

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में अखबारी कागज का उत्पादन इस प्रकार रहा :—

1974-75	.	.	.	.	.	54,000 मी० टन
1975-76	.	.	.	.	.	52,863 मी० टन
1976-77	.	.	.	.	.	57,690 मी० टन

अखबारी कागज की मौजूदा मांग 2.25 लाख मी० टन प्रतिवर्ष है ।

(ग) नेशनल न्यूजप्रिन्ट एण्ड पेपर मिल्स की क्षमता बढ़ाकर 75,000 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष करने के अलावा, सरकारी क्षेत्र का एक उपक्रम हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन, अखबारी कागज की केरल में 80,000 मी० टन वार्षिक क्षमता की एक परियोजना स्थापित कर रहा है । केरल अखबारी कागज परियोजना का पहले से ही क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है । तथा 1978 के अन्त तक इसके चालू हो जाने की आशा है । सरकार ने अखबारी कागज का उत्पादन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं को भी स्वीकृति दी है :—

1.	होगोपाल एण्ड सन्स, अम्बाला कैंन्ट	.	.	पंजाब	30,000 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष
2.	रामगंगा पेपर मिल्स	.	.	उत्तर प्रदेश	30,000 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष
3.	पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम	.	.	प० बंगाल	60,000 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष
4.	मंसूर पेपर मिल्स	.	.	कर्नाटक	75,000 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष
5.	सेन्चुरी पल्प	.	.	उत्तर प्रदेश	20,000 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष
6.	बी० डी० सोमानी	.	.	उत्तर प्रदेश	25,000 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष

Reinstatement of Nagaland Officials

3404. SHRIMATI RANO M. SHAIZA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Nagaland Government Officials under suspension on charges of corruption were reinstated after the appointment of Vigilance Commission in the State;

(b) if so, how many such cases are there in the State;

(c) what is the total strength of persons employed in the Vigilance Commission; and

(d) what is the total number of Nagas and non-Nagas employed in the Vigilance Commission?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to the Government of Nagaland, there have been five cases in which officials under suspension were reinsta-

ted on the advice of the Vigilance Commission.

(c) 22

(d) Non-Nagas—13

Nagas—9

Loans to sick shipping companies

3405. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give Rescue loans to a number of sick shipping companies; and

(b) if so, which are these shipping companies eligible to get this loan?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir. There is no such category of loans.

(b) Does not arise.

Thermal Power Plants

3406. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hours of outages of major thermal plants in the country in 1976-77;

(b) the number of breakdowns of these plants during this period and the time taken for their repair;

(c) the number of times interruptions have taken place in various power systems during the period, the reasons thereof and the remedies contemplated and implemented; and

(d) whether voltage variation is also a serious shortcoming of our power systems and if so, remedies thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The planned outage and the forced outage rates of the major thermal

plants in the country during 1976-77 was 9.6 per cent and 12.95 per cent respectively. Corresponding to these rates of outages, the total loss of energy on account of planned maintenance was approximately 8565 million units and that on account of forced outage was approximately 11,565 million units.

(b) The total number of forced outages were 2474 and the average time taken for repair of a forced outage was 53 hours.

(c) It is not possible to furnish figures relating to the number of interruptions in the various power systems in the country, the transmission and distribution networks of which are being maintained and operated by the State Electricity Boards. The Regional Electricity Boards keep a record of only the major grid disturbances, analyze their causes, and take remedial measures where necessary. However interruptions in power supply to consumers are caused by either generating capacity falling short of demand as a result of forced outage of generating units and/or break-downs of the transmission and distribution system due to line faults, snapping of conductors, failure of towers, poles, cables, transformers, over-loading of the systems and other associated equipment.

Vigorous steps are being taken to reduce forced and planned outage rates of generating units and to reinforce the transmission and distribution system.

(d) Voltage variations occur in systems having long transmission lines and large variation in day and night demand. Proper voltage regulation equipment provide the remedy to such situations. Necessary steps are being taken to improve transmission and distribution system. As the network keeps on expanding, system improvement is a continuous process within the constraint of availability of resources.