

which have been found technically feasible for various applications including generation of electricity. Large scale Extension Programmes such as National Programme on Biogas Development, National Programme of Improved Chulha and Solar Thermal Extension Programmes have been launched throughout the country and are being expanded to the extent that financial resources permit. These are already providing and saving energy for lakhs of individuals and a number of institutions throughout the country. Solar photovoltaic systems have been developed and are being increasingly deployed for electrifying remote villages and other small power needs. A programme for utilisation of wind energy for pumping and electricity generation is being implemented. There wind-farms for large scale electricity production have been set up and this capacity is being expanded. Projects relating to production, conversion and utilisation of biomass have reached the extension stage and biomass gasifiers for electric power production have also started to be commercialised. A number of energy self-sufficient villages have been set up and a programme initiated for a large number of villages, where energy for cooking, lighting and other needs of the entire village could be provided by locally available non-conventional sources of energy.

R & D activities have been intensified further to reduce the cost and improve efficiency of renewable energy systems.

[English]

Exploration of Solar thermal power

8205. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the proposal for the current Plan period for cost sharing with those who save conventional fuel by their large scale exploration of Solar thermal power; and

(b) the details of the scheme and areas selected for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b)

Under the cost sharing programme water heaters, air heaters, desalination systems, timber kilns, cookers and dryers are being installed in the country. The cost sharing by Government for these systems is as given below :

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| (1) Solar Cookers | Rs. 150/- per piece. |
| (2) Other solar thermal systems installed on | |
| (a) Central Government owned land/buildings, public trusts, educational institutions, charitable and religious bodies. | 100% |
| (b) State Government land buildings, cooperative autonomous bodies. | 75% |
| (c) Government public sector enterprises. | 50% |
| (d) Water heating system for domestic use | 50% |
| | (subject to the maximum of Rs. 3000.) |
| (e) Private industrial commercial units | 33-1/3% |
| (f) Solar desalination systems in village backward areas. | 100% |
| (g) solar dryers for agricultural produce for agricultural farms/rice mills and individual farmers. | 50% |

[Translation]

Shahdara Telephone Exchange

8206. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAM-OOWALIA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mahanagar Telephone Nigam is not taking the

responsibility of running the Shahdara Telephone Exchange;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this Nigam is also not taking the responsibility of running the various telephone exchanges in the east of Delhi which were earlier being operated from Delhi; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The jurisdiction of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam in Delhi is confined to the Union Territory of Delhi. There were four exchange codes serving Shahdara area, namely 20, 86, 21 and 24. The Shahdara East Exchanges with codes 20 and 86 falls outside the Union Territory of Delhi. Hence this exchange has been transferred to U.P. Telecom. Circle from the old Delhi Telephone system. On the other hand, Shahdara and Lakshmi Nagar Exchanges with codes 21 and 24 fall within Union Territory of Delhi and hence remain part of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam.

(c) and (d) Similar to the case of Shahdara East exchange given above, the other exchanges located outside the Union Territory of Delhi have also been excluded from the jurisdiction of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam.

[English]

World Bank loan for cycle power project

8207. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether World Bank has granted a loan of 485 million dollars for the combined cycle power project to serve the

needs of the Northern and Western regions of the country;

(b) the terms and conditions of the loan; and

(c) the places where these plants are likely to be located ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The loan will be on the standard terms and conditions applicable to IBRD loans. The loan is repayable in 20 years, including five years of grace, and carries a variable rate of interest, which is presently 8.5 per cent.

(c) The plants are proposed to be located at Kawas (Gujarat), Auraiya (U.P.) and Anta (Rajasthan).

Requirement of licence for setting up delicensed industries by MRTP companies

8208. SHRI SALAHUDDIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Company Affairs vide its notification No. 65 (E), dated 21.2.1986 has exempted all industries as mentioned in the Ministry of Industry's Press Note No.6, dated 30.1.1986, from the provisions of sections 21 and 22 of the MRTP Act;

(b) whether MRTP companies, desirous of taking advantage of these two notifications, are still required to make an industrial licence application under IDR Act even though they have been delicensed and exempted under the MRTP Act; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : The notification of 21st February, 1986 issued by the Department of