

1986-87, it has been an upward trend, as I said earlier. In 1984-85, the sale of khadi was to the tune of Rs. 159.51 crores; it has increased to Rs. 196.74 crores in 1985-86 and in 1986-87 it has further increased to Rs. 207.97 crores.

SHRI ANIL BASU : I asked the question in relation to the Bombay Khadi Bhawan.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : That is what I said that I have no details for the individual organisation or institution.

MR. SPEAKER : You can provide.

SHRI ANIL BASU : I am told that the sale of Khadi in the non-Congress (I) ruled states is increasing sharply; but in the Congress (I) ruled states the sale of Khadi is declining. The Minister has not given the state-wise figures. In view of this may I know whether the projected annual growth rate of Khadi has been achieved during the first year of the 7th Five Year Plan, i.e. 1985-86? If so, the details thereof and if not the reasons for that. May I also know whether the Government wishes to review the situation and contemplates to take action to increase the sale of Khadi as projected in the annual growth rate in the 7th Five Year Plan?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : For the information of the Hon. Member I would say that the Khadi production and sales have been very high in Uttar Pradesh where Congress (I) is ruling. If he wants the state-wise figures, I am prepared to give them.

SHRI ANIL BASU : He has not answered the question. I asked about projected annual rate of growth of Khadi.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ajit Kumar Saha to put his question.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Part (b) of the question has not been answered, Sir. The question was 'if so, the steps initiated to motivate people in the use of Khadi... This has not been answered. May I know what steps the Government has taken to motivate people to use Khadi?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : The Khadi Commission is taking all the steps to increase the production and sale of Khadi. Special steps have also been taken in this regard. Special rebate, over and above the standing rebate, is being given for a period of 90 days to attract customers and clear the accumulated stocks every year. Last year we have given rebate for 120 days. KBs also provide funds to the State Boards and Khadi institutions to open new sales depots, renovate the existing ones as per the current plan of assistance approved by the Commission.

Organisation of seminars and exhibitions are being encouraged. We are even trying to find the possibilities of exporting Khadi products to other countries.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Khadi is already very expensive and this year because of the severe drought, many parts of the country are not going to get cotton crops. I would like to know as to what steps the Government wishes to take to make Khadi popular.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : The Khadi Commission's working has been reviewed by the Ramkrishniah Committee recently and according to the recommendations of the Ramkrishniah committee, we have amended the Acts and Rules. Ramkrishniah Committee has recommended so many measures including the marketing corporations. We are taking all the steps to project the image of Khadi.

Use of gas available at Cauvery Basin for power generation by Tamil Nadu Electricity Board

*146. **SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether gas is used for power generation by the State Electricity Boards;

(b) the extent of power produced by various State Electricity Boards with gas;

(c) whether there is any proposal from the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board to use the gas available at Cauvery Basin for power generation: and

(d) if so, how much power is expected to be generated with the use of gas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From gas-based power plants 2464 million units were generated during the period April-October, 1987.

(c) and (d) A proposal to import a gas turbine unit of 5 MW capacity, based on gas supply from the Cauvery basin, was received in July, 1987 from the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB). The TNEB were advised, in September, 1987, to contact M/S BHEL for their requirements.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I thank the hon. Minister for giving a positive reply. With the gas which is available very near to Chidambaram in South Arcot District, viz., 52000 cubic meters per day and 4000 cubic meters at a very near exploration, namely, Narimanan we can have a power plant of more than 100 MW. You have allowed import of gas turbine of 5 MW capacity and the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has been advised to contact the BHEL for their requirements. I want to know about the request made by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to have a 100 MW plant by the use of gas available in Tamil Nadu.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Sir, as regards 5 MW unit import of gas turbine has not been allowed because BHEL has already entered into a manufacturing collaboration with another company and this machine of 3.5 MW capacity is available in India itself. So it was not considered necessary to have an imported one when the indigenous turbine is available. As regards setting up of 100MW unit we are not aware of that. We have to look into it.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned the hon.

Minister, Mr. Vasant Sathe fully knows that we are actually short of power and we need more power—only energy and not the political or any other power.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He wants electrical power in exchange for political power.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I would like to know whether the Ministry of Energy will come forward to help Tamil Nadu in getting more power supply because in India we are having the largest number of pump sets. In Tamil Nadu alone we are having more than 11 lakh pump sets and the largest consumer of power supply is the farmers. Will the Government of India come forward to help Tamil Nadu extract more energy by means of gas, atomic power or thermal power ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL & MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : We are always very eager that every State should have maximum power. I am glad that as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned mainly because of Neyveli and the proposed expansion in Neyveli and also the nuclear power station at Kalpakkam the power situation has substantially improved but yet because of the growth and need of agriculture there is always a gap between the projected demand and supply. In the Seventh Five Year Plan in Tamil Nadu an outlay of Rs. 5750 crores has been provided of which the outlay for the power sector is Rs. 2000 crores. A project report relating to 3 x 210 MW capacity thermal station at Cadalore at an estimated cost of Rs. 759.22 crores was received in the CEA in March, 1987.

The scheme is under examination and coal availability as also environmental clearance remains to be tied up. We ourselves are very eager and will try to help the Tamil Nadu people to the maximum extent possible.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, even though the Seventh Five Year Plan outlay is touching more than Rs. 5,000 crores out of which nearly 50 per cent is going to be spent on power

generation in Tamil Nadu, the reality is that it is one of the worst affected States. There are no hydroelectric or coal-based power projects based on natural resources except Neyveli. In view of this, may I ask the Hon. Minister through you whether the Ministry would consider setting up more and more nuclear power projects as well as the usage of the gas available in Tamil Nadu at Bhuvanagiri, Kovilkalvilai and other areas ?

I do not think the 5 MW unit is going to be a very good proposition because our hunger is very much. With the availability of gas at two places, they can have power generation plants at Bhuvanagiri, etc. I would like to know whether the Hon. Minister will come forward to assure us.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Sir, I would like to say that Tamil Nadu is not one of those States. Fortunately, it has not been very badly affected. Their performance is quite satisfactory though it could improve. Because of failure of monsoon and paucity of water, Karnataka and Kerala have suffered tremendously. At the same time, I do see that in the near future we envisage that more gas would be available. If there are more proposals coming from any of the States, I think we would be able to have more and more power stations in the country in the near future.

I have already explained about the specific question regarding the 5 MW unit.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Sir, due to acute shortage of power in Andhra Pradesh, the State Government had sent three proposals of 33 MW each for Godavari and Krishna basins. There is plenty of gas available in Andhra Pradesh. If there is any proposal to set up these three units or any other type of units under consideration of the Central Government, I would like to know when the proposals sent by the State Electricity Board would be cleared by the Central Government.

I know another place also in East Godavari. A newspaper report had

appeared regarding a gas-based power plant at Lalachuru. I request the Hon'ble Minister to give us full details.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : At present, apart from the three projects which are likely to be commissioned during the Seventh Plan (being undertaken by NTPC at Anta, Auraiya and Kawas), we have some other projects which are in operation already. These are in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Assam and Tripura. Besides these, for the future, we already have projects under implementation in Rajasthan, Tripura, Assam and Maharashtra. Andhra Pradesh does not figure on our list so far. If you are anxious, we shall find out.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : State Electricity Board has sent a proposal. Will you clear it ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : We will have to find out.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : As has been pointed out already, adequate deposits of gas have been found in Godavari basin. In addition to that, of late, considerable deposits of gas have been found near Bhuvanagiri in Hyderabad. In view of the abundance of gas stocks in Andhra Pradesh, how is that the Government of India has not cared to consider a proposal from Andhra Pradesh ?

Sir, the Ministers are aware of the severe shortage of power in Andhra Pradesh. The Hon'ble Minister was good enough to arrange for more than 200 MWs of power this year. In view of this, will the Minister at least now rise to the occasion ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Sir, we are fully aware of the possibility and their goodluck of having more and more gas in the country. On the contrary, I would like to tell the Hon'ble Member that we are keeping a number of schemes in the pipeline. Perhaps that may be in the pipeline. Since I am not very certain, I have not committed about this. But we would certainly like to apprise the Members that we would like to welcome any schemes which can be found viable, where there is a need in that particular region or

where there is availability of gas. All these factors must be linked together and I am sure that if that scheme is there, we will see what is the position about it. I would also like to inform the hon. Member that regarding availability of gas in future, we have already given priority to certain projects like in Dadri where another additional 600 MW gas project is likely to come up.

Secondly, we could consider doubling up our 430 MW in Anta.

Thirdly, use of gas for plants in Delhi. Apart from this, as enumerated earlier, there are many in the pipelines. Though this question was on Tamil Nadu and not on Andhra Pradesh we will look into it and see if anything can be done about it.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: The Minister was replying to the question and has referred to the on-going project at Anta in Kota. May I know from the Minister about the Anta project, which is a gaseous project, that in view of the fact that lot of gas is available from HBJ pipeline and the fertilizers plants are not likely to come up and in view of the fact that Rajasthan is suffering from serious power shortages, would the Minister consider the making up of the capacity of this gas-based plant from 430 MW to 600 MW. Then Sir, would the Minister also indicate as to what are the plans which have been formulated by the Ministry with the large availability of gas in Jaisalmer and Barmer districts?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: Regarding the first part of the question, the hon. Member is quite correct that there is greater availability of gas and therefore with this capacity, the NTPC capacity in Anta instead of being raised from 430 to 600 MW could be raised to 860 MW. In Rajasthan, we have project which is under implementation in Ramgarh, a gas turbine project of 1×3 MW. It is a smaller one but a present one. About other details of Rajasthan, in particular districts I do not have and we will look into them.

[*Translation*]

**Electrification of Development Blocks
in Bastar. (M.P.)**

*147. **SHRI MANKURAM SODI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of development blocks in Bastar district, Madhya Pradesh, which have not been electrified so far;

(b) whether the work has been held up due to non-clearance by the Forest Department; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c) A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) to (c) Out of a total number of 3382 inhabited villages in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh, 1301 villages had been electrified by the end of July, 1987. The headquarters of all the Development Blocks in Bastar District have been electrified. According to a preliminary survey made by the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board, the electrification of 4 villages in the current year's programme has been affected for want of forest clearance for construction of 11 KV lines.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANKURAM SODI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in her reply that "out of a total number of 3382 villages in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh, 1301 villages had been electrified by the end of July, 1987". Now the Seventh Five Year Plan is going on & out of a total number of 3382 villages, you have electrified only 1301 villages. From this, it is clear how slow we have been going in this field in this backward district. This is one of the examples. Besides, there are a total number of 32 development blocks in Bastar district, out of which two