

deeply concerned about the fate of the traditional fishermen because their lives have been totally affected by the fishing policy of the Government of India.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether at least after getting the report of this committee of experts, he would coordinate, if necessary with the Ministry of Agriculture and see that under no circumstances the deep sea fishing policy and the licensing policy will affect the traditional fishermen and the categorical assurance that was given in this House in the last session of Parliament that he would give all sorts of assistance to the traditional fishermen to come forward either on a cooperative basis or a joint venture, to go far deep sea fishing will be fulfilled and that their lives would be protected so that the traditional fishing is not affected?

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: What I am concerned is whether deep sea fishing policy has affected the traditional fishing.

SHRI A. CHARLES: It has.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: It has been affected by the mechanised sector. That is why I constituted this committee. In fact, can I quote from the statement of the Chairman of the National Fisheries Action Committee? He has agreed with what I had said in Parliament. I can quote him: "The traditional sector is very much affected by the mechanised sector." This is what he has said.

SHRI A. CHARLES: Sir, What is the remedy? I seek your protection.

MR. SPEAKER: You have got the protection already because he had appointed the committee. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is not like that. It is to protect the small fishermen that this committee has been appointed. You have to understand it.

Kayamkulam Thermal Power Plant

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*84. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to release the 400 million U.S. Dollars sanctioned by it under the "time slice concept" for the Kayamkulam Thermal Power Plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the quantity of naphtha to be imported annually for use in this plant and the foreign exchange involved per annum; and

(e) The quantity of naphtha to be supplied by the domestic refineries for this plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAJ PATEL):

(a) to (e) A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c) National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) proposes to finance the Kayamkulam project from internal resources of the company, market borrowings and external commercial borrowings. Simultaneously, the

project has also been posed to the World Bank for part financing under the time-slice loan.

(d) and (e) The plant is proposed to be a dual fuel plant Gas/Naphtha. The total annual requirement of Naphtha is estimated at 0.45 million tonnes per annum, considering 6000 hours of operation. Whether the same is imported or indigenous would depend on commercial considerations. NTPC has already taken up the issue of linkage of naphtha from domestic refineries with the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: I would like to know whether the World Bank has offered any package for the Kayamkulam Thermal Power Project and if so what is the total amount of money sought by the NTPC from the World Bank. How much have they agreed to give?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): We have posed this project for World Bank assistance and the World Bank is presently examining the details furnished by the NTPC in support of the Kayamkulam Project becoming eligible for funding under this loan. The Bank's financeable portion for Kayamkulam works out to about Rs. 250 million.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: What are the conditions between the World Bank and the NTPC for the financial assistance for the Kayamkulam Power Project?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Only when we finalise the agreement, shall we know the terms and conditions.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: The hon. Minister in his reply has stated that the project is to be financed from the internal resources of the company, market borrowing and external commercial borrowings. Simultaneously, the project has also been posed to the World Bank for part financing. In view of the fact that the project was conceived about seven years ago and also of the fact that Rs. 15 crore have already been spent on the project and that the hon. Minister himself came and laid the foundation stone about a year ago, I would like to ask a specific question. What would happen to the Project if the World Bank does not come forward with assistance?

Also, I would like to know whether there is a time schedule as to when the work on the ground would be started and when the project would be commissioned. If so, please let me know.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: It is true that the project was started in 1988 in terms of the inter-government protocol between the erstwhile Soviet Union and India. Kayamkulam project was identified as a project for bilateral Soviet assistance. However, because of subsequent political development in the former Soviet Union, the project was delayed. But this project happens to be located in the Constituency of the hon. Member and he knows that we are very keen to implement it.

We have made two packages. Firstly, if we are to get the World Bank assistance, there is one package and if we are not to get the World Bank assistance, there is another package.

Our internal resource is Rs. 393.17 crores in a total project cost of Rs. 1,310 crore.

I want to assure the hon. Member that now the project would be implemented on dual fuel basis—gas and naphtha and no longer coal—and the project would be very expeditiously completed.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: This is one of the prestigious projects of India where originally it was planned as 2400 MW project. We had gone in to Russia for assistance which had failed, and then to Japan which had also failed. What we understand is that the main reason for failure was that we had gone back from 2400 MW and we have come down to 420 MW which was found not feasible in the light of the large expenditure that has to be made on the project.

So, I would like to know whether the Minister and the Government will see that this project is finalised in the originally planned way itself by way of 2400 MW project.

Secondly, I want to know whether there are conditions as to how the supply from this project is to be given, and whether it is to be given to other States or whether it is to be given to Kerala or there are such conditions in this respect.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: There is no proposal before the Government for augmenting the capacity from 400 MW to 2400 MW, and the power generated would be supplied to Kerala.

Hydel Power Generation

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*87. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether contribution percentage of hydel power sector to overall power generation in the country has been consistently declining from plan to plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in view of the highly eco-friendly nature of hydel power generation, Government plan to exploit the hydel potential more intensively; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction by the country's end?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL):
(a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) There has been a decline in the relative share of hydel power in the overall installed capacity in the country since 1963-64.

(b) The installed capacity for generation of hydro power at the end of the various plan period is indicated below:—

Sr. No.	End of Plan	Total Capacity (MW)	Hydro Power Capacity (MW)	Hydro Power as % of total
1.	I	2695	940	35
2.	II	4653	1917	41
3.	III	9027	4124	46
4.	IV	15663	6965	42
5.	V	25680	10833	41
6.	VI	42565	14480	34
7.	VII	526	18358	29
8.	VIII	63291	22993	25.7

(c) and (d). For better tapping of the hydel potential available in the country, amongst the measures initiated are creation of specific public sector companies for setting up large hydro projects; higher allocation of plan resources including budgetary support for hydel schemes and offering special incentives for encouraging private sector participation in hydel development.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Sir, it is observed from the figures given in a reply to a question raised in Rajya Sabha on 20.12.1994 that over the period of two Five Year Plans, that is, Sixth and Seventh, generation capacity of only 7,474 MW was added while in the first three years of the Eighth Plan, an additional capacity of 2,111 MW was created. In the rest of the two years of the Eighth Plan, additional capacity of another 7,171 MW is targeted to be added, which is almost equal to what was created during the 15 years of the said three Five Year Plans.

Therefore, I would like to know what special steps are to be taken during the left over period of the Eighth Plan to accelerate the pace so as to achieve the target and whether the hon. Minister is hopeful to achieve the target and would assure the House that it would still be possible to achieve it.

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): Sir, in our reply to the main question, we have already mentioned the steps we are contemplating to augment the hydel power generation. Among the measures initiated for better tapping of the hydel potential available in the country, are: (i) creation of specific public sector companies for setting up large hydel projects—as many as six Central public sector undertakings have been created only to tap the hydel projects; (ii) higher allocation of plan resources, including budgetary support for hydel schemes; and (iii) offering special incentives for encouraging private sector participation in hydel development.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Sir, may I know how the cost of hydel power generation and transmission compares with the cost of thermal and nuclear power, how