

**Public Telephones**

1602. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of public telephones in the country at present;

(b) whether any steps are being taken to increase the public telephones;

(c) the present requirement as well as the projected requirement for the next ten years; and

(d) the details of the plan, if any, to meet the requirement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Pending applications for telephone connections in Kerala**

1603. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications for telephone connections pending in Kerala; and

(b) by what time these applications are expected to be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The number of applications for telephone connections pending in Kerala as on 31.10.1987 is 97,644.

(b) About 50,000 out of the present waiting list is proposed to be cleared during the 7th Plan period and the remaining during the 8th Plan period. During the 7th Plan period the number of lines expected to be given is as follows:

1987-88	10,000 lines
1988-89	15,000 lines
1989-90	25,000 lines

This, however, is subject to availability of adequate resources.

**States dependent on hydro-electric power**

1604. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States which are wholly dependent on hydro-electric power and

(b) the steps taken to meet the requirement of power in those States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Kerala, Himachal Pradesh (H.P.) and Sikkim are wholly dependent on hydel power. J&K, Karnataka and North Eastern (N.E.) Region as a whole, are mainly dependent on hydel power.

(b) H.P., Sikkim and N.E. Region are by and large, self-sufficient. H.P. has also a share in BBMB and Bairasuil. Sikkim has a share from Chukha HEP and the Central Station of Farakka STPS. Kerala and Karnataka have shares from the Central Sector Stations of Ramagundam STPS, Madras Atomic Power Station and Neyveli 2nd Mine Cut. Karnataka also gets substantial assistance from Maharashtra. J&K gets a share from Bhakra and shall get it from Salal. The State also gets additional assistance from BBMB/Singrauli STPS particularly during winter months. New projects for additional generation, both thermal and hydel, are being implemented in the State as well as in the Central Sectors. The Central Sector projects cater to the requirements of the States in the region.

**Cost of BHEL equipment**

1605. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made

any study about the cost of BHEL equipment, their delayed supply and unsatisfactory performance; if so, with what results;

(b) whether there are any plans to import such equipment in view of their comparative cost and quality;

(c) if so, the details of the orders placed with foreign suppliers of power-sets and other equipment during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the assessment of the adverse or favourable effects of such imports on BHEL ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) Studies by independent bodies like BICP and CEA have shown that the conversion costs of BHEL for its main products are, for the most part, same as that of foreign suppliers. BHEL is also by and large able to meet its delivery commitments.

The performance of equipment, particularly power generating sets, depends, besides the quality of the equipment, on

a number of factors like the quality of inputs, operating skills, proper maintenance practices etc. Keeping all factors in view, the CEA sets generation targets for various power stations. BHEL sets have exceeded the generation targets set by CEA during 1985-86 and 1986-87 and have been able to meet the target during the first six months of 1987-88.

It is the Government's policy to ensure maximum utilisation of indigenous capacity. Import is resorted to only selectively and on merits depending on the totality of the circumstances.

(c) Orders for the import of equipment, whether power sets or other equipment, are placed by the concerned project authorities under the administrative control of different Central/State Ministries/Departments and, therefore, the details are available only with them. Nevertheless, the details of orders placed on foreign suppliers during the last three years and the current year, as known to BHEL, are given in the Statement below.

(d) There is no adverse effect on BHEL if imports are resorted to after ensuring adequate utilization of the capacity of BHEL.

#### Statement

Orders for power generating equipment placed on foreign suppliers during 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87 and during April-October 1987

Year	Projects for which orders placed
1	2
1984-85	Nil
1985-86	(i) Kahalgaon (4x210 MW) (ii) Eastern Ghandak (3x5 MW) (iii) Valgai (?x3 MW) (iv) Pyakara (1x2 MW) (v) Lower Borpani (4x2 MW) (vi) Upper Indravati (4x150 MW)

1	2
1986-87	(i) Farakka (2x500 MW—SG only) (ii) Dulhasti (3x130 MW) (iii) Tehri-I (4x250 MW) (iv) Tehri-II (4x250 MW) (v) Nagarjunasagar LBC (2x30 MW) (vi) Nagarjunasagar RBC (1x30 MW) (vii) Koteswar (4x100 MW) (viii) Ujjani (1x12 MW)
1987-88 (April-Oct. '87)	Sardar Sarovar (6x200 MW)

**Thermal power plants in public sector**

1606. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of public sector (Central or State) thermal power plants, their rated capacity and percentage capacity utilisation in each case during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the names of the three major private sector thermal plants in the country, their rated capacity and percentage capacity utilisation of each of them during the same period ; and

(c) how do they compare and the

reasons there of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c) The requisite information is given in the statement below.

The performance of several stations in the Central Sector and State Sector compares favourably with the performance of Thermal Plants in the Private Sector. The variation in the Plant Load Factor of different thermal stations arise on account of various reason which include unavailability of the plant due to forced outage and planned maintenance shut-down, system load conditions, age of the plant etc.

**Statement****Thermal Power-Stations and their capacity and PLF during 1984-85 to 1987-88**

Sector Stations	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88 (April-October)	
	Cap. (MW)	P.L.F. (%)	Cap. (MW)	P.L.F. (%)	Cap. (MW)	P.L.F. (%)	Cap. (MW)	P.L.F. (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>I. Central Sector</b>								
1. N.T.P.C. Badarpur	720.0	47.8	720.0	46.0	720	52.6	720	57.8