

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

urgent measures for relieving the water scarcity can be taken in a big way.

[Translation]

(iv) *Shortage of electricity in Rajasthan and need to run the two units of the Atomic Power Plant at Kota properly as also supply power from Singrauli Thermal Power Plant.*

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDE JAIN (Barmer) : Rajasthan State is passing through a severe power crisis. The second unit of the Atomic Power Station is not working properly since September, 1984. It remains closed for 15 to 20 days in a month. The first unit was recommissioned on 1.2.85 after it remained closed for three years, but it has not stabilized yet. Rajasthan has not been given its share of power from Singrauli Super Thermal Plant since 1984. A short supply of 574 lakh units has been received from this Super Thermal Plant since January, 1985. Even from Satpura Plant, sometimes the supply of power is short and sometimes it is normal. The supply is more at the time when it is not needed.

Due to this power crisis, the farmers do not get power supply for more than six hours a day. Power cut is also being imposed on industries as a result of which farmers are suffering loss to the tune of crores of rupees in agricultural production and so do the industrialists. They are closing down their industries. A severe drinking water crisis has been created in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur due to pancy of power.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to run both the units of the Atomic Power Plant of Kota smoothly. Rajasthan should be given its due share of power from Singrauli Super Thermal Plant. The Central Government should also give sufficient power to Rajasthan from its reserve share in the Singrauli Plant so as to help the State to overcome the water and industrial crisis.

[English]

(vii) *Need to provide a 220 KV power line from Ramagundam Thermal Power Project of NTPC to Warangal district of Andhra Pradesh.*

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Warangal district is entirely dependent on well irrigation for which electricity is the prime requirement. There is a tremendous potential for energisation of irrigation wells to meet the demand from the agriculturists as there are no major tanks or canal irrigation facilities or any other water resources. In Warangal District alone there are about 30,000 agricultural services pending for release as at the end of 1984-85 (applied by farmers but not released) for want of proper voltage.

Apart from the demand for the energisation of new wells, stabilisation of power supply to the already energised wells is most important as it is the life-line for the ryots in this district. For the last five years, low voltages are prevailing in these areas resulting in burning of motors in every village which has caused irreparable loss to the farmers to the tune of Rs. 11 crores.

According to the past planning, the load estimated for Warangal district was 40 MWs peak as in 1984-85 conditions, but in reality load requirement today is 87 MWs peak with load restrictions. Likewise, in all the northern Telengana districts, the estimated load was much less and the transmission lines designed to carry the above load were very few and even these few lines have not been provided.

In order to maintain stable power supply, a network of transmission lines needs to be provided in the area which is very badly neglected for the last so many years.

At present, Warangal gets supply from Ramagundam as well as Kothagundam wherefrom Warangal is at the tail and there is heavy load demand. Hence, the demand of the people to have a 220 kv. S. S. at Warangal by erecting 220 kv line from FTTC, Ramagundam needs to be immediately met with 132 kv. network of lines connected to each taluk headquarters.