

18.02 hrs.

**Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1980**

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1980-81.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1980-81”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I introduce the Bill.

18.03½ hrs.

**HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION**

**PER CAPITA INSTALLED CAPACITY, AVAILABILITY AND CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY**

**MR. SPEAKER:** The House will now take up half-an-hour discussion Shri Bhogendra Jha.

**SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA (Madhubani):** Sir, today's half-an-hour discussion pertains to a question which I had raised concerning the problem of availability, total generation and consumption of power throughout India including Bihar.

In the first place, I would like to point out that the reply did not cover all the points and was totally evasive. The questioner wanted also to know *per-capita* generation, availability and consumption of power in North

Bihar and the rest of Bihar. This has been evaded. I would request the Minister to give these figures during his reply. The problem of power has become a national problem. Power crisis has assumed proportions of national crisis.

18.05 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In such a situation, we are searching for various sources of energy. One traditional source is thermal. There the difficulty is, how long, to what extent, in what quantity, coal will be available in the country. Secondly, attached to this subject, is the problem of the transportation and supply of coal. Many a time we find, Sir, that many trains have to be abandoned because of the non-availability of coal. The country for long cannot be dependent upon thermal power for its onward march to modernisation. For nuclear power we are striving. Regarding solar power, we are waiting for it some time in the future. So, the only source is hydel and that is the cheapest source of energy, it is the most dependable source of energy. I would like the House to give its due attention to this matter. In our country up till now, we have neglected the most beneficial and cheapest source of energy, the one project which would supply energy in abundance for our country. This project has been surveyed for four long years. There was site survey for four long years. After that survey a project report was finalised. I am reading out from that official document. It says:

‘After extensive surveys and investigations at site over a period of about four years a comprehensive project report was prepared by the Central Water and Power Commission in 1950.’

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, dated 23-7-80.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

—this was prepared as long ago as 1950. Then it says:

‘...This project comprised:

- (a) a dam of 783 ft. height above foundation rock to impound 8.9 M.A.F. in the reservoir, of which 3.1 M.A.F. will be dead storage to provide silt reserve and minimum head for power generation....’

Now, this high dam over river Kosi would give an assured irrigation to about 38 lakh acres of land. This will entirely eliminate the scourge of floods of major parts of North Bihar. Again we have begun facing this problem, Sir. This will stop the shifting of the river course which has been happening endangering the embankments. This could generate 18 lakh kw of electricity. But that project was not undertaken. Here again I am quoting from a letter which I received from the then Additional Secretary to the Government of India. He is now Secretary, C.C. Patel. In that letter he has stated this. It is dated 11-12-75.

“The construction of the high dam was postponed to a later stage as at that time there was no market for the huge block of power and stored water was not required for irrigation.”

For such a huge block of power there was no market in our country—this is what they said. This was the sort of combined judgment of the administrative, technical and political leaders of our country. We are paying very dearly indeed for that judgment! On the basis of that judgment, this project was given up. Had it been taken up, this country would have been in a different condition at present. But, now, Sir, after this issue was taken up in this very House, after several years, in 1974, the Government of Bihar formed a Kosi Board of consultants headed by that noted engineer Mr. Kanwar Sain and that Board submitted a provisional report on 30th September, 1974, in which

they said that it is high time that this Barakhshetra high dam project is taken up. The Board felt that the time was now ripe to take up the high dam project in hand. But, Sir, again nothing was done. In Bihar, there has been a popular movement irrespective of party affiliations and political views that an all-party State-level High Dam Committee be formed. Accordingly a high Dam Committee was formed and this Committee held conferences and on behalf of that Committee on 27th August 1979. I was invited by the Power and Water Minister of Bihar Government in which all the Chief Engineers, the Chairman of the Electricity Board, Bihar, were present and then it was decided that a formal report would again be prepared. Then on the basis of that report a conclusion was arrived that 7000 megawatt of hydel power can be obtained from the dam on river Kosi. So, 7000 megawatt from one project, that is, the Kosi project, can be obtained. It is not like the Bakhra Nangal Dam where you will have to raise water and then generate power. Here it is a natural fall, the biggest in Asia and water is directly coming from glaciers into the Kosi river. There is no dearth of water ever.

Sir, the reply that has been given to me here in this House from which this discussion has arisen, is that they are yet to prepare a preliminary report and for 4 years site survey had been undertaken in as long back as in 1950. But now again they are trying to shelve the matter. That is my presumption. So, I would like to know from the Minister whether it is not a project which is not meant for only averting floods in the major part of Bihar; definitely, water will be available for irrigation in North Bihar for an area of about 38 lakh acres, but also for power generation, which is a matter of national importance. Another thing I would like to say is that there is a danger to our Calcutta port. The Central Irrigation Minister, Mr. Kedar Panday, had been to Bangladesh and the talks

are going on because Calcutta port will have less of water, I am not going into the Farakka Agreement. I am not going to deal with that agreement although I have also known that the previous Government sacrificed a bit of national interest in arriving at that agreement. But Barakhshetra dam on Kosi river will bring down the natural maximum flow of water from 9.5 lakh cusecs to 2 lakh cusecs. That means it will come down to one-fifth of the maximum flow. During lean months, Calcutta port requires water of about 40,000 cusecs. If we construct this dam, we can give one lakh cusecs. This will solve the problem of Calcutta port during April-May. So, again, it is a matter of national importance.

Again this reply states that generation and availability of power in such a quantity in Bihar is attributed to industrial backwardness. This is putting the cart before the horse. Industrial backwardness is mainly because of lack of availability of power. But here it is stated that because of industrial backwardness, this is the position with regard to availability of power. Here I would like to say that this power generation of 7000 mw. will be sufficient for generations to come. not only for Bihar, not only for a major part of Nepal, not only for West Bengal, but for the whole of the country. So, this will be a boon to the whole of the country. I would like to know whether the Government is serious enough to undertake this project. whereby the supply of energy, from the cheapest source in our hands, would become available.

Again the question of funds has been raised here. Whatever may be the present estimate, if it is further delayed, the cost estimate will go up because of the constant inflationary trend. The capitalistic path that we are pursuing will never stop this. But if we only take into account the power that will be generated by this project, it will be the cheapest project. If we forget about the flood

control and the irrigation benefits of this project and talk of only the power generated by it, even then this would be the cheapest project; the cheapest project which we had ever undertaken. The cost should not come in the way and should not act as a hurdle in implementing this project. We have got various sources of credit for such big projects. Last year, the Soviet Leader, the Prime Minister of one of the Republics, Kirgizistan had come here and at Delhi he had stated that in the sphere of hydel projects also our two countries can have cooperation. They do not generally want to use the word of aid or help. We can have cooperation with the Soviet Union, if necessary and they would be very happy for this. Sometimes, we have got help from the World Bank and other international sources. Funds should not come in the way of implementing project. The Government should seriously undertake this project at the earliest in the interest of our national agriculture, industrial production and overall development of the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): I fully share the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member regarding the construction of the Kosi High Dam; he has put forth his views that it should be constructed forthwith and as early as possible. We are also trying our best to have an agreement with the Government of Nepal so that it could be constructed early. The hon. Member, however, must understand that the entire project site lies in the Nepalese territory which is a sovereign State and we can only construct this dam when the Government of Nepal also enters into an agreement with us.

The hon. Member has put forth certain surveys, for example, there was a survey in 1950 and there was a project report. I know that there was a survey in 1950 and the capacity which was estimated at that time was 1800 megawatts and the

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

irrigation projection was 6.5 lakh acres in Nepal and 13.45 lakh acres in Bihar. The estimated cost at that time was Rs. 177 crores, but a number of problems were there. For example, a part of Nepalese territory had to be submerged which the Nepalese authorities were not willing to let it be submerged. Then, there was the question of silt load and we were trying our best for this project to come through. But in spite of our best efforts, we could not achieve the goal. In 1979 again, the Secretary, Irrigation went to Nepal and had certain discussions with them, because we are interested in construction of this dam; it will control floods, generate power and it will help the Bihar State. The Nepalese Government was interested in constructing another dam, few miles above the site where we were interested. If that particular dam was constructed, the question of Kosi High Dam could never arise. That is why, a very high power team went there and emphasised the importance of Kosi High dam on them. They were interested in constructing a dam at Mulaghat site in Nepal. We said that if they constructed that dam, the question of Kosi High Dam could not arise. We said that this will harm the interests of Nepal as well as India, and we must agree to construct Kosi High Dam. The high officials of the two Governments met and discussed this problem. After considerable persuasion in December 1979, the Nepal side agreed to have a second look at the Kosi Dam Project. Accordingly, the Central Water Commission has been asked to update the project in the light of the additional hydrological and silt data which has been collected during the last several years. The updated project report is expected to be available in September, 1980.

Now from the studies which we have carried out till today from 1950 onwards, we have found that the silt load will be much more than what

was anticipated in 1950. Therefore, it became necessary to raise the height of the dam which automatically raised the cost also. The latest study indicates that the height of the dam would be raised by 100 feet, and cost of the height would be approximately Rs. 3000 to Rs. 3500 crores. The power generation expected is 2800 MW and the storage capacity will be raised to 12 million acre feet, whereas the original was 6.9 million acre feet. So, practically everything is double. The original survey says it is 1800 MW. The present study indicates that it can be raised to 2800 MW. (Interruptions) That is what we are trying to do. Apart from that, the Chairman of the Central Water Commission has reviewed the project in a meeting in January 1980. They say for the additional survey of this project approximately Rs 2.4 crores will be needed. But we will only enter into these investigations after the Nepal Government has agreed on the construction of the dam. It will be seen that India is making all efforts to make some progress regarding the Kosi high dam and we hope that the Government of Nepal will cooperate with us. Thus, there is neither negligence nor laziness on our part, but we are making every effort; and Nepal being a sovereign state, we can go through the whole procedure only by cooperation and by persuasion. We are trying to do it and we hope that ultimately we will succeed.

So far as other projects are concerned, the Bihar Government had given us a report only, but there is no data to back it up that the entire system of Kosi can probably generate about 7000 odd MW. As I have said, there is no data to support the claim of the Bihar Government, but we will try our best to examine the whole thing so that the maximum power can be generated from this particular river. I can assure the hon. member that we fully share the sentiments which he has expressed and we hope that with the cooperation of the members of the House and the

cooperation of the Nepal Government, we will be able to achieve this objective.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** What about the consumption of power? The question of submerging is not for barrage dam; that was for the lower dam. For Barakashetra dam, there was no danger of submerging and the Government of Nepal has never objected to it. With your permission, I would like to lay\*\* on the Table of the House a booklet on that very issue.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Yes.

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:** As far as Bihar is concerned, I will give you the figures of *per capita* consumption. In the main answer to the question, we had already given the figures. But for the benefit of the hon. members, I am repeating them again. As far as Bihar is concerned, in 1978-79, it was 88.63. As far as power generation in Bihar is concerned, Bihar seems to be one of those few States in Bihar. Pdrattu, the power generation has been comparatively very poor. If Bihar power plant could generate at the all India level, whatever it is at the All India level today, then there would be no difficulty, so far as supplies are concerned; they will meet the demand. Now, for example, I would like to give to the hon. Member's benefit the position in Bihar. Pdrattu, the power generating capacity is 620 MW but production today is hardly 115 MW lowest in the country... (*Interruptions*) Machines have been purchased from friendly country, Soviet Union. We have a team of Russian experts; we have requested them to look through the whole thing again and they have promised to give us help. Another plant is Barauni; the capacity is 145 but generation is hardly 40 or 50 MW. It is very poor according to All India figures. If we can go from 45-48 per cent to the plant

load factor which was in 1976-77, 66 per cent, there will be no problem of power in Bihar. Apart from trying to do these things in respect of the existing capacity, we have sanctioned many new projects which will add about 725 MW before 1985, double the existing capacity. With the improvement in the existing capacity and the addition of new projects, we hope to meet the basic demand of Bihar. Still I would like to add that for that purpose we need the cooperation of other parties because generation is low; there are troubles in labour union; there are troubles in maintenance which again are caused by inter union rivalries. If the hon. Members help us I can assure them that Bihar's problem can be solved.

**SHRI K. MALLANNA** (Chitradurga): Just now I heard the answer from the hon. Minister and I had also gone through the answer to the main question. It is an undisputed fact that utilisation capacity and power production is not uniform in the country. Our entire economy, agricultural as well as industrial, depends upon power.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Please put a question, not make a speech.

**SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Records go to show that for two years generation or production is not keeping with the growing demands of the country. Apart from hydel, coal and oil, there are other projects based on solar energy and tidal energy. That cannot be controlled by the States because it involves research and development and it involves investment of money also. The Centre is shifting the responsibility to the State and the States are shifting the responsibility to the Centre saying that the Centre had not cleared some projects. The senior-Minister made a statement that this would be taken away by the Central Government. In these circumstances, I want to know

\*\*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

[Shri K. Mallanna]

from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government is going to take power projects in hand.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Shri Bhogendra Jha has placed some paper on the Table of the House; we shall examine it.

श्री राज बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह हमारे क्षेत्र का मामला है, इसलिये मैं बड़ा अधिक समय आपसे लूंगा।

विद्युत की खपत के बारे में मैं कुछ देशों के आंकड़े देब रहा था कि वहां पर प्रति व्यक्ति विद्युत की खपत कितनी है। कनाडा में 11,000 किलोवाट, स्वीडन में 9,000 किलोवाट, रूस में 4,000 किलोवाट, स्पेन में 2,000 किलोवाट, भारत में 133 किलोवाट और बिहार में 66.50 किलोवाट। हम लोगों के देश की उत्पादन क्षमता 30 हजार मेगावाट है और देश को जरूरत है 27,000 मेगावाट की। जितनी उत्पादन क्षमता हमारे देश की है, यदि उतना उत्पादन होना शुरू हों जाये तो कोई प्राबलम नहीं है, लेकिन देश में क्षमता का कुल 45 परसेंट ही उत्पादन हो रहा है, ज्यादा से ज्यादा 15 हजार मेगावाट विद्युत उत्पादन है। इस तरह से 12 हजार से ज्यादा मेगावाट की शार्टेज है।

6 मार्च 1979 के अतारांकित प्रश्न के उत्तर में राज्य मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि प्रति व्यक्ति खपत बिजली की इस प्रकार है—मणिपुर में 11 किलोवाट, त्रिपुरा में 17 किलोवाट, मिजोरम में 9, आसाम में 42, नागालैंड में 42, अरुणाचल प्रदेश में 46, मेघालय में 58, बिहार में 69, हिमाचल प्रदेश में 81, मध्यप्रदेश में 106, उत्तरप्रदेश में 108, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 112, उड़ीसा में 117, राजस्थान में 119, केरल में 122, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में 125, पश्चिम बंगाल में 147, कर्नाटक में 189, तमिलनाडु में 219, गोआ-दमन-दीव में 133, गुजरात में 264, हरियाणा में 265, महाराष्ट्र में 268, पांडिचेरी में 268, पंजाब में 373, दिल्ली में 426 और चंडीगढ़ में 717 किलोवाट है।

एक तरफ 9 किलोवाट से शुरू होती है, बिहार में जाकर 69 तक पहुंचता है और दूसरी तरफ 717 किलोवाट है। यह है रीजनल इम्बैलेन्स, जिसको कहते हैं क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन।

जो जल विद्युत उत्पादन हेतु प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता है, वह इस प्रकार है :—हरियाणा में 659.51 मेगावाट, हिमाचल प्रदेश में 110.32, जम्मू-काश्मीर में 176.92, पंजाब में 1082.26,

राजस्थान में 648.73, उत्तरप्रदेश में 1147.54, गुजरात में 300.00, मध्यप्रदेश में 193.00, महाराष्ट्र में 1197.30, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 877.93, कर्नाटक में 1334.80, केरल में 1011.50, तमिलनाडु में 1369.00, बिहार में 85.00, उड़ीसा में 664.42, पश्चिम बंगाल में 38.51 रामोदर घाटी निगम में 104.00, सिक्किम में 14.55 मेगावाट।

मैं इसलिये भी यह कह रहा हूँ कि जो अभी नार्थ ईस्ट जोन में समस्या खड़ी है, उसका एक कारण नहीं है। बिहार, उड़ीसा, पश्चिम बंगाल की जो समस्या है या दूसरे राज्य हैं, उनका एक ही कारण आन्दोलन का नहीं होता है। उनके साथ कितना अन्याय किया जा रहा है, यह भी मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Already the hon. Minister has said that he is in agreement with Shri Bhogendra Jha. Are you still convincing him?

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : इस तरह से अरुणाचल में 7.12 मेगावाट, मणिपुर में 0.60, मेघालय में 126.71, मिजोरम में कुछ नहीं, नागालैंड में 1.50, त्रिपुरा में 10.00 और अंडमान निकोबार में कुछ नहीं।

इसी प्रकार अगर आप क्षेत्रवार देखेंगे तो इनकी कंजम्पशन है—उत्तरी क्षेत्र में 3945.28 मेगावाट पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में 1790.30 मेगावाट, दक्षिणी भाग में 4593.23 मेगावाट, पूर्वी भाग में 906.48 मेगावाट और उत्तरी-पूर्वी भाग में यह है 145.93 मेगावाट।

जब यह स्थिति है तो आन्दोलन क्यों नहीं होगा। एक तरफ तो आपके पास इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी नहीं है, और जब कैपेसिटी है, तो उसके मुताबिक उत्पादन नहीं होता। पिछले 6 वर्षों के आपके आंकड़े हैं जिस अनुपात में आपकी उत्पादन क्षमता होनी चाहिये थी, उसमें कमी आई है लेकिन आप दोष देते हैं राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड को। राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड केन्द्र को दोष देता है। इस बारे में प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने ठीक बोला कि अगर यह नहीं होगा तो राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड को अपने हाथ में ले लेंगे। आप देखें कि जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के बिजली घर हैं, वहां क्या हो रहा है आपके बगल में बदरपुर पावर हाउस है, उसकी क्या हालत है प्रधान मंत्री ने एक नई बात कही है कि बिजलीघरों को ट्रांसमिशन लाइनों से जोड़ कर एक राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड बनाया जायेगा। सरकार सब कुछ करे, लेकिन एक दूसरे पर

बोबारोपन करके से कामे नहीं चल सकता है । हमारे वहां जल-स्रोत हैं, जो कि बिजली के लिए सबसे अच्छे स्रोत हैं । उनसे छोटे छोटे बिजलीघर बनाये जा सकते हैं ।

हमारे बगल में नेपाल में हिमालय रेंज है । वहां से बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में जल-विद्युत तैयार की जा सकती है । क्या सरकार वहां कोई जल-विद्युत योजनाएँ बनाने का विचार कर रही है ? मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कोसी हाई डैम पर बहुत ध्यान लगना, लेकिन उन्होंने वह भी बताया है कि इस पर गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार किया जा रहा है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोसी हाई डैम को छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इनकलूड किया जायेगा । इस समय उत्पादन-क्षमता के अनुसार उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है, उसके लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करेगी ?

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur):** Sir, most of the points have already been made and I will not take much time. My friend, Shri Paswan has already said about regional imbalances. These regional imbalances cannot be removed unless we are going to increase our power production. This question relates to the *per capita* installed capacity, availability and consumption of electricity. My view is that unless atomic power plants are set up, this crisis of power cannot be removed so easily. Therefore, I want to know whether the Government is planning to instal atomic power plants in the country in order to remove this power crisis. Secondly, how much time will be taken in commissioning the Narora atomic power plant in UP? For the last so many years, the work is going on but still it is not complete. Thirdly, may I know whether Government will start coal transportation through pipelines as suggested by some experts? Our thermal plants are not getting continuous supply of coal. So, some experts have suggested that if coal is transported through pipelines in pulverised form, it will reach there easily and transportation cost will be less. At the same time, our railway wagons all the time engaged in carrying coal will be free for other purposes. Will the Government do this or not?

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:** Mr. Mallanna wanted to know whether we will take over the State electricity boards which are not doing well. I would like to inform him that electricity generation is in the concurrent list. At present no decision has been taken on this issue. But what we are trying to do at present is to develop expertise which could go to the power plants run by the State electricity boards, study their difficulties and suggest measures. We are trying to help them financially and by giving them expertise. We are also trying to help them to get spare parts if the plant is an imported one. This is the present thinking.

Shri Paswan has mentioned certain facts. He is under a wrong impression that the demand in India is 27,000 MW. The present installed capacity of the country is approximately 31,000 MW. Today, the peak hour demand is approximately 16,000 to 17,000 MW and the supply approximately 14,000 to 15,000 MW. So, the gap is hardly of 2500 MW. From the existing installed capacity, if we can raise the present generation to the 1976-77 plant load factor—today it is 45 per cent and in 1976-77 it was 56 per cent—even then, we are in a comfortable position and there will be no shortage of power in the country. Our installed capacity is much more than the requirement of the country. Therefore, to that extent there is an erroneous impression.

Regarding Kosi High Dam, I have already answered when Shri Bhogendra Jha has made the point that we fully share the sentiments of the hon. Members. We are very much interested in its early construction but there are constraints which we are facing. Nepal is a sovereign country. We have to carry that country with us. We are making every effort to seek the cooperation of Nepal Government. As soon as the Nepal Government agrees for construction, I can assure the hon. Member that it will be immediately considered for inclusion in the Plan.

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

I have earlier stated in reply to the question that after a considerable persuasion in the meeting in December, 1979, the Nepal side agreed to have a second look at the Kosi Dam project. Accordingly, the Central Water Commission has been asked to update the project in the light of the additional hydrological and silt data which has been collected during the last several years. The update project report is expected to be available in September, 1980. Thereafter, we will again have a meeting with the Nepal Government and then we will try to persuade them to agree to this project.

Regarding *per capita* data about North Bihar, we have got the data for the entire Bihar. We have not been able to bifurcate the data of South and North Bihar. As soon as we are able to do it, I will pass on the information to the hon. Member.

So far as regional imbalance is concerned, the Prime Minister had indicated that it should be removed and the generation capacity should be 10 per cent more than the demand. We are drawing up a 10 to 15 year plan because the hydel power station take approximately 10 years and the thermal power situation takes four to five years. Therefore, we are drawing a long term plan and we are making every effort to remove the regional imbalance.

I had specifically stated in reply to Mr. Jha's question that if we could double the existing generating capacity in Bihar we would meet the requirement. At the same time, I have stated that there are new projects in Bihar which are under construction and under identification which will further double the capacity in the next five years. In the long term plan, the *per capita* consumption of power will also go up in Bihar.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: How?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: By installing more power units.

Coming to Mr. Harikesh Bahadur's question regarding atomic power plants we are trying to expedite the Narora power plant. The present policy is that where there are coal-mines, there should be super thermal power stations, wherever the power can be generated through hydel sources, efforts should be made to put up hydel power plants and wherever there is no possibility of supplying power through either of the source, then we should go in for atomic power plants. This is an integrated system. You cannot say that we will go only for one type of power generation.. All types of generation, coal, hydel atomic and unconventional sources like solar and tidal will be brought in so that we can generate enough power to meet the demand in the country.

18.46 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 24, 1980/Sravana 2, 1902 (Saka).