

(c) to (e) The following gas-based power plants are envisaged to be set up during the next three financial years in Gujarat :

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/ Distt.	Capacity (MW)
Central Sector		
1.	Kawas Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Station, Dist. Surat	4×106 GT+ 2×110 ST GT Unit 1-4 Commissioned ST Unit 1 1992-93 ST Unit 2 1993-94
2.	Gandhar Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Station, Dist. Bharuch	3×131 GT+ 1×255 ST GT Unit 1 1993-94 GT Unit 2-3 1994-95 ST Unit 1 1995-96
State Sector		
3.	Utran Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Station, Dist. Surat	3×33 GT+ 1×45 ST GT Unit 1 Commissioned GT Unit 2 Commissioned GT Unit 3 1992-93 ST Unit 1 1992-93

Power Failure in Southern States

3543. SHRI V. RAJAN CHELLAPPA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that all the Southern States were completely kept in dark for few days due to the carelessness of the staff at Ramagundam Power Station in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) what are the details in this regard and what action is being taken by Government for that lapse; and

(c) what steps the Centre is going to take avoid such things in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU) : (a) and (b) Two major grid disturbances occurred in Southern Region—one on 3-1-1993 and the other on 17-2-1993. Neither of these was due to carelessness on the part of Ramagundam STPS staff nor all the four Southern States suffered total blackout. On 3-1-1993 the disturbance was triggered by the bursting of a 400 KV Circuit Breaker caused by leakage of Gas from

the Breaker. Restoration work was taken up expeditiously and normalcy was restored by the evening of 4-1-1993. Kerala System remained intact while there was blackout in the remaining three states due to this grid disturbance.

On 17-2-1993, Kerala system, coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh, Southern parts of Tamil Nadu, a portion of Madras City and part of Karnataka remained unaffected while there was blackout in the remaining areas of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. The disturbance originated due to bus fault created by the snapping of Jumper connection of the 220 KV Tallapalli-Srisailem transmission line at the 220 KV Tallapalli sub-station of APSEB at 2115 hrs. Consequently, generating units at Ramagundam STPS, Nagarjunasagar HEPS etc. tripped causing a loss of generation of about 1400 MW, dipping the frequency to 47.3 Hz. However, through manual load shedding the system collapse was arrested and the frequency improved to 48.6 Hz. After about 27 minutes, at 2142 hrs., due to power swings caused by low voltages, the Southern Grid got disintegrated. The

restoration process was taken up expeditiously and the grid was normalised by the evening of 18-2-1993.

(c) Some of the important measures being initiated are installation of shunt capacitors of adequate capacity to improve voltage profiles, installation of fast acting automatic under frequency relays to arrest frequency decay/grid collapse, engineering and commissioning of islanding schemes to prevent total collapse and review of protective relaying schemes for better coordination.

Increase in Tariff by D.E.S.U.

3544. SYED SIBTEY RAZI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking propose to increase Electricity Tariffs in Delhi;

(b) if so, details thereof with background;

(c) what are present tariffs in Delhi.

(d) whether D.E.S.U. is aware of unauthorised consumption of electricity in several J. J. Colonies, Jhuggies and Paan-shops of Delhi;

(e) whether such unauthorised consumption has been burdening the authorised consumers by paying increased tariffs every year;

(f) whether Government propose to take some action in the matter; and

(g) if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU) : (a) and (b) The Electricity tariff in Delhi was last revised in March, 1991 after a gap of about six years. In view of the around increase in the cost of in-puts and to off-set the revenue deficit, DESU has proposed further revision of tariff. No decision has been taken on the proposal so far.

(c) The existing electricity tariff in Delhi is given in the Statement (See below).

(d) to (g) Theft of electricity by direct tapping in Jhuggi-Jhopri clusters etc. in Delhi is a problem. Since the electricity tariff is fixed on the basis of various cost parameters and DESU has not increased its tariff every year, there is no specific burden on the authorised consumers due to unauthorised connections in so far as payment of tariff is concerned. Raids are conducted by DESU from time to time against theft of electricity and unauthorised connections. DESU and Slum Wing of Municipal Corporation of Delhi are formulating a scheme for providing regular electricity connections in JJ Clusters to check this problem.

Statement

Category	Existing DESU tariff (from 1-3-1991) Paise per unit.
<i>Domestic</i>	
	40 (first 100 units)
	50 (next 100 units)
	150 (next 100 units)
	200 (above 300 units)
<i>Non-Domestic</i>	
Low Tension	150
High Tension	170 plus Rs. 60/- per KVA
Water Supply	137
<i>Industrial</i>	
Small Industrial Power (SIP)	125
Large Industrial Power (LIP)	200 plus Rs 60/- per KVA
Street Lighting	137
Agriculture	20