(a) the steps Government propose to take for balanced regional development and faster industrialisation of the country ;

(b) whether it is a fact that shortfall in infrastructure, lack of technological development and delay in project implementation still continue in the way ; and

(c) how Government propose to remove industrial backwardness and bring uniform development in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). In order to correct regional imbalances and to secure faster industrialisation of backward areas, Government have provided several incentives by way of concessional finance, through All India Term Lending Institutions, outright subsidy on fixed capital, preferential treatment in grant of Industrial Licences, Tax Concessions, Seed/Margin Money, Interest Subsidy etc. A scheme has also been introduced on 1.4.83 to assist the State Governments to take up infrastructural development in one or two identified growth centres in each 'No-Industry District'. Also in order to bring about faster industrialisation of the country as a whole, various measures aimed at liberalisations in industrial licencing policy and procedures and approval of Foreign Collaboration proposals and speedier development of industries connected with provision of infrastructural facilities have been undertaken. These include delicensing of industries, broad-banding, re-endorsement of capacity, delegation of powers to Administrative Ministries for approval of certain types of Foreign Collaboration proposals, doing away with the procedure of taking on record of foreign collaboration agreements etc.

Proposals made by task Force on Gas available in Assam

9090. SHRI K.V. SHANKARAGOWDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a task force was set up by his Ministry and it has found that there is a potential for obtaining free gas from oil fields in Upper Assam ;

(b) if so, what are the other points made by the task force ; and

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken to implement the proposal and what will be the cost of expansion involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However Oil India Limited has assessed that there is potential for obtaining free gas from the oil fields in Upper Assam. Based on the data available, OIL has estimated that a quantity of about 2.50 million cubic metres per day of free gas could be produced from these fields when fully developed, and that the cost of development of free gas reserves would be about Rs. 100 crores. It has also been assessed that this will take about 6 to 7 years from the date of the approval of the proposals.

(c) Gas Anthority of India Limited has been asked to study the utilisation of the free gas production potential in Assam, taking into account production and transportation costs and the consumption pattern.

Commissioning of New Generation Capacity

9091. SHRI K.V. SHANKARAGOWDA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to commission 3160 MW of new generation capacity during the current financial year ;

(b) if so, what will be the total MWs of thermal units that will be undertaken by the Central Sector and by the State Sector ;

(c) what are the projects that will be undertaken during the financial year 1986-87; and

(d) the total additional generation capacity likely to be achieved in 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) During 1986-87, an additional capacity of about 3396 MW is proposed to be commissioned.

(b) Out of 2192 MW of thermal capacity to be commissioned during 1986-87, 1190 MW

will be in the Central Sector and 1002 MW in the State sector.

(c) The projects to be commissioned during 1986-87 are indicated in the statement given below.

(d) The generating capacity commissioned during 1986-87 will be known after the year is over.

STATEMENT

UNITS IDENTIFIED FOR COMMISSIONING DURING 1986-87

Sl. No.	Name of the Project & Unit No.		State	Capacity (MW)
1	2		3	4
	NORTHERN REGION			
THERMAL :				
1.	Panipat	Unit-4	Haryana	110
2.	Anpara 'A'	Unit-2	Uttar Pradesh	210
3.	DESU Gas Turbine	Unit-1	Delhi	30
4.	-do-	Unit-2	-do-	30
5.	-do-	Unit-3	-do-	30
6.	-do-	Unit-4	-do-	30
7.	-do-	Unit-5	-do-	30
8.	-do-	Unit-6	-do-	30
9.	Singrauli St. II	Unit-6	NTPC	500
		Sub-total (Thermal)		1000 MW
HYDRO :				
10.	Western Yamuna Canal (PH-A)	Unit-2	Haryana	8
11.	Western Yamuna Canal (PH-B)	Unit-3	-do-	8
12.	Western Yamuna Canal (PH-B)	Unit-4	-do-	8
13.	Andhra	Unit-1	Himachal Pradesh	5.65
14.	-do-	Unit-2	-do-	5.65
15.	-do-	Unit-3	-do-	5.65
16.	Rongtong	Unit-1	-do-	0.5
17.	-do-	Unit-2	-do-	0.5
18.	-do-	Unit-3	-do-	0.5
19.	-do-	Unit-4	-do-	0.5
20.	Stakna	Unit-1	Jammu & Kashmir	2
21.	-do-	Unit-2	-do-	2
22.	Anoopgarh (PH-I)	Unit-1	Rajasthan	1.5
23.	-do-	Unit-2	-do-	1.5

1	2	3	4	
24.	Anoopgarh (PH-I)	Unit-3	Rajasthan	1.5
25.	Anoopgarh (PH-II)	Unit-4	-do-	1.5
26.	-do-	Unit-5	-do-	1.5
27.	-do-	Unit-6	-do-	1.5
28.	Salal	Unit-1	NHPC	115
29.	-do-	Unit-2	-do-	115
30.	-do-	Unit-3	-do-	115
		Sub-total (Hydro)		400.95 MW
		TOTAL (NORTHERN REGION)		1400.95 MW
	WESTERN REGION			
THERMAL :				
31.	Wanakbori	Unit-5	Gujarat	210
		Sub-total (Thermal)		210 MW
HYDRO :				
32.	Ukai LBC	Unit-1	Gujarat	2.5
33.	-do-	Unit-2	-do-	2.5
34.	Tillari	Unit-1	Maharashtra	60
35.	Bhira Tail Race	Unit-1	-do-	40
36.	Vaitarna Dam Toe	Unit-1	-do-	1.5
37.	Pench	Unit-2	M.P. & Maharashtra	80
		Sub-total (Hydro)		186.5 MW
		TOTAL (WESTERN REGION)		396.5 MW
	SOUTHERN REGION			
THERMAL :				
38.	Mettur St. I	Unit-1	Tamil Nadu	210
39.	Neyveli 2nd Mine Cut		NLC (Central)	210
		Sub-total (Thermal)		420
HYDRO :				
40.	Srisailam	Unit-5	Andhra Pradesh	110
41.	-do-	Unit-7	-do-	110
42.	Pochampad	Unit-1	-do-	9
43.	Idukki St. II	Unit-3	Kerala	130

1	2	3	4
44.	Idamalyar	Unit-2	Kerala	37.5
45.	Lower Mettur	Unit-5	Tamil Nadu	15
46.	-do-	Unit-6	-do-	15
		Sub-total (Hydro)		426.5
		TOTAL (SOUTHERN REGION)		846.5
	EASTERN REGION			
THERMAL :				
47.	Farakka	Unit-2	NTPC	210
48.	-do-	Unit-3	-do-	210
49.	Gas Turbine	Unit-1	DVC	30
50.	-do-	Unit-2	-do-	30
		Sub-total (Thermal)		480
HYDRO :				
51.	Upper Kolab	Unit-1	Orissa	80
		Sub-total (Hydro)		80
		TOTAL (EASTERN REGION)		560
	NORTH-EASTERN REGION			
THERMAL :				
52.	Bongaigaon	Unit-4	Assam	60
53.	Lakwa Gas Turbine	Uuit-4	-do-	15
54.	Baramura Gas Turbine	Unit-2	Tripura	5
55.	Diesel Station	Unit-1	Manipur	1
56.	-do-	Unit.2	-do-	1
		Sub-total (Thermal)		82

1	2	3	4
HYDRO :			
57.	Kopili	Unit-1	NEC	50
58.	-do-	Unit-2	-do-	50
59.	Maharani	Unit-1	Tripura	0.5
60.	-do-	Unit-2	-do-	0.5
		Sub-total (Hydro)		101
		TOTAL (NORTH-EASTERN REGION)		183
		TOTAL : ALL INDIA (THERMAL)		2192
			(HYDRO)	1194.95
			TOTAL :	3386.95

In addition to the above, the following mini/micro hydel capacity is also likely to be added during the year 1986-87.

Northern Region	3.1 MW
Eastern Region	2.2 MW
North-Eastern Region	4.05 MW
Total :	9.35 MW
Grand Total :	3396.30 MW

Revitalisation of Paper Industry

9092. SHRI K.V. SHANKARAGOWDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the paper industry has been asked to make efforts for revival and revitalisation of industry ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the capacity utilisation touched the low figure of 60 per cent in 1985 as compared to 89 per cent in 1974 ;

(c) if so, whether the industry has been urged to improve 75 to 80 per cent in the coming years ;

(d) the main reasons for low capacity utilisation by the paper industry so far ;

(e) the efforts being made to improve its capacity utilisation ;

(f) whether any concrete formula has been suggested for improvement in the paper industry ; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (g). The capacity utilisation of the paper industry was about 83% in 1974 has come down gradually in recent years and was about 63.85% in 1985. It is considered possible for the industry to achieve a capacity utilisation rate of 75%. The main reasons of law capacity utilisation of the industry in recent years are rapid capacity build up mainly through small paper mills which are yet to stabilise production, closure of a few large/small mills, operational constraints, such as shortage of raw material, power and coal and imbalances in plant and machinery, increase in cost of raw materials