

(b) if so, the place of its location?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Srinagar.

Rural Electrification in Maharashtra

1437. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOKHINDE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation for Maharashtra State for the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 and the estimated expenditure involved on each of them;

(b) the time schedule in each case; and

(c) the number of villages likely to be electrified under them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) During the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 (upto 20th August, 1976) the Corporation has sanctioned 15 rural electrification schemes of Maharashtra involving a total cost of Rs. 1042.166 lakhs, for a loan assistance of Rs. 616.477 lakhs. The names, the cost and the loan amount sanctioned in respect of these schemes are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 11217/76].

(b) The schemes sanctioned by the Corporation are phased for completion over a period ranging upto 5 years. The phased period of completion of each scheme is given in the statement, referred to in reply to part (a).

(c) These schemes on completion envisage electrification of 1174 villages.

Supply of smokeless coke in Delhi

1438. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to supply smokeless coke in Delhi and its satellite areas;

(b) if so, the tentative date by which the same will be made available; and

(c) price of such coke?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Production of energy from coal

1439. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian delegation of Coal Mines had visited Federal Republic of Germany in order to study their energy production from coal; and

(b) how do the Indian technique compare with German technique to get energy from coal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a). No, Sir. However, an Energy Team from Government of India was sent to West Germany during 1974.

(b) West Germany is deploying/studying various techniques for obtaining energy from coal. Some of the specific fields in the respect are stated below:—

(1) Federal Republic of Germany is studying possible use of coal in combination with nuclear heat for the production of power and synthesis gas. In India, we are not conducting any such study.

(2) Pressure Gasification of coal—West Germany has got commercial process for pressure gasification of coal. This technique was evaluated for high pressure gasification in India for possible long distance transmission and same was found not economical.

(3) Pollution control—West Germany has laid down standards to control pollution in opencast and underground mines. In India, a Study Group has been formed for examining the economic methods of ecological protection in such mining practices.

(4) Power Plant design—Both West Germany and India are extensively practising use of high ash coals in large Thermal Power Station.

(5) MHD programme—West Germany has closed this research study as per recommendations of a Committee of German Scientists. In India, this matter is under consideration for research and development.

(6) Fluidised Bed—There is no major basic work being done in the field of fluidized combustion of coal in Germany. In India, this subject is under study in research institute.

Report of National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination

1440. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH
CHAUDHARY:
SHRI SOMNATH
CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination in its report has said that 25 to 30 per cent of the country's population live in slums or squatters settlements;

(b) if so, the main features of their recommendations; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take on the said report?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) According to the Report prepared by the Department of Science and Technology, 25 to 30 per cent of the population "in cities" (and not country's population as referred in the question) live in slums and squatter settlements.

(b) The Report has listed certain guidelines for policy frame-work on human settlements. The relevant features include:—

(i) minimising of the existing differentials of living in the rural and urban settlements;

(ii) reducing process of migration by establishing better linkages between rural and urban areas and by developing service centres and growth centres to provide adequate distribution of goods and services.

(iii) to provide incentives for the development of the less privileged sections of the society; and

(iv) to ensure availability of adequate shelter and its accessibility to the *infra-structure* and to the services through appropriate management with built-in incentives for the less privileged sections of the society.

(c) Government had already taken up and is continuing several schemes on the lines indicated in the report for the benefit of the less privileged residents of slums and squatter settlements. A scheme of Slum Clearance/Improvement was started, for instance, in 1956. Another scheme viz. Environmental Improvement of Slum Areas was started in 1972, under which provision for basic amenities, like water, drainage, pavement of roads etc. has been made.