

West Bengal, for lack of ventilation because of prolonged power cuts;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the safety measures taken in the Colliery?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 30 persons were engaged from 29th March, 1980 in sealing operations underground in the Damodar Colliery of Eastern Coalfields Limited. Frequent interruptions in power supply to the mines resulted in ventilation being affected and consequential building up of gases. In spite of normal precautions on 31st March the workers and supervisory staff were affected by the gases. However, the officers and staff of the Colliery did a commendable job in rescuing all the affected persons who were given first aid and necessary treatment.

(c) The normal safety precautions as per rules were in force in this colliery. This particular incident was the result of an unexpected and extensive series of power interruptions. Steps are being taken to increase the overall supply of power to coal mines particularly in BCCL and ECL which have a number of deep and gassy mines.

**Power Restrictions in force on  
31-5-80**

\*227. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to lay a statement showing State-wise and Union Territory-wise power restriction in force as on May 31, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): A statement showing the State-wise and Union Territory-wise power cuts/restrictions in force

during May, 1980 is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

**POWER CUTS/RESTRICTIONS IN  
FORCE DURING MAY 1980**

**1. NORTHERN REGION**

**1.1 DELHI**

The following cuts were imposed from January 1, 1978 continued to be in force:

(i) 10 per cent energy cut on all LT and HT consumers.

(ii) 10 per cent energy cut on all domestic and commercial consumers.

(iii) Restriction on display of neon signs, decorative lights, advertising and running of fountains.

(iv) Business hours of commercial establishments have been restricted upto 1900 hrs. w.e.f. middle of July, 1979.

(v) Air-conditioning in hotels, commercial establishments and multi-storied buildings was banned except those buildings where no other measures of ventilation was available.

**1.2 HARYANA**

The following cuts/restrictions were in force:

(i) 16 hours cut on rural feeders in two groups.

(ii) Large supply industries except seasonal industries were subjected to 10 per cent cut in their weekly energy consumption and their weekly off days are staggered.

(iii) No cut on small power and medium supply industries but their weekly off days are staggered.

(iv) No power was supplied to industrial consumers between 18.00 hrs. to 21.00 hrs.

## 1.3 CHANDIGARH

The following power cuts were in force:

(i) 40 per cent cut on industrial consumers.

(ii) 4 hrs. per day cut on general consumers.

(iii) Ostentatious / decorative lights for ceremonial purposes was banned.

(iv) Street lighting was restricted to alternate points and their timings of switching on and off have been reduced

## 1.4 PUNJAB

The following power cuts were in force:

(i) 14 hours cut on rural feeders in two groups.

(ii) All rural feeders catering to the loads of cold storage were supplied staggered 3-phase power for 16 hours/day and single phase power for 4 hours per day.

(iii) single shift industries fed from all urban/industrial feeders were allowed power for 6 days in a week between 1700 hrs. to 0300 hrs. (next day).

(iv) Industrial consumers normally working in two shifts and three shifts respectively were allowed power on all the days of the week between 1700 hrs. to 0300 hrs. (next day).

(v) 50 per cent cut on street light in industrial complexes, yard lighting etc.

(vi) Staggered power supply for 17 hrs. to residential and office light consumers.

(vii) Mini Steel plants were supplied power between 2200 hrs. and 0800 hrs. (next day).

(viii) Staggered power supply for 17 hrs. for all industrial/urban feeders having general, domestic commercial consumers, industrial consumers having load of 5 HP or less, cold storage, atta chakkis and ice factories.

## 1.5 RAJASTHAN

The following power cuts were in force:

(i) Large industrial consumers having contract demand more than 125 KVA were subjected to a cut of 20 per cent.

(ii) Small industrial units having connected load upto (and including 25 HP were given new connections and these industries were not allowed to operate between 06.00 hrs. and 22.00 hrs.

## 1.6 UTTAR PRADESH

The following power cuts were in force:

(i) A. All large and heavy power industrial consumers who receive power at 33 KV and above and have captive generation equal to 50 per cent or more of their demand 100 per cent cut.

B. All other industrial consumers not covered at 1(A) above shall observe 66.66 per cent cut in their demand.

(ii) All industrial consumers continuous and non-continuous as well as textile mills having loads above 110 BHP/100 KVA/75MW were to observe either 66.66 per cent cut in their maximum demand or to observe 20/21 days block closure.

(iii) All arc furnaces/induction furnaces/rolling and re-rolling mills receiving power at and below 33 KV were allowed 8 hrs/day supply during night hours.

(iv) Staggered weekly off day for all non-continuous process industries and also peak period restrictions during 1800 hrs. and 2200 hrs. every day.

(v) 6 hrs./day cut was imposed in all towns/localities having population more than 20,000 except KAVAL towns where the cut imposed was 4 hours per day.

(vi) 19 hours/day cut on rural feeders in four groups and also peak period restrictions.

(vii) Cinema/theatres were not to get any power between 0900 hrs. and 1800 hrs. every day.

(viii) All shops and commercial establishments in district head quarters and towns having population more than 30,000 were not to get power between 1900 hrs. and 0900 hrs. (next day).

(ix) No consumer including Government owned offices and establishments were allowed to display or cause to display any decorative or ornamental or advertising lights, neon signs on any shop or commercial establishments or factory except on one board during normal hours of business.

(x) Consumers using air-conditioning and humidification plants in offices, hotels, commercial and private establishments were to restrict their consumption by 25 per cent of the average consumption.

### 1.7 JAMMU AND KASHMIR

There are no notified power cuts in the State.

### 1.8. HIMACHAL PRADESH

There are no notified power cuts in the State.

### 2. WESTERN REGION

#### 2.1 GOA

The following cuts were in force w.e.f. November 1, 1979:

(i) 40—60 per cent energy cut on HT industries with contract demand exceeding 250 KVA.

NOTE: 1. The following categories of consumers are exempted from power cuts:

Hospitals, water supply installations, lift irrigation schemes, MES installations, Flour mills, Sugar mills, Residential Colonies of HT installations, Oxygen and acetylene manufacturer units etc.

2. For details of the above power cuts, Karnataka power cuts may be referred.

#### 2.2. GUJARAT

The following power cuts were in force:

(i) 20 per cent demand cut on all HT continuous process industries and 25 per cent demand cut on HT non-continuous process industries.

(ii) Staggering of evening recess period and weekly off days for all HT and LT non-continuous process industries.

#### 2.3. MADHYA PRADESH

The following power cuts/restrictions were in force:

(a) H.T. Consumers:

Category of Consumers

	w.e.f. 1-10-79	w.e.f. 23-1-80
	Energy Cut%	Demand Cut%

(i) Hospitals, water works, coal mines, and agricultural pumping sets, cement P & T, AIR, Govt. Printing Press and Rly. Station and export oriented industries.

Category of Consumers	w.e.f.	w.e.f.
	1-10-79 Energy Cut %	23-1-80 Demand Cut %
(ii) Milk dairy, security paper mills, Bank Note Press, defence installations, BALCO smelters, food processing, fertilizers, Railway Traction, Nepa mills.	15	20
(iii) Pesticides, BSP, copper mines, BHEL and other food processing industries.	25	25
(iv) Explosive, industrial gasses, Research Establishment, Cables and Conductor industries, alcohol industries, Railway Loco shed etc.	25	25
(v) Chemicals, dyes, weaving, textile mills, caustic soda plants, Hindustan Electro graphers, confectionary etc.	25	30
(vi) Rayons and synthetic fibres, glass plants, Mini Steel Plants, non-edible oil mills and other industries.	25	30

2. In addition to above demand of BALCO, BIL, BHEL, Nepa mills, Caustic Soda Plants and NMDC Bailadilla curtailed by 30 per cent during 1800 hrs. to 2200 hrs.

3. Mini Steel Plants/Steel rolling and re-rolling mills not supplied power for productions purpose from 0600 hrs to 2200 hrs.

4. Weekly off days of HT consumers have been staggered and single and two shift working industries are not permitted to work between 1400 hrs. to 2200 hrs.

5. Shops and commercial establishment shall not use power between 1900 hrs, and 2200 hrs.

(b) L.T. Consumers and L.T. Industries:

Nominal restriction of energy consumption of L.T. Commercial, L&F power consumers, L.T. Industries.

(i) Energy cut on Ginning, khandsari, Sugar factories and edible oil mills is 10 per cent.

(ii) Rural feeders being kept off from 1600 hrs. to 1800 hrs. for 6 days in a week and on one specific day in a week from 0700 hrs. to 1800 hrs.

(iii) Town feeders being kept off by rotation for maximum one hour during morning and evening peak hour whenever required without effecting supply to essential services.

(iv) Peak load hours restrictions on Irrigation and Industrial Power Consumers between 1700 hrs. and 2100 hrs.

Water works are not permitted to work between 1900 hrs. to 2100 hrs.

(vi) Load of street lights curtailed by 50 per cent.

NOTE: In addition to the above power cuts/restriction the following regulatory measures are in force w.e.f. November 1, 1978:

1. Rural feeders are divided in two groups. Supply to each group will be provided for five hrs. on six days of the week during 0600 to 1830 hrs. Supply to rural feeders will not be provided during 0600 hrs. to 1830 hrs. on the specific day of the week.

2. Defence industries will have to limit their average demand by additional 20 per cent during 1800 hrs. to 2200 hrs. on each day.

## 2.4 MAHARASHTRA

The following cuts were in force w.e.f. November 5, 1979\*

## A. INDUSTRIAL CONSUMERS

Category of Consumers	Demand Cut %	Energy Cut %
(i) Continour Process Industries. Industries . . . . .	22.5	35
(ii) Textile Industries . . . . .	25	35
(iii) General Industries* . . . . .	30	45
(iv) Small Scale* Industries availing L.T. Supply . . . . .	..	..
(v) Essential consumers. . . . .	15	15
(vi) Seasonal Industries . . . . .	..	30
(vii) Mini Steel Plant . . . . .	22.5	..
(viii) Service Industries . . . . .	20	20

\*Use of power between 1700 hrs. and 2200 hrs. not allowed for single and 2 shifts industries.

B. Morning and Evening peak hours restrictions for agricultural consumers located in Konkaran, Western Maharashtra, Marathwada and Vidrabha regions.

C. No power cut for industries outside Bombay-Pune region and having connected load of 2500 KVA.

D. In addition of the above the following power cuts are in force w.e.f. October 1, 1979:

## a. Domestic Consumers :

(i) Category 'A'— Under 300 Units/Month	No Cut.
Category 'B' . Upto 1000 Units /Month quota 300 Units/month.	25 % Cut
Category 'C' . Above 1000 Units/Month minimum permissible quota 800 Units/Month.	30 % Cut

## b. Commercial Consumers :

	Demand Cut	Energy Cut.
Category 'A'—Under 300 Units/ Month. . . . .	..	20%
Category 'B' — Upto 1000 Units/ Month. . . . .	..	20%
Category 'C' — Above 1000 Units/Month. . . . .	..	30%

## 3. SOUTHERN REGION

## 3.1. KARNATAKA:

The following power cuts were in force w.e.f. October 1, 1979.

All HT industrial and commercial consumers with a contract demand of more than 250 KVA with an average monthly consumption of:

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| (i) Not more than 100 Units per KVA of contract demand. . . . . | 40% Energy Cut. |
| (ii) Between 100—200 Units per KVA—of contract demand. . . . .  | 45% Energy Cut. |

- (iii) Between 200—250 Units per KVA of contract demand. . . . 50% Energy Cut.  
 (iv) More than 250 KVA of contract demand. . . . . 60% Energy Cut.  
 (v) All HT consumers manufacturing and/or mixing fertilizers and agricultural chemicals with a contract demand of more than 250 KVA. 45 % Energy Cut.  
 (iv) Cement Manufacturers with a contract demand more than 250 KVA (w.e.f. 1-1-80) 45 % Energy Cut.

**NOTE :** The following categories of consumers have been exempted from power cuts. Hospitals, water supply installations, lift irrigation, news papers 25 cycles power consumers, flour mills, oxygen and acetylene manufacturers, pharmaceuticals etc.

In addition to the above power cuts, following power cuts were introduced w.e.f. January 1, 1980.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>All HT consumers with a contract demands more than 250 KVA &amp; who had in their employment as reported to the employment exchange for the quarter ending 30-9-89, persons not being casual or contract labour numbering.</p> <p>(i) More than 50 but not more than 75 per 100 KVA of contract demand.</p> <p>(ii) More than 75 but not more than 100 per KVA of contract demand.</p> <p>(iii) More than 100 per 100 KVA of contract demand.</p> | <p>Subject to a maximum total limit of 80% of average monthly consumption additional consumption equal to :</p> <p>20 % of average monthly consumption.</p> <p>25% of average monthly consumption.</p> <p>30% of average monthly consumption.</p> |
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The following categories have been exempted w.e.f. January 1, 1980:

Phosphate, fertilizer manufacturer, Hotels, Telephone Exchange, New Mangalore Harbour, Vidhan Soudha, Army Service Corps Centre etc.

### 3.2. ANDHRA PRADESH:

30% energy and demand cut on HT industries w.e.f. September 5, 1979, were in force.

### 3.3. TAMIL NADU

The following power cuts were in force:

(i) 30% demand and energy cut on HT continuous process industries.

(ii) 40% demand cut and 60% energy cut on HT non-continuous process industries.

In addition to the above the following restrictions were also in force:

(i) Staggered weekly off days for HT non-continuous process industries.

(ii) Grouping of Agricultural LT rural industrial load.

(iii) Peak hour restriction on HT non-continuous process industries and urban industries.

Note: HT essential, commercial services, News Papers and magazines, educational institutions are exempted from power cuts.

### 3.4. KERALA

There are no notified power cuts in the State as the State is surplus in power.

### 3.5. PONDICHERRY

Peak period restrictions and 10—12 hours cut on agricultural consumers in force in the Union Territory.

## 4. EASTERN REGION

### 4.1. WEST BENGAL

The following power cuts were in force:

(i) 23.5% cut in the MD of all HT industrial consumers, except Jute Mills and Cotton Textile Mills.

(ii) 10% cut in the MD of Jute and Textile Mills.

(iii) one weekly staggering of day for all HT industrial consumers excepting Cotton Textile Mills.

(iv) All HT industries are not permitted to draw power load between 1800 and 2200 hrs. on any day.

(v) Mini Steel Plants are allowed to operate on all seven days in the week between 2100 hrs. to 0900 hrs. next day.

(vi) Minor irrigation pumps, all medium and low voltage industrial consumers (excepting printing press and atta chakkis) are not permitted to draw power load between 1700 hrs. and 2200 hrs.

(vii) Shops and establishments (excepting establishment dealing in medicines, groceries, tobacco, betel, cigars, cheroots, liquid refreshments) are not permitted to use electricity between 2030 hrs. and 2230 hrs. on Saturday, Sunday and between 1980 hrs. and 2230 hrs. on other days.

(viii) Commercial establishments, banks and domestic consumers not permitted to operate air-conditioning room coolers between 0900 hrs. and 1100 hrs. and 1700 hrs. and 2200 hrs.

(ix) Neon, Mercury lamps and other high powered electrical illu-

minations are not to be used upto 2100 hrs.

(x) Peak period restrictions for industries supplied at 3.3 KV and above.

#### 4.2. ORISSA.

The following power cuts were in force on 11 major industries having contract demand exceeding 5 MW w.e.f. September 8, 1979.

(i) 60% demand and energy cuts on alluminium industries.

(ii) 45% demand and energy cuts for remaining industries.

(iii) 155/160 MW power restrictions were imposed on industries during the month.

NOTE: Railway, Defence establishment, fertilizer, coal mines and cement factories are exempted from cut.

#### 4.3. BIHAR.

There are no notified power cuts in the State. However, restrictions are imposed depending upon availability of power

#### 5. NORTH-EASTERN REGION:

##### 5.1. ASSAM.

The following power cuts are effective from September 20, 1977.

#### Category of Consumers

#### Power Cut

Category of Consumers	Power Cut
(i) Essential	Nil
(ii) Industrial	
(a) Food Processing	Peak load restrictions.
(b) Seasonal industries i.e tea garden and ice Factories	Peak load restrictions.
(c) Continuous process	10 % energy cut.
(d) Small scale industries	10% energy cut and peak load restriction.
(e) Others	25% energy cut and peak load restriction.
(iii) Commercial Consumers	10% energy cut and peak load restriction.
(iv) Non-essential	Peak load restriction.

## 5.2. TRIPURA:

Peak period restrictions are reported to be in force in the State.

## 5.3. NAGALAND:

48% overall cut was imposed in the State.

## 5.4. MANIPUR:

60% overall cut was imposed in major towns and consumers.

## 5.5. MIZORAM:

20-30% cut was imposed in the State.

## 5.6. MEGHALAYA:

There are no notified power cuts in the State as the State is surplus in power.

## 5.7. ARUNACHAL PRADESH:

There are no notified power cuts in the Union Territory.

**Expansion of Barauni Oil Refinery**

228. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have cleared a proposal for expansion of the Barauni Oil Refinery to maximise the output of middle distillates; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) In May, 1979 Government's sanction was issued for setting up of an additional Coking Unit at Barauni Refinery with a capacity of 0.5 MMT of low sulphur heavy stock (LSHS) per annum along with LPG recovery facilities and other auxiliary facilities at a total estimated cost of Rs. 23.89 crores. This project envisages conversion of LSHS into more valuable products like LPG, Gasolene, High

Speed Diesel Oil and Light Diesel Oil besides Raw Petroleum Coke without any increase in the crude intake of the Refinery.

**Loss in Fertiliser output due to Shortage of Inputs**

\*229. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:  
SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA  
S. DEO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our fertiliser plants are losing Rs. one crore per day in production because of an acute shortage of power, naphtha, coal, fuel oil and other inputs;

(b) whether the capacity utilisation of the plants has come down particularly in the eastern region where it is as low as 36 percent; and

(c) if so, what long term measures are being planned for the maximum capacity utilisation and increase in production?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Capacity utilisation of the nitrogenous fertilizer plants in the country during 1979-80 was 66.2% as compared to 71.2% in 1978-79. The capacity utilisation of the eastern zone plants was 37% in 1979-80 as compared to 44% in 1978-79. The capacity utilisation of the phosphatic fertilizers in the country during 1979-80 was 67.3% as compared to 80.5% in 1978-79.

(c) Capacity utilisation during 1979-80 was low mainly on account of equipment and process problems, shortage of inputs and power cuts and restrictions. A number of long term and short term measures are being taken by the Government to increase the capacity utilisation. Captive power plants are being set up to meet the essential requirement of power of the fertilizer plants and to protect their