

the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952:

(i) GSR 563 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1980 extending the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 to quartzite mines.

(ii) GSR 565 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1980 extending the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 to inland water transport establishments.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-923-80].

Report on the progress made in the intake of SC & ST against vacancies reserved for them on Railways for half year ending 31st March, 1979.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

MALLIKARJUN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved for them in recruitment and promotion categories on the Railways for half year ending 31st March, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-924/80].

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ACUTE POWER CRISIS IN THE CAPITAL

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): I call the attention of the Minister of Energy to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“Acute power crisis in the capital”.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): Mr Speaker Sir,

I fully share the anxiety and concern expressed by the Hon'ble Members through this Calling Attention

Notice on the power crisis in the Capital.

The maximum demand in Delhi during peak hours is about 500 MW for about 4-5 hours and minimum demand during off-peak hours is about 320 MW for about 8 hours. The total installed capacity available to Delhi at Badarpur is 510 MW and at DESU is 250 MW. Normally, there is no difficulty in meeting the demand of Delhi with the generation from these two stations. Thermal Generation at Delhi has been able to, by and large, meet the demand in the months of February to May, 1980. In fact as compared to the corresponding months last year, the position has not been unsatisfactory.

On the 17th June, the 4th Unit of 200 MW at Badarpur and two units at Indraprastha power Station developed tube leakages. One unit at Indraprastha is already under annual maintenance. Therefore, available capacity was not sufficient to meet the peak hour demands.

Later in the afternoon, of the 17th June, severe disturbances occurred in the northern grid system leading to a total collapse of the system. The disturbance was triggered by the initial loss of 400 MW at Bhakra Right Bank Power House, followed by tripping of 500 MW at Dehar Power House in the Beas Sutlej system. With a loss of 300 MW of generation, the frequency dipped to 42 cycles per second, and voltage became very low pulling out all the machines at Badarpur due to underfrequency and under-voltage conditions.

I have ordered an enquiry into the details of the collapse of the system on the 17th June. The team will consist of technical officers from the central Electricity Authority, the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and an expert from the English Electric Company.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Three-fourth of the Capital was plung-

ed into darkness and life in the Capital was paralysed. The citizens of Delhi are suffering because of the maladministration of the Badarpur power plant. They are not in a position to manage properly because for two days they were not in a position to repair the conveyor belt. Not only that. Even the Northern Railway reacted sharply to the administration of the Badarpur plant because they were not in a position to unload the coal wagons supplied to them.

I may bring it to your notice that on 19th May, 374 wagons were available at the siding, and the authorities released only 100 wagons. On 18th May, 288 loaded wagons were placed at the siding, but the authorities were able to release only 156 wagons.

There is a demand from the Lt. Governor of Delhi that the Badarpur power plant must be handed over to the Delhi Administration for better supply of energy to Delhi. What are the reasons for not handing over the Badarpur power plant to the Delhi authorities, and may I also know what steps have been taken to improve the administration at Badarpur power plant.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: The power position in Delhi has improved, if we compare it with that of the last year. But at the same time, the demand has also significantly increased. In February 1979, the power generation per day was 240 million units, in February 1980, it was 296 million units; March 1979—282 million units, March 1980—336 million units, April 1979—239 million units.

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked about the inefficiency of Badarpur power plant.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I am coming to that. He has put two or three questions. In April, 1980, the total power generation per day was 360 million units, in May 1979—264 million units and in May 1980—311 million units. As regards his question as to why we are not handing over the administration of Badarpur power plant to Delhi Administration, I would like to say that during the last one year, there has been a considerable improvement in the performance of Badarpur Thermal Power Station. The first three units are at present operating at a planned load factor of about 60 per cent. There are four units. I am talking of three units. The fourth unit is a new unit and it has not stabilised as yet. This 210 MW unit is also getting stabilised and this has resulted in an increase of about 20 per cent in power generation during 1979-80 over 1978-79. In the current financial year, it is expected that it will improve further.

श्री एम. राम गोपाल (मिर्जापूर): अध्यक्ष होदय, मंत्री जी बहुत अनुभवी हैं, इसके बावजूद वह अपने आप को जनता पार्टी के मिनिस्टर के साथ कम्पेयर कर रहे हैं। इट डिस्टोस्टफुल। दि एन्टायर पार्टी डज नाट लाइक इट। अगर वह अपने आप को किसी से कम्पेयर करना चाहें, तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि 1977 से पहले जो मिनिस्टर काम करते थे-श्री पन्त, उनके काम के फिगरज से कम्पेयर कर के बतायें कि इस वक्त मंत्री समोदय का परफार्मन्स कैसा है।

SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI:

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Nothing should be recorded.

श्री एम. राम गोपाल रेड्डी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि वहां एक एक्सपर्ट टीम यह सब देखने के लिए उन्होंने रवाना की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह एक्सपर्ट टीम जायगी और वहां के उन अधिकारी हैं उन से पूछ कर वे जैसा बोलेंगे वैसा लिखेंगी मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जो मिनिस्टर हैं विक्रम महाजन, उन को क्यों नहीं भेजा गया या मंत्री जी स्वयं क्यों नहीं गए। वह औरों से कहीं ज्यादा एफिशियंट है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि अभी हमारे महाजन जी को भेज कर पूरे इस एपिसोड की जांच कराई जाय तो यह ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि ट्यूब्स का लीकेज हुआ। तो ट्यूब्स का जो लीकेज होता है, ये ट्यूब कब लगाए गए थे और लीकेज होने के पहले कोई अन्दाजा नहीं लगा या कि ये ट्यूब पुराने हो गए हैं? जब ट्यूब पुराने हो जाते हैं, खराब हो जाते हैं, लीकेज हो जाता है तब समझ में आता है कि लीकेज हो गया है और नुकसान हुआ है।

मैं यह कहता हूँ कि यह कैपिटल है। यहां न सिर्फ मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट और मिनिस्टर रहते हैं बल्कि फोरने नेशनल्स भी रहते हैं, .. (व्यवधान) गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के लोग तो क्योंकि यहीं के लोग हैं वे तो बर्दाश्त कर सकते हैं लेकिन जो फोरनेर्स यहां पर हैं वे क्या कहेंगे कि कैपिटल की यह हालत हो रही है। यह देश के लिए बड़े शर्म की बात है। अब यह कहा जा रहा है कि इसका अच्छा इंतजाम हो जायगा। हो जायगा इंतजाम मगर अभी जो सफरिंग हुई है उसका क्या कम्पेन्सेशन होगा?

मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस पूरे एपिसोड की तहकीकात अपने जो मंत्री हैं उनको भेज

कर कराई जाय और कल हो सके तो मंत्री जी स्वयं फिर अपनी तरफ से कोई स्टेटमेंट दें तो अच्छा रहेगा।

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: A team has been sent, let the technical people first study and, if the situation demands, certainly, the Minister of State or myself may go. There is no question of not visiting. We have already visited many power stations. So, the question of not visiting does not arise.

What has happened is a very unusual thing. The northern region has a total installed capacity of about 2000 MW. At present, all the power stations are being operated to the maximum of their efficiency. There is no spinning reserve in our system in Delhi to meet any unforeseen contingency. For planning for future, however, for an appropriate regional national grid, it has been planned to provide under frequency relays so that in the event of an outage, the major power stations and important feeders are automatically cut off without disturbing the supply to consumers. It is a technical thing. We have sent technical people to investigate into the matter. If the situation demands, certainly, we will go and visit the power stations. That goes without saying.

We are not happy about the power position in Delhi. We are trying to improve it. The hon. Member should know that the power position is such that it cannot be improved overnight. But we are very much optimistic because, after we overcome the unpre-

cedented drought, a lot of power shortage will go. There is no doubt about that. At the present moment we have to depend solely on thermal. Naturally, the outages in thermal are more frequent that is what it is and one has to accept the fact I have no doubt that as soon as the other two units come back to work, daily we will probably have no shortage, and things will be satisfactory. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): May I know from the Hon. Minister why, when the installed capacity of these two thermal plants—Badarpur and the DESU—totals 760 MW and the estimated Demand in Delhi is only 470 MW—and it is good that these two plants are thermal plants—this load-shedding in Delhi started from even the month of June onwards? In the statement, the Minister has not mentioned about the month of June; he has mentioned only up to May. I would like to know why, because they are thermal plants and there was nothing defective in the grids... (*Interruptions*).

Sir, why this disturbance?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please; let him put the question.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I would like to know specifically from the Hon. Minister why load-shedding started from early June, especially since these two plants are thermal plants and we were informed by the Hon. Minister for Railways that coal was adequately being supplied to the thermal plants. Was there, in the month of June, any short supply of coal to the plants so that the load-shedding started in June?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: It was for technical reasons.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Secondly, there is a national grid systems. Delhi is the capital city of India, and yet there was power short-

tage for hours together—eight to nine hours. Not only on the 17th, but also on the 18th there was power crisis. On the 18th, several times from morning to evening and even in the evening, for about two hours there was power shortage and water supply was also disrupted. Delhi is the capital city of this country where millions of people, even from abroad, are living. So that concrete steps have Government taken—in 1978, 1979 or 1980—to see that such defects are remedied? Had any steps been taken? The Minister says one unit was under repair. Sir, the units are under repair periodically—annual repairs take place. So always standby arrangements are kept ready. Whatever mishap may take place in the unit, sufficient precaution is taken to that extent. So I would like to know whether he has tried to improve the system and whether, since yesterday, the generation has improved. Since the demand is 400 MW, can we meet this demand and, how soon today or tomorrow will we be free from this shortage? Can we get an assurance from the hon. Minister that there will be no power crisis today, tomorrow and onwards?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Sir, Badarpur's installed capacity is 510 MW and there are three units of 100 MW each and one unit of 200 MW. But the Badarpur unit yesterday generated only 230 MW.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Why?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Because in one unit there is tube leakage. It is expected to come back only on Saturday or Sunday. If it comes back, this will generate more than 350 MW alone.

He has asked about the coal position. Regarding the coal position, at the present moment, the stock at Badarpur is only for two days. We are expecting the arrival of coal very soon, in a day or two. So, the coal position will improve.

[Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chau-
dhuri]

With regard to the I.P. Station, yesterday it was generating 90 to 120 megawatts. One machine is out for maintenance. Normal maintenance has to be done, and the other one will come back probably today. If it comes back today, it will generate 150 megawatts. Unfortunately, for Delhi, we do not have any spinning reserve. In a big city like Delhi there should be a reserve. We do not have that reserve. We are trying to have another unit, the fifth unit, in Badarpur which will come, I think, in another year or so.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. Not present.

Mr. Ghulam Rasool Kochak He is also not present.

We go on to the next item. Motion for Election to Committee.

12.26 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

NATIONAL WELFARE BOARD FOR SEAFARERS

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA
NARAIN SINGH): On behalf of Shri
A. P. Sharma, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Rule 4(h) of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers Rules, 1963, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Welfare Board for seafarers, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Rule 4(h) of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers Rules, 1963, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may

direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Welfare Board for seafarers, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules."

The motion was adopted.

12.27 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED OF REVISION OF THE PAY SCALES OF DELHI TEACHERS

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Pay scales and other benefits of the Delhi teachers and other employees have been rendered inferior and outmoded as compared to their counterparts in other States. More than 70 per cent staff is stagnating at the maximum limit of their pay scales with no incentive of even an yearly increment. Last year, the High Power Committee constituted by the Ministry of Education accepted the genuineness of the school teachers' demands. With the introduction of ten plus two in the Delhi schools, there is a big qualitative change. The nomenclature of the schools, name of the examination, content of the syllabus, qualifications of teachers, have been changed; only the pay scales of the Delhi school teachers remain unchanged.

There is a widespread resentment among the school teachers due to non-implementation of the Committee's report and because of the stagnation and disillusionment. The figure given out by the Government of India and the Delhi Administration regarding the recommendations of the High Power Committee of the Ministry of Education, are highly inflated.

A recent survey of about 20 different categories of schools in the Union Territory of Delhi has revealed that 70 per cent staff is stagnating at the maximum limit of their pay scales. Another 25 per cent staff is in the higher one of basic pay scale as illustrated below: