

Quantum of daily loss in thermal power stations

1425. SHRI ZAINUL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantum of daily loss in the thermal power stations of the country, plant-wise details from the period from 1976-77 till date;

(b) steps taken to improve the situation; and

(c) results achieved from such measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a)

The performance of thermal generating units is assessed in terms of its generating capacity in megawatt generation in million units availability and plant load factor. The difference between the availability and plant load factor is an indication of loss because of partial un-availability and system demand. The difference between availability and hundred per cent represent loss of energy on account of maintenance and repairs which is categorised as planned outages/forced outages respectively. The station-wise details of thermal performance during the period 1976-77 to 1981-82 (April to January, 1982) are given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library (See No. LT—3460/82).

(b) A number of measures have been taken to improve the performance of thermal power stations. These measures include:—

(i) assistance to the State Electricity Boards/Power Station authorities in identifying the deficiencies in the plant and equipment etc. and in preparing and undertaking plant betterment programme in a time bound manner;

(ii) adoption of preventive maintenance techniques for reducing the outage periods;

(iii) arranging timely supply of spare parts;

(iv) arrangements to ensure requisite equality of coal;

(v) setting up of task forces comprising representatives of CEA BHEL, ILK and State Electricity Boards to identify the deficiencies and prepare a time-bound programme for achieving early stabilisation and improving performance of 200 MW|110 MW and 120 MW units;

(iv) visits of roving teams of operation specialists of CEA to monitor the operation practices and to render advice; and

(vii) training of engineers and operation and maintenance personnel of the power stations.

(c) As a result of the measures taken so far, the capacity utilisation of thermal power stations in the country has gone up from 43.6 per cent during April, 1980 to January, 1981 to 45.8 per cent during April, 1981 to January, 1982.

Items of work and projects handled by Department of Rehabilitation

1426. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the main object and purpose for the setting up of the Department of Rehabilitation has already been fulfilled; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to continue with this Department in its present form, if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) With the completion of the work of rehabilitation of

displaced persons from former West Pakistan (now Pakistan), former East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), repatriates from Uganda, Mozambique, Zaire and Vietnam and near completion of the work of rehabilitation of new migrants from former East Pakistan and repatriates from Burma, the main object and purpose for which the Department of Rehabilitation was set up, has been partially fulfilled.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to continue this Department for the reasons that (i) rehabilitation of repatriates from Sri Lanka is likely to continue till the end of the present decade, (ii) the rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees is also continuing and (iii) the residuary work of rehabilitation of displaced persons from former West Pakistan and East Pakistan is going on in a limited scale.

In the context of the gradual reduction in work the staff strength has been/ is being suitably reduced in the Department as well as in the subordinate offices.

Rehabilitation of Tamil repatriates from Sri Lanka

1427. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether maximum subsidies and more tolerable rehabilitation schemes are being earmarked for Tibetan and Bangladesh refugees;

(b) whether the Tamil Repatriates from Sri Lanka whose fate was unilaterally decided by the Government of India without giving them a chance to decide about their habitation occupy the lowest priority in the rehabilitation programmes;

(c) whether it is a fact that 5700 Tamil Repatriates are cramped together in 471 one-room hutments in the

Mandapam Camp without water, without ventilation and without electricity; and

(d) if so, steps being taken to rehabilitate them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) At no time there were 5700 Sri Lanka repatriates in Mandapam Camp. All the tenements in the Camp have proper ventilation and lighting facilities. Sufficient drinking water is also available in the camp.

(d) The camp at Mandapam is a Transit Camp and after receiving the repatriates there, they are sent to the places of rehabilitation earmarked for them in the Southern States.

Application before MRTP Commission

1428. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received under Sections 21, 22 and 23 of the MRTP Act during the year 1980;

(b) the number of cases referred to in (a) above in which it was held that the provisions of the MRTP Act are not applicable; and

(c) the details of such cases, including the names of the companies, the nature of the proposals made, capital cost involved and the reasons for holding that the provisions of the Act are not applicable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) 184 applications were received by the Central Government under Sections 21, 22