

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 2, 1989/Vaisakha 12, 1911
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Super Thermal Power Stations

*800 SHRI RAMPYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the production capacity of various super thermal power stations and their location;

(b) the details of programme for expansion of production capacity of these power stations;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up new super thermal power stations in near future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of power being made

available to the different power grids by the super thermal power stations in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (e). A Statement is given below:

STATEMENT

(a) The requisite details are given in Annexure-I. below.

(b) The National Thermal Power Corporation have formulated proposals for the setting up of an additional 500 MW unit at the Farakka Super Thermal Power Station and two additional units of 500 MW each at the Rihand and Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Stations.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The requisite details are given in Annexure-II below.

(e) During the year 1988-89, the NTPC supplied 11507 million units (MUs) of power to the Northern regional grid from the Singrauli and Rihand Super Thermal Power Stations, 8026 MUs to the Western regional grid from the Korba and Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Stations; 4783 MUs to the Southern regional grid from the Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station and 1314 MUs to the Eastern regional grid from the Farakka Super Thermal Power Station.

ANNEXURE-I

Details of the various Thermal Power Stations of the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)

<i>Name (Approved Capacity)</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Installed capacity as on 31.3.1989 (MW)</i>
(i) Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station (STPS) (2000 MW)	Mirzapur district in Uttar Pradesh	2000

<i>Name (Approved Capacity)</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Installed capacity as on 31.3.1989 (MW)</i>
(ii) Korba STPS (2100 MW)	Bilaspur district in Madhya Pradesh	2100
(iii) Ramagundam STPS (.2100 MW)	Karimnagar district in Andhra Pradesh	1600
(iv) Farakka STPS (1600 MW)	Murshidabad district in West Bengal	600
(v) Vindhyaachal STPS (1260 MW)	Sidhi district in Madhya Pradesh	630
(vi) Rihand STPS (1000 MW)	Mirzapur district in Uttar Pradesh	500
(vii) Kahalgaon STPS (840 MW)	Bhagalpur district in Bihar	—
(viii) National Capital Thermal Power Station (840 MW)	Ghaziabad district in Uttar Pradesh	—
(ix) Talcher STPS (1000 MW)	Dhenkanal district in Orissa	—
Total		7430

ANNEXURE-II

Feasibility Reports for new thermal power projects (excluding expansion projects) formulated by the NTPC

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>
(i)	Yamunanagar Thermal Power Station	Ambala district in Haryana	840
(ii)	Kayamkulam STPS Stage-I	Alleppey district in Kerala	420
(iii)	Mangalore STPS Stage-I	Dakshina Kannara district in Karnataka	420
(iv)	North Karanpura STPS Stage-I	Ranchi district in Bihar	1000
(v)	Chandrapur STPS Stage-I	Chandrapur district in Maharashtra	1000
(vi)	Manuguru STPS Stage-I	Khammam district in Andhra Pradesh	1000

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister meets my expectations. Sir, its production capacity is constantly increasing. Recently, I had an occasion to hear the Minister of Energy Shri Sathe who said that despite availability of generation capacity, we have not been able to achieve the targets because the demand was low. But my submission is that one of the causes behind the shortage of power is that our State Governments are not in a position to supply power to the NTPC or the hydro-electricity boards in accordance with their generation capacities. Consequently, the work assigned to NTPC is not fulfilled. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will amend the Electricity Act of 1948 especially with regard to tribal and backward areas, so that the Central Government may have sufficient power to supply electricity direct to the consumer and achieve the NTPC targets in case any State Government refuses to provide it? As the position stands, we are short of power despite the fact that we have the capacity to remove this shortage, but this capacity is not being utilised because, at times, the State Governments do not generate power and sometimes there is some hinderance in the transmission line.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: The suggestion given by Shri Panika is under consideration with the Government.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Sir, its being merely under consideration will not do. Keeping in view the results of last year, will the Government bring an amendment to the Act at the earliest and, if possible, in the very next session? This is what I would like to know. NTPC has achieved the targets set by the Government in almost all the places. My submission is that viewing the present shortage and especially in view of the fact that electricity boards in our country are unable to increase the generation capacity—the case of West Bengal is before us and they have been unable to increase it in spite of their best efforts whereas the Uttar Pradesh

Government has contributed 62.2 P.L.F. for increasing power generation, which is higher than the national average, is the Government going to set up new super thermal power stations in the near future for the all round development of the country? What are the details of the scheme and by how much will the capacity be increased? Further, what would be the extent of expansion and what are the details of the new schemes?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thermal power stations with a capacity of 840 megawatts in Yamunanagar, Haryana, 420 megawatts in Kayamkulam, Stage I (Kerala) (to be raised to 2700 megawatts), 420 megawatts in Mangalore, Karnataka (to be raised to 2400 MW), 1000 megawatts in North Karnpura, Bihar, (to be raised to 3000 MW), 1000 megawatts in Chandrapur, Maharashtra, (to be raised to 2000 MW), 1000 megawatts in Manuguru, Andhra Pradesh (to be raised by 1000 MW later) are being set up. With the commissioning of these STP stations, it is hoped that the problem of power will be solved.

[English]

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU: In South India particularly, there is greater hydel-power rather than thermal power and that is why there is imbalance between demand and supply. Recently a question came up in this House which related to increase in megawatts and it stated that Andhra Pradesh should be given only 1,200 extra megawatts during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Would this figure be increased to at least 3,000 MW or more because the demand is increasing tremendously and more thermal power stations are being set up in Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Sir, as the hon. Member has asked this question, I would like to say that it is up to the State Government to bring projects for power generation. But the Central Government is doing its best to increase power generation in the country. Recently, in the biggest Thermal Power Station at Ramagundam 500 MW Unit—has

been synchronised. Then, the Manuguru Super Thermal Power Station is under consideration. The Central Electricity Authority has to give the clearance. PIB has to give the clearance. The Planning Commission has to give the approval. The coal linkage has to be established. After these projects come up, we shall be in a position to give more power to Andhra Pradesh and the southern area.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the National Grid is supplying power to the energy deficit States whenever they require and if so what is the procedure followed in this regard. Besides, I would also like to know whether the State of Orissa is reeling under acute shortage of power because of which more than 8 hours power-cuts are imposed now. Has the State Government of Orissa requested the Centre to supply 15 per cent of the reserved power with the Centre through the National Grid as is supplied to Kerala and Karnataka States? What is the reaction of the Government of India on this issue to overcome the acute shortage of power of Orissa State?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: The question of setting up of a National Grid is under consideration of the Central Government. The Central Government is also thinking of having a Transmission Corporation. There is shortage of power in Orissa. For meeting the requirement of Orissa, the Central Government has sanctioned 3000 MW (ultimate) Thermal Power Station at Talcher and the Prime Minister is going to lay the foundation-stone on 15th May in Orissa. After the completion of this project, the power shortage problem of Orissa will be solved.

Use of Alcohol with Petrol

*802 **DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an alcohol surplus leading to exports and also causing problem for distillers; and

(b) if so, whether surplus alcohol can be used with petrol as was being done in India during World War II and is now routinely done in many countries without any changes needed in petrol engines?

THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. Some surplus quantities available with the distillers are being exported.

(b) Alcohol was used in admixture with petrol in India during World War II when the country was short of petrol. Ministry of Petroleum does not consider it necessary to permit mixing of alcohol with petrol at present. Alcohol is an important raw material and is being used for the manufacture of value added chemicals. It is being exported when surplus to the needs of the country.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Sir, the hon. Minister in his statement has stated that Alcohol is an important raw material and is being used for the manufacture of value-added chemicals in our country. He has also stated that some surplus quantities available with the distillers are being exported. So, in this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the amount of alcohol available in this country and whether the value-added chemical industry people are getting full quota of alcohol for their use. I also want to know from the hon. Minister the amount of foreign exchange we get by way of exporting alcohol. Is it equivalent to the amount of foreign exchange we lose by way of importing the petroleum from foreign countries?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, the hon. Member has asked two questions. One question relates to import of petroleum. We are not importing petroleum. This question was already answered by the Minister of Petroleum vide Starred Question No. 171 dated 22nd November, 1988, wherein he had stated: