

1	2	3	4
7.	Direct reception community TV sets (1000 sets each for 7 regions). 7000 nos. (maintenance of sets to be carried out by respective States)	7.00	--
8.	VHF Community TV sets—7000 nos. (maintenance of sets to be carried out by respective States).	3.15	--
9.	Additional mobile recording units 2 for each of 7 regions (14 sets)	2.10	0.21
10.	Portable VTRs for school programmes 2 nos. each for 7 regions (14 sets)	0.35	0.035
11.	Installation staff and regional setup	0.80	0.08
12.	Research and evaluation studios.	--	0.20
TOTAL		46 73 or say Rs. 47 00 crores.	3 740 Rs 307 crores.

Supply of Coal directly to consumers at cheaper rate

955. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to supply coal directly to consumers at a cheap price;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the attitude of the Government towards the agents functioning as intermediaries in the distribution of coal; and

(d) what are the reasons responsible for the high price and non-availability of coal?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION & COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) & (b). Coal companies supply coal against the sponsorship issued by the competent authorities, to the actual consumers except in the case of soft coke and coal for domestic use which is supplied to licensed dealers. The price of coal has been fixed by the Government for delivery at the pitheads for the various types and grades of coal.

(c) Distribution of coal within the States is regulated by the State Governments, who licence dealers for sale of soft coke and coal consumed by domestic consumers. Where the number of dealers so licensed has appeared excessive the attention of the State Governments has been drawn to this and they have been requested to reduce the number of licences.

(d) The price of coal fixed by the Government is for delivery at the pitheads. The lower production in certain areas together with inadequacy of rail transport and the increased movement by road at considerably higher cost has led to an increase in the price of coal at the consuming centres.

Plan to fight floods in Jammu and Kashmir

956. Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government have prepared a 48 crore plan to fight floods in the J. & K. State;

(b) if so, whether in Jammu Akhnoor to Hamirpur Sidhar on the banks of Chanab was inundated every year;

(c) if so, whether a large number of people lost their homes and most of the paddy crops was destroyed;

(d) if so, whether the scheme is being implemented to save areas of land from erosion;

(e) whether the Union Government have agreed to give any financial as well as all help to the State in this regard; if so, the details of the help; and

(f) whether the Union Government are considering to help the State Government to build a barrage on the lines of Farakka Barrage at Kupwara in Srinagar to preserve the excess water which can be utilised at the time of shortage?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) The State Government has reported that an outline Master Plan for flood control estimated to cost Rs. 48 crores has been prepared for Jammu Division only. The outline Master Plan for Kashmir region is under preparation with the State Government.

(b) & (c). During high floods in the Chenab river, some of the low lying lands adjoining the banks of the river get inundated with some consequential loss to property and crops. However, the main problem on the Chenab is the erosion of the river banks during floods.

(d) The State Government has reported that since 1977 work is in hand on some urgent measures estimated to cost Rs. 130 lakhs for protection against erosion. Of these, works worth Rs. 63 lakhs have already been completed and the balance works are in hand.

(e) Flood Control being a State subject, the outlays required for such works are met out of the provisions made in the State Plans.

(f) The State Government has reported that there is no immediate proposal for constructing a Barrage on the lines of Farakka Barrage at Kupwara. However, the State Government is carrying out preliminary surveys to explore the possibility of constructing a storage reservoir on Lolab Nallah at Kupwara.

Power Generating capacity in Gujarat

957. SHRI AHMED M. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total power generating capacity in Gujarat State;

(b) what is the total demand; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the deficit?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (Shri A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) The total installed capacity of Gujarat is 2404 MW (including 50 per cent share from Tarapur nuclear station) as on 29th February, 1980.

(b) Energy requirement in March is 30 million units/per day.

(c) Normally Gujarat meets its energy requirements fully. At present however power shortage conditions are prevailing in Gujarat due to shut down of a 210 MW set at Tarapur for refuelling, depletion of Hydro reservoir at Ukai and also due to inadequate supply of coal to thermal power stations. A number of steps have been taken to step up supplies of coal to the thermal power stations in Gujarat. Some of these are:

- (1) Coal companies and railways have been asked to step up coal supplies to power stations in Gujarat.