

Because of the advance action taken in preparing schemes and programmes for the collection, treatment, compression, transportation and utilisation of the natural gas available from the Bombay High field, industrial plants are now fully utilising all the associated gas that can be compressed and brought onshore by the subsea pipelines to the Uran plant.

Any flaring onshore that takes place is only when the operation of any of these industrial plants is interrupted temporarily due to temporary technical difficulties. These industrial plants, the main ones being the Trombay fertilizer plant of Rashtriya Chemical and Fertilizer, the Tata Electric Company, the Maharashtra State Electricity Board and the refinery of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, had been identified as potential major users in studies conducted in the past in order to take advance action in this matter.

Some quantity of associated gas is still being flared offshore but users for this had also been identified earlier and their facilities, which required very large investments, are nearing completion: the main ones are the new large fertilizer plants in Thal Vaishet, the smaller fertilizer plant of Deepak Fertilizers and the 500 MW power station of the Tata Electric Company. With the completion of these facilities in the next few months, even the greatly reduced flaring that is taking place offshore will cease shortly.

Further major users, as follows, have also been identified to utilise the associated gas to be produced optimally as well as consume any further increases in the quantity that might take place in this oilfield which is still under development so that the precise quality of associated gas that might be produced along with crude oil cannot be foretold accurately at this stage.

- manufacture of fertilizers in Hazira which is scheduled for completion in early 1984;

- firing in heaters and furnaces together with combined cycle power-steam generation in refineries;
- supply to Hindustan Organic Chemicals for the production of hydrogen;
- supplies to certain major cities;
- Maharashtra State Electricity Board second stage 4 x 60 MW units.

The existing and the creation of new outlets indicated above will enable the full use of the gas available even if there is some delay in offtake by a few customers.

This gas contains only a very small fraction that can be separated and used as LPG (cooking gas). The LPG fractionation plant in Uran was commissioned in March, 1981 and is now producing at the rate of about 1,50,000 tonnes per year. This has helped to supplement the quantity of LPG, (cooking gas) available from the refineries for distribution in the country including hilly areas so that the supply of cooking gas has increased by about 45 percent in 1982-83 compared to that available in 1981-82.

#### **Power Generation in M.P. not Adequate to Meet Demand**

273. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that generation of power in Madhya Pradesh during recent years has not been adequate to meet the load demand;

(b) how much is the latest installed capacity, average generation and load demand in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) is there any established practice governing ratio among installed capacity, average generation and load demand for any ideal power system;

(d) what is the assessment of load and plans for increasing installed capacity to cater to the needs of Madhya Pradesh in the next ten years; and

(e) whether the provision made by the Planning Commission is adequate to meet the requirements stated in (d) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) (a): It is a fact that the generation of power in Madhya Pradesh has been less than the requirement. However, the gap between anticipated requirement and availability has considerably narrowed down.

(b) The installed capacity of the State as on 31-1-83 is 1887.5 MW comprising 1772.5 MW thermal and 115 MW hydel. The average gross energy generation during the period April 1982 to January 1983 was 21.5 Gwh per day against the anticipated gross requirement of 22.10 Gwh/day.

(c) There is no established practice governing the ratio of installed capacity to the average generation and load demand. It is, however, the endeavour of the Electricity Board to load the generating units to the maximum possible capacity when there is requirement of power. It is also a practice of the electricity boards to have as much as Kwh generation/Kwh-installed capacity as possible.

(d) and (e) As per the 11th Annual Power Survey, which has been finalised recently, the peak load in Madhya Pradesh in the year 1991-92 is expected to be 4845 MW and the energy requirement is expected to be 28058 MU. While preparing the Five Year Plans, the planning is done to balance the demand and supply position at the end of the Five Year Plan. The extent of funds that are made available to the power sector depend on the total availability of funds and the requirement by other sectors of economy.

### British Offer for Development of Oil and Gas

274. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Britain has offered its expertise in the development of oil and gas resources in India;

(b) if so, whether Government officials have had discussions with the British Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c): As part of Indo-U.K. Cooperation, the U.K. Government had expressed interest in assisting India in our development efforts in the oil exploration and development field, among other fields. Some Projects, materials and services have been identified which could be considered for U.K. assistance provided they are technically suitable, competitive and meet our delivery schedules.

In this connection discussions have also been held with a British delegation on the 3rd and 4th February 1983 in New Delhi. A final decision has still to be taken in the matter.

### Allocation and Supply of Power from Singrauli to Rajasthan

275. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it correct to state that total allocation of power to the State of Rajasthan from Singrauli (N.T.P.C. Project) is 34 MW;

(b) is it also correct to say that at present Rajasthan is getting only 17MW from the Singrauli Power Project; and