

They have lot of good things to suggest about this programme.

So far as milk production is concerned in 1969-70 it was 21.6 million tonnes, which has gone up in 1981-82 to 31.60 million tonnes. In 1985-86 it is expected to be 42.30 million tonnes. So the production has gone up from 21 million tonnes to 42 million tonnes, just double. This is because of this programme and several steps taken by the Government of India in order to upgrade the local breed and to provide health care to the cattle of the country. A number of other measures taken by the Government of India, NDDB and IDC have helped in increasing the milk production in the country.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. Rao, I would like you to visit the villages where it is working and find out for yourself. It is a beautiful project. It is something stupendous.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** I wish to bring to your notice that answer to part (b) has not been given. In fact, the Minister has refused to give the answer; Though a specific reference to the studies made by certain institutions has been made in part (a), the Minister expressed his inability to answer part (b). How can this be considered as a complete answer? I would like to know the salient features of the findings of the studies made by these institutions. How can the Minister get away with it?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** I have mentioned in the main reply that in the absence of the title of the studies, names of the authors, names of the journals and names of the publications it is not possible to give the salient features of the studies.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** Institutions have been referred to. You please come to our rescue.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Next Question.

### Supply of power by D.V.C. to steel plants

\*88 **SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :**

**SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :**

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the main cause for decrease in production in Bokaro, Durgapur and Alloy Steels plants is the power restrictions by the Damodar Valley Corporation;

(b) whether some of the steel plants like Durgapur function mainly on power supplied by the Damodar Valley Corporation; if so, how the plants can function at optimum capacity if power supply is erratic; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) :** (a) to (c) A Statement is given below.

#### Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. A major reason for the loss of production of saleable steel at Bokaro and Durgapur Steel Plants and of ingot steel at Alloy Steels Plants, Durgapur, in the current year has been the power restrictions imposed by Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC).

(b) and (c) It is correct that steel plants depend heavily on supply of adequate power from public utilities. Restrictions in supply dislocate their normal functioning.

The power supply position to the steel sector is under constant review at the Inter-Ministerial level. Steps have also been taken to transfer additional power from other grids to the D.V.C. to the extent possible.

The existing captive power generation is maximised when ever there is shortfall in power supply from public utilities.

As a long-term measure and to reduce the dependence of steel plants on external power supply, additional captive generation capacities are being created by setting up a (3 X 60 MW) Captive Power Plant at Bokaro Steel Plant and a (2 X 60 MW) Captive Power Plant at Durgapur Steel Plant.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :** The Minister has kindly admitted the crisis faced by the steel plants and the loss of production due to the failure of power supply by DVC. But there is neither a critical assessment of the reasons for this failure nor any word of criticism on the performance of DVC which has caused such a frustrating crisis in these steel plants. It has come to our notice that in the month of August the loss of production of saleable steel in Bakaro alone amounts to Rs. 100 crores. Same is the amount of loss for Durgapur also. In this background, I would like to know the reasons for the failure of DVC to give power to steel plants.

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** The loss in Durgapur is considerably less than the loss in Bokaro because there the production levels are much less. I would not go into the details of the figures though I have them with me here. The point now raised by my hon. friend had not been raised in the question and therefore, it was not answered. The main reason is because of outages of various large-sized generating units of the DVC, but I will mention some of the specific ones. Two units of 55 MW each at Durgapur thermal power station are inoperative due to damage in fire in October, 1985. A similar unit at Bokaro thermal power station is down since July, '85 on account of bent turbine shafts. One 140 MW unit at Chandrapura thermal power station is out of service from August, 1985 due to turbine damage. Another 120 MW unit at Chandrapura thermal power station is down due to a fall in the generator rotor.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :** It appears that the breakdown of the machinery and poor maintenance are the reasons for the failure of DVC. Is it a fact that during the tenure of the earlier Chairman, Lt. General Ghai, the generation of power in DVC has deteriorated much. The Bengal Government requested the Central Government not to extend the term of Lt. Gen. Ghai beyond the expiry of his term in December 1985 and despite that, I would like to know, whether the extension was given and if so, why was it given and what was whole vested interest in this.

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** Sir, so far as the general question of maintenance of DVC plant is concerned, renovation and modernisation schemes are under way and additional generation capacity is being added to the system. I have some knowledge of DVC from my days in the Energy Ministry but I do not think I am really competent today to answer the kind of question which my hon. friend has put and which should rightly be put to the Energy Ministry.

**PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE :** Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that mainly the Durgapur Steel Plant receives power supply from DVC and whether it is a fact that the Railways have to depend for the wheel and axle sets mainly on the Durgapur Steel Plant and whether the failure of the Durgapur Steel Plant to supply the wheel and axle sets to the Indian Railways is because of the failure of the DVC to give the necessary power and if that is, will the hon. Minister take note of the fact that whenever there is a power cut, always the Railways are kept away from that and in supply of power, Railways are given priority number one, and in view of this particular priority, will he see to it that DVC gives adequate supply to the Durgapur Steel Plant so that the Railways do not suffer.

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** Sir, the Railways certainly do receive particular attention from us whether it is rails or wheels or axles, and it is true that Durgapur Steel Plant is dependent to the extent of

80 to 85 per cent on external power. The long-term solution of this problem is to have captive power plants and we are putting up captive power plants in Durgapur, Rourkela and Bokaro. The one in Durgapur will also cater to the needs of the Alloy Steel Plant and that is the only way to sort out this problem on a long-term basis. On the short-term basis, whatever discussions we have had inter-Ministerially, we have been told that the generation of DVC can be expected to be around 750 MW and at that level if the steel plants get a share of say, 230 to 240 MVA, that should be adequate to take care of their needs. So, I would not, at this stage, anticipate difficulties but if they do arise, I will keep the suggestion of Prof. Dandavate in mind.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Sir, the difficulty is that a number of bogies and a number of wagons have been stabled for want of proper power.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** Sir, the hon. Minister has kindly stated that he is thinking of having captive power plants in Durgapur and Bokaro. This thing we are hearing for the last several months, if not several years. May we know as to what stage is the installation of captive power plants at Durgapur and Bokaro there and when is he going to have them completed ?

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** Sir, these have been in the air not only for months but for several years. It takes several years to set up these units. They cannot be set up in months. Therefore, I am not surprised if my hon. friend has been hearing about them for several months....

¶ (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

**MR. SPEAKER :** He is not aware of it yet ?

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** Now, I have come to know.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** Please tell at what stage they are ?

[*English*]

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** Unit-I of Bokaro Steel Plant was to be completed in December, 1985 but due to a fire accident, it is out of operation now it has been delayed and will come up in January 1987; Unit-II in June 1987; Unit-III in September 1987; Durgapur Unit-I in December 1986; and Unit-II in December 1987.

**Farm inputs assistance to Assam farmers affected by floods**

\*89. **SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to provide aid to Assam Government for supplying the critical farm inputs to farmers free to cost, in view of the unprecedented floods in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have assessed the damages caused to the cultivators; and

(d) if so, the extent of damages caused to the poor cultivators in respect of their standing crops, cattle and dwelling houses ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) to (d) A Statement is given below.

**Statement**

(a) to (d) The Central Government do not provide assistance for free supply of agricultural inputs to the affected farmers. However, agricultural input subsidy @ Rs. 200 per ha. is allowed for the area held by small and marginal farmers where the crop loss is more than 50% due to a natural calamity. A memorandum seeking Central assistance in the