New power projects during 1980—85

*393. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENNERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government propose to set up new power projects during 1980—85 plan to augment power generation; and

(b) if so, the names of the places where these would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 envisages additional generating capacity of 19666 MW in utilities during the plan period 1980—85 comprising of 4768 MW hydro 14208 MW thermal and 690 MWF nuclear. The names of these projects and the additional benefits likely to be available from each project during the period 1980—95 is given in the statement laid on the table of the House.

Statement

Power projects included in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 *for benefits during the period* 1980—85

Sl. No.	Region/State(s)	Project	Benefits during 1980-85 (MW)
1	2	3	4
	NORTHERN REGION		
1	Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan	Beas H.E. Scheme (Pong.) Extension Unit I (Dehar)	330
2	Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan	Beas H.E. Scheme (Extension Unit II (Pong)	120
3	Haryana	Panipat Thermal Station Extension I	220
4	Haryana	Faridabad Thermal Station Extension Unit III	60
5	Haryana	Western Yamuna Canal H.E. Scheme	48
6	Punjab	Shanan H.E. Scheme Extension	50
7	Punjab	Ropar Thermal Station	210
8	Punjab	New H.E. Schemes	224
9	Himachal Pradesh	Bassi H.E. Scheme Augmentation	15
10	Himachal Pradesh	Binwa H.E. Scheme	6
11	Himachal Pradesh	Andhra H.E. Scheme	15
12	Himachal Pradesh	Rengtong H.E. Scheme	2
13	Rajasthan	Kota Thermal Station	220
14	Do	Mahi Bajajsagar H.E. Scheme	140
15	U.P.	Obra Thermal Station Extn. II & III	400
16	Do	Paricha Thermal Station	220
17	Do.	Garhwal-Rishikesh H.E. Scheme	722
18	Do.	Khodri H.E. Scheme	120

1	2	3	4
19	U.P.	Maneri Bhali H.E. Scheme	90
20	Do.	Tanda Thermal Station	440
21	Do.	Anpara Thermal Station	630
22	Central Sector	Badarpur Thermal Station Unit V	210
23	Do.	Baira Siul H.E. Scheme	60
24	Do.	Singrauli Super Thermal Station Phase I	630
25	Do.	Do. Phase II	420
26	Do.	Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Unit II	220
	WESTERN REGION		
27	Gujarat	Wanakbori Thermal Station	630
28	Do.	Ukai Left Bank Canal H.E. Power House	5
29	Do.	Ukai Thermal Station Extn. Unit V	210
30	Do.	Kadana H.E. Scheme	120
31	Do.	Wanakbori Thermal Station Extn.	210
32	Madhya Pradesh	Korba East Thermal Station Extn.	120
33	Do.	Korba West Thermal Station	420
34	Do.	Do. Extn.	420
35	Do.	Satpura Thermal Station Extn. II	420
36	M.P. & Maharashtra	Pench H.E. Scheme	160
37	Maharashtra	Koradi Thermal Station St. III	420
38	Do.	Bhusawal Thermal Station Extn.	210
39	Do.	Nasik Thermal Station Extn.	210
40	Do.	Parli Thermal Station Extn.	210
41	Do.	Chandrapur Thermal Station	420
42	Do.	Trombay Thermal Station	500
43	Do.	Gas Turbine Plant	240
44	Do.	Koyna Dam H.E. Power House	20
45	Do.	Tillari H.E. Scheme	60
46	Do.	Paithan H.E. Scheme	12
47	Do.	Bhira Tail Race H.E. Scheme	80
48	Do.	Chandrapur Thermal Station Extn.	210
49.	Central Sector	Korba Super Thermal Station	630

1	2	3	4
SOUTHERN REGION			
50	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada Thermal Station	210
51	Do.	Nagarjunasagar Right Canal H.E. Scheme	60
52	Do.	Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme	300
53	Do.	Donkaravi Canal H.E. Scheme	25
54	Do.	Balimela Dam H.E. Power House	60
55	Do.	Srisailam H.E. Project	440
56	Karnataka	Kalinadi H.E. Scheme	775
57	Do.	Raichur Thermal Station	420
58	Kerala	Idamalayar H.E. Scheme	75
59	Do.	Kakkad H.E. Scheme	50
60	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin Thermal Station	210
61	Do.	Sarvalar H.E. Scheme	20
62	Do.	Kadamparai Pumped Storage Scheme	400
63	Central Sector	Ramagundam Super Thermal Station	630
64	Central Sector	Neyveli Thermal Station	420
65	Central sector	Kalpakkam Atomi Power Project	470
EASTERN REGION			
66	Bihar	Subernarekha H.E. Scheme	65
67	Do.	Patratu Thermal Station Extn. IV	220
68	Do.	Barauni Thermal Station Extn. Units VI & VII	220
69	Do.	Muzaffarpur Thermal Station	220
70	Orissa	Talcher Thermal Station Extn.	220
71	Do.	Rengali H.E. Scheme	100
72	Do.	Upper Kolab H.E. Scheme	240
73	West Bengal	Santaldih Thermal Station Unit IV	120
74	Do.	Jaldhaka H.E. Scheme St. II	8
75	Do.	Bandel Thermal Station Extn.	210
76	Do.	Kolaghat Thermal Station	630
77	Do.	Ramman H.E. Scheme	50
78	Do.	Durgapur Projects Ltd. Thermal Station Extn.	110
79	Do.	C.E.C.S. Thermal Station	240

1	2	3	4
80	D.V.C.	Durgapur Thermal Station Unit-IV	210
81	Do.	Bokaro 'B' Thermal Station	210
82	Do.	Panchet Hill H.E. Scheme	40
83	Central sector	Farakka Super Thermal Station	210
NORTH EASTERN REGION			
84	Assam	Bongaigaon Thermal Station	120
85	Do.	Lakwa Gas Turbine Project	45
86	Do.	Waste Heat Recovery Plant at Namrup	45
87	Do.	Lower Borpani H.E. Scheme	50
88	Do.	Bongaigaon Thermal Station Extn.	120
89	Do.	Chandrapura Thermal Station Extn.	30
90	Do.	Mobile Gas Turbine Units	21
91	Nagaland	Dikhu H.E. Scheme	1
92	Tripura	Gumti H.E. Scheme Unit III	5
93	Central sector	Loktak H.E. Scheme	105
94	North Eastern Council	Kopili H.E. Scheme	150
	Total (Utilities)		19666

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: The information given in reply to the question does not indicate a better picture after the 6th Plan. The energy consumption is an index of progress of a country, but after 33 years of independence, India is still very poor in energy consumption. A little has been done to meet the demands. Specially, the States of West Bengal, Sikkim, Assam, Meghalaya and the north-east region States are most deprived of energy. In this connection, I would like to refer to Starred Question No. 110, dated 24th February, 1981, in reply to which certain information in this respect was given. What is the rate of power consumption in the States, particularly in the eastern region.

MR. SPEAKER: That has already been answered on the floor of the House.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: According to that, the gross requirement in West Bengal is 5840 million units, and gross generation is 4475 million units. In Sikkim, it is 24 million units and 11 million units and in north-east region, it is 968 million units and 696 million units respectively. There is a great dificit of energy. About rural electrification, in Punjab it is 100 per cent, Tamil Nadu 90 per cent, Maharashtra 73 per cent Gujarat 64 per cent, Andhra Pradesh 63 per cent, Karnataka 61 per cent, Himachal Pradesh 56 per cent, where as in West Bengal, it is 35 per cent, Sikkim 34 per cent, Assam 21 per cent, Manipur 16 per cent and Meghalaya 13 per cent.

MR. SPEAKER: What are you trying to prove? All this is irrelevant.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, why the Planning Commission has rejected the proposal of the Government of West Bengal for setting up new thermal power projects—210 MW sixth unit at Bandel, 210 MW 5th and 6th units at Santhaldih and a new thermal power station with the capacity of 240 MW at Islampur in North Bengal which is one of the most backward areas of the country, but at the same time which is the most potential area with the timbers, tobacco, jute and mineral resources. Will the Government consider these proposals again?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: So far as the North-Eastern region which includes Assam, is concerned, in 1980-85 the new projects will make this entire region surplus in power. So far as Bengal is concerned, we have already sanctioned schemes which will increase the installed capacity by 1,368 megawatts, which includes Bundel extension which is 210 megawatts , DPL. CESE Santaldih. All these projects have been sanctioned.

So far as the quantum of money contributed by the States for the capacity to be installed, Bengal's contribution is 25 per cent of its total outlay, whereas other States have contributed even 40 per cent of their total outlay of the Plan expenditure. This is one of the reasons. Even then the Central Government is setting up Central Power Station at Farakka, which will compensate whatever shortfall is there.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: One point the Minister did not reply to, viz. why the new Islampur thermal power plant has not been taken up in the Sixth Plan?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: About Islampur, I will get the information and pass it on.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: The next question I would like to ask is how much emphasis has been laid in the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Solar Energy, bio-gas, wind power, wave and tidal energy? Whether the Energy Commission has compiled a comprehensive manual on sources of non-conventional energy? If so, how much non-conventional energy would be available after 1980-85?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Sir, so far as non-conventional energy is concerned, it basically concerns the Department of Science and Technology. So, the hon. Member will have to put a question to that Ministry But I can mention this much that a Commission has formed regarding Solar energy, another commission has been formed regarding bio-gas and a massive effort is underway.

श्री मलिक एस० एम० खान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि 1980–85 तक जवाहर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन लगाने की बात थी, जिस का जिक्र उन के जवाब में नहीं है, तो क्या जवाहर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन इस स्कीम मे लगाने की राय है या नहीं ?

इसके अलावा मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि नरोरा अटोमिक इनर्जी प्लाण्ट, जिस को 1980 में कम्पलीट हो कर पावर दे देनी चाहिए थी, कब तक मुकम्मल हो जाएगा और बिजली सप्लाई करने लगेगा ?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Sir, so far as Narora is concerned, it is expected that the first unit will start giving power in 1983-84 and the second 1984-85. This will give total power to the extent of 690 megawatts. So far as Jawaharpur is concerned, in the Sixth Plan, it has not been included, but we will find out further details about this.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: The Minister in his reply has said that more than 20,000 megawatt of instal-

led capacity will be generated in the Sixth Five Year Plan. What is the total amount that has been allocated in the Sixth Five Year Plan for this? And in view of the old design parameter existing in the country, whether the Minister is thinking to import some new design parameter so that our utilisation capacity is increased?

And to check the regional imbalance may I know whether the Minister will consider the Asia's largest coalmine which exist in Peebriver colliery, which remains unexploited till now, for exploitation to the fullest amount and locate a super-thermal power station there in the Sixth Five-Year Plan?

SHRI VIKRA MAHAJAN: So far as the expenditure on power sector is concerned, Rs. 19,265 crores have been allocated to it, which is the maximum compared to allocations in any other earlier Plan. This is a substantial amount; and so far as the import of equipment and designs are concerned, wherever there is latest technology, we won't hesitate to get it. So far as the last part is concerned we have already given in the list the super thermal power stations which has to be completed and started in the 6th Plan; and this we will keep for the next Plan.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The Minister has laid a statement on the Table of the House, in which there is no mention of a thermal power station which is being planned to be set up, namely the Pench thermal station in the district of Chhindwara. In the budget presented by the Finance Minister, there is a mention that several crores of rupees have been allotted to it. But in this statement, the hon Minister has made no mention of this. So, I would like to know whether there is some other statement also, or this is the only statement; if this is the only statement, where is the thermal project which has already been sanctioned and work on which has already started? What is its fate?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: The Minister has already made an announcement that the Pench thermal station would be included in the Plan. It will generate 840 megawatts of power; and the project office has already been opened there. Some money has been put in for the 1981-82 plan for investigations also. This should satisfy the hon. Member.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: The statement of the Minister indicates so many projects and problems. I don't think we will be able to finish them in this Plan. With regard to Punjab, there are 6 lakh electric tubewells, out of which only 2,60,000 have been energized so far. Hydel power in Punjab has almost been exhausted. Thermal power is not possible, because Punjab is at the tail-end of India, and carrying of coal is a problem. May I know from the hon. Minister whether an atomic plant will be conceded to Punjab—because if it is conceded to Punjab, Punjab will be able to give 40 per cent more grains to the Central reserves?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: So far as atomic power is concerned, I think the hon. Member will have to make a request to the Prime Minister, because it concerns her Department. But I will recommend the case.

†विभिन्न राज्यों में बिजली की दरें

*395. श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :
स्वामी इन्द्रवेश

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) देश में विभिन्न राज्यों मे बिजली की दरें क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में कुछ राज्यों में विशेष कर हरियाणा में, कृषि सम्बन्धी प्रयोजनों के लिए बिजली