

Now it has gone to production and k.w. and all that. The questions and replies are going out of control.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: May I know whether it is a fact that the Central Water and Power Commission has issued a directive or recommendation to the State Electricity Boards that they should earn a 11 per cent dividend in these projects, and therefore they are not able to reduce the power rates for the small scale industries or the new industries which are coming up ?

DR. K. L. RAO: Yes, Sir. Electricity undertakings should earn that as a minimum, It includes interest charges at six per cent, depreciation and so on, plus a profit element of three per cent, making a total of 11 per cent. That is the rate that is required because power projects are highly capital-intensive, and that is also the promise we have made to the people who give us loans like the World Bank. Therefore, that is what we aim at. Not that we are getting 11 per cent today, but in the course of two years gradually, 11 per cent must be there. And the only way in which we can reduce the rate will be by introducing greater economy measures and bigger sizes of the power plants. At the moment, we are having something like 2 to 3 megawatts size sets also. We should have 200 to 300 megawatts; that is, big-size machine and big size power houses. That is being done, and that is our aim in the future years.

श्री एन० एन० राव : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि एल्युमिनियम फैक्टरी को जो बिजली दी गई है 12 साल के समझौते पर वह प्रोडक्शन रेट से कम पर क्यों दी गई है ? क्या उसको रिवाइज करने की कृपा करेंगे ?

DR. K. L. RAO: In the case of the aluminium factory at Rihand, the rate is less than the cost of production now. But that was an agreement which was entered into much earlier at a time when Uttar Pradesh wanted to have the industry in their State. There were other reasons for that. As I submitted earlier, the rate for aluminium industry is much less than the other kinds of loads.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: A number of districts in the country have been declared industrially backward districts. I want to

know from the Minister whether the Government is contemplating to give a concession to the small-scale industries at least in the industrially backward districts.

DR. K. L. RAO: At the moment, it is not under consideration. That is a point which I would like to discuss; it is a good point, I will discuss that suggestion with the concerned State Electricity Boards.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Singh Deo.—Absent. I think this questioner is seldom present. Next question.

Capacity and Demand for Electricity

*1236. **SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated gap between installed capacity and demand for electric power in the country for the next ten years.

(b) the steps proposed to fill the gap; and

(c) whether steps are proposed to be taken to step up Central assistance to facilitate taking up of all feasible power generation projects and for early completion of projects under execution by different State Governments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KAUREEL): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (b). In the next ten years (1970-71 to 1980-81), the load demand is expected to grow to 36.5 million kw. To meet this demand, an installed capacity of 48.5 million kw. would be required whereas the installed capacity which would become available from the present installations and projects under construction or already sanctioned would be only 27 million kw. There would, therefore be a gap of 21.5 million kw. and additional generating capacity to the extent of 21.5 million kw. is required to be installed over and above what has already been sanctioned for implementation.

To bridge the estimated gap of 21.5 million kw required to be installed during the next decade, a plan covering the decade has been formulated wherein the schemes proposed

for implementation have been identified. The schemes have also been already demarcated as between Hydro, Thermal and Nuclear.

Considering that an economic growth faster than what has hitherto been achieved is being planned, a small additional margin for catering to any increase in demand for power has been provided. The additional capacity of about 3.5 million kw planned would, in case the expected additional demands visualised do not materialise, help meeting the part of the demands arising in the first year of the next decade.

(c) The question of financial assistance to the States for executing the plan would have to be discussed between the Centre and the co-concerned State Governments after the States formulate the final project proposals. In regard to early completion of the projects under construction, Government is constantly watching the progress and rendering assistance to the States for over-coming the bottlenecks arising from time to time; the Chief Ministers of various States and Heads of Administration of Union Territories have also been addressed in the matter.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister be pleased to say, in view of the large gap,—in fact double—between the existing and the sanctioned capacity that needs to be bridged in the coming decade, whether the Government will consider taking over the responsibility of executing all identified generation schemes in the country and, if not, what steps are proposed to be taken to ensure the fulfilment of execution?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): It is a very good point that the hon. Member has raised. At the moment as I submitted earlier, our installed capacity is about 16½ million mw. It is a small quantity. Now, we are going on to the stage where it should be possible to bring it to 52 in the next ten years. If you are going to deal with such a large amount of generation, in the interests of economy and low power rate, it is very important that we should have one central organisation to direct the whole power generation. That is what is done in the rest of the world. That is what we are trying to do. But the power sector falls within the concurrent list

and so we have to take the States along with us. Therefore, we are shortly appointing a committee to go into this question of having a single authority for generation; not for distribution and transmission; distribution is done by the respective States. Our aim is to have the whole generation under one authority. That is what we are trying to find out, and we are going to appoint a committee shortly to go into this question.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Government be pleased to say whether the quantum of nuclear generation which is the exclusive responsibility of the Centre be adequately stepped up to make good the shortfalls and whether any action has been taken in regard to the establishment of additional nuclear generation unit contemplated in the fourth Five Year Plan?

DR. K. L. RAO: At the moment, nuclear power is generated in Tarapore, near Bombay, to the extent of 400 mw. We want to raise it to 5,000 mw. in the course of the next decade. Various steps are being examined and I hope we will be able to do that as we are planning.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Sir, my question has not been answered. Whether an additional nuclear generating station is contemplated in the fourth Plan and what action has been taken in regard to that.

DR. K. L. RAO: I would like to mention that of the other two nuclear energy stations, one is at Rana Pratap Sagar, with 400 mw; the other is at Kalpakkam near Madras with 400 mw; we are hoping that the unit at Rana Pratap Sagar will come into production next year, 1972, and the other one will follow one year after that. Kalpakkam, unfortunately, is slipping off, and it is not expected to come in the fourth Plan. It will come in the earlier part of the fifth Plan.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: May I know whether the gap between the installed capacity and the required capacity is uniform all over the country and whether he proposes to instal more capacity in the next ten years to bridge the gap where it is more?

DR. K. L. RAO: The power shortage is acute in the northerne region in Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, and UP and in the south in Andhra. We are really concerned about the power shortage. In the northern region. the position because more difficult whenever Bhakra reservoir and Rihand reservoir are not fillingup. We are hoping that in the next few years by connecting the various gride, it will be possible to get more power from M. P. and other areas and try to make good the shortage as much as possible. But the shortage will persist for the next two or three years and only after 1974-75, if we take up the projects we have planned, it will be possible perhaps to overcome the shortage. The shortage is not uniform throughout the country.

श्री सरजू पांडे : अभी मन्त्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की भारी कमी है और इस समय भी बिजली की कमी से वहां बहुत परेशानी है—विशेषकर कास्तकारों को, इसीलिए उत्तर प्रदेश में एटामिक पावर स्टेशन बनाने की बात सोची गई थी तो सरकार ने उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय लिया है और इस योजना पर कब तक अमल किया जायेगा ?

DR. K. L. RAO: It is ture that in U. P. there th: greatest amount of shortage of power in the county. We have planned to take up many projects to make up the shortage as early as possible. An atomic power station by itself is not going to make up the shortage. A number of other projects including the Tehri dam will have to be taken up to make up the shortage. So far as the atomic power station is concerned, the atomic energy department has been visiting various sites and Narora is one of the sites under serious consideration. But the main difficulty there is about the foundation. It being a seismic zone, they are worried about the design and whether it would be subject seismic conditions. I hope it will be possible for us to finalise in in the next few months,

MR. SPEAKER: The reply should be brief.

श्री जी० एस० मिश्र : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब देश में पावर की

इतनी शार्टेज है तो कोल माइन हेड पर, खास कर मध्य प्रदेश में, बड़े पावर स्टेशन्स का निर्माण क्यों नहीं किया जाता है ? कोल माइन हेड से दूर पर बदरपुर में स्टेशन बनाया गया जिससे कोल की कठिनाई होती है तो ऐसा क्यों किया गया है ?

DR. K. L. RAO: Power stations are set up depending on a number of factors. One most important factor is load center. Wherever there is load, the power station must be near that. There must be watar and coal. it is not the question of transport of coal that is giving us trouble. We have not taken up a large number of projects earlier and that is why there is shortage. Now we are taking up various projects. Whether they are located near coal pitheads or elsewhere, the number of years taken for the construction of the power house remains the sane. Therefore, it is not so much a question of location of the power house, but it is a question of undertaking the work and pursuing if vigorously.

Closure of units in Kerala due to shortage of Billets and unteted rails

*1239. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of units in Kerala which use billets and unteted rails for the productions of agricultural implements are closed due to the non-availability of raw materials; and

(b) the total assessed annual requirements of billets and unteted rails in these units in Kerala, and the allotment made during the last two years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): (a) Government have no Information of complete closure of any such unit in Kerala.

(b) According to the State Government the assessed requirement of raw material is 51,300 tonnes per annum if the units work to full capacity. Details of allotment to small scale units are not known since allotments bsuch units are made directly by Joint