

The cost of the Project including the cost of constructions of Masonry Dam, the Canal system and the cost to resettle the families from the reservoir area, has been estimated to be Rs. 43.179 crores. The project being very sound both technically and economically, has already been cleared by the Central Water Commission and Technical Advisory Committee of Government of India. In anticipation of clearance from the Planning Commission the State Government in their anxiety to provide irrigation in this backward and drought affected areas dominantly inhabited by the tribals have by now spent nearly 1.5 crores of rupees on preliminary infrastructure works of the project. What is, therefore, required in this regard is the clearance of this project by the Planning Commission and its inclusion in the Seventh Plan for execution on priority considering its special features.

[*Translation*]

- (xiv) **Increasing complaints of short supply and breakdown of electricity in Delhi and need to take necessary steps in this regard.**

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

The output of the Badarpur Thermal Power Station is 350 MW as against its capacity of 720 MW.

The production of power of Indraprastha Power Station, which is under the Corporation, is 238 MW and, therefore, these two thermal power station together produce 588 MW power per day whereas power consumption of Delhi is 850 MW per day. The remaining power requirement is met from outside Delhi. Therefore, Government should set up a Super Thermal Power Plant in Delhi so that instead of the present requirement of 850 MW, 1500 MW can be produced in view of the increasing population of the capital. Moreover, in the rural areas and resettlement colonies there is chronic shortage of power and when a complaint is made, it is said that the transformer was small and it has burnt due to heavy load or that some fault had developed in the cables and it

would take 2 to 3 days to rectify the fault. People have to sit without light in their homes. I would, therefore, suggest that there should be adequate stock of big transformers, cables and other electric equipments in your complaint offices.

At the time of Rabi crop in April and May, 1985, twenty-four hour supply was made available to farmers and that is why they had been able to lift their foodgrains from barns before rains and sold it in the market or brought in their homes. For this I would like to thank the Hon. Minister and the DESU staff.

But now again there is restricted power supply in the streets and houses in rural areas and resettlement colonies which results in loss to small factory owner. The Hon. Minister is, therefore, requested to see that complaint is attended to promptly and faults are removed and power supply is resumed within one hour after it is made. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, a Super Thermal Powers Station should be set up to ensure regular power supply to Delhi.

11.40 hrs.

**RE : NATIONAL AIRPORTS
AUTHORITY BILL**

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Amal Datta, I have given consideration to your idea regarding this Bill just raised by you. The Bill is good. There is nothing controversial in it. Still it cannot be passed by Rajya Sabha in this Session. So, there is no haste. We will take it up in the next Session.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Please permit me to make my statement under Rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got so many. There are about eighty. Physically it is not possible for me to adjust.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : What did you announce, Sir ? Did you refer it to the Select Committee ?

MR. SPEAKER : No. No.