKER: This is on Eighth Plan.

There is no time. Would the Minister like to reply ?

(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Damages Claimed by Air India

*269. SHRI SANDI HAMBHAGWAN THORAT:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated June 22, 1992 regarding damages claimed by Air India from Airbus industries, France;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Corrosion has been found in some of the A - 310-300 aircraft of Air India. The investigations revealed that the corrosion was inter granular/explication on the horizontal pressure panel. Air India is pursuing its claim with Airbus Industry.

Loss in Vaydoot

*270. SHRI RAM KAPSE:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION & TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss suffered by the Vaydoot till June 1992; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to reduce the losses and make it economically viable and profit-earning?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION & TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA):

(a) Vaydoot has incurred an estimated cumulative loss of Rs. 168.40 crores from its inception in 1981.

(b) Rationalisation of routes and fares, redeployment of surplus staff in other organisations and reduction in maintenance cost of aircraft are some of the measures taken to improve the viability of Vaydoot operations.

Industrial Accidents in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

*271. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of industrial accidents during the last three years in the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and the number of human lives lost;

(b) the reasons therefor and the total loss suffered as a result thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed to be taken to protect life and property and to prevent to recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The first major unit of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP, viz. Coke Oven Battery, was commissioned in September, 1989. The details of industrial accidents in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant during the last three years are as follows:-