have been taken by Government in this regard and what is the present power position there;

(b) what is the total, State-wise, estimated shortage of power in the country a: present and projected for 1990; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Minister of State for Energy has stated that there is no power sSiortage in the country and if so, whether this represents considered views of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. To improve the availability of power in Tamil Nadu, coal supply is being stepped up, additional quantity of oil 'nas been offered to the S*ate and assistance is being given to reduce the down time of the thermal units. Assistance from Neyveli Lignite Corporation to the State has also been increased.

(b) The position of. shortage/ surplus power in various States dur ing the month of January, 1983 is indicated in the Annexure I.

Based on the forecast of demand made in the Eleventh Annual Power Survey and the on-going/sanctioned power projects the energy shortage in the year 1989-90 on All India basis is anticipated to be of the order of C.7 per cent. The forecast made in the Eleventh Annual Power Survey is optimistic in character. Purttier, 1989-90 is too distant a time to assess precisely the availability of energy versus demand. The picture will depend on a variety of factors, such as, the development of the various sectors of economy, achievement of programme of commissioning of *power* projects, availability of funds, availability of key inputs in power sector, etc.

(c) No, Sir. Does not arist.

**Annexure I**

*Estimated percentage of Shortage/surplus of electric power in various States during January* 1983

| Name of States | Shortage/ Surplus |
|---|---|
| 1. Haryana | 8·7 |
| 2. Himachal Pradesh | 2·0 |
| 3. J&K | 34·1 |
| 4. Punjab | 12·9 |
| 5. Rajasthan | 29·5 |
| 6. U.P. | 9·3 |
| 7. Delhi | 5·9 |
| 8. Chandigarh | (+)18·1 |
| 9. N.F.F. | 75·4 |
| 10. Gujarat | 3·5 |
| 11. Madhya Pradesh | 1·1 |
| 12. Maharashtra | 12·0 |
| 13. Goa | 32·6 |
| 14. Andhra Pradesh | 1·1 |
| 15. Karnataka | 8·2 |
| 16. Kerala | 12·7 |
| 17. Tamil Nadu | 27·7 |
| 18. Pondicherry | .. |
| 19. Bihar | 19·4 |
| 20. West Bengal | 20·3 |
| 21. D.V.C. | 9·5 |
| 22. Orissa | 16·9 |
| 23. Sikkim | .. |
| 24. N.E. Region | (+)21·2 |
| 25. All India | 11·7 |

**Thermal Power Station in Jammu**

47. SHRI DHARAM CHANDER PRASHANT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state;

(a) Whether Central Government are aware that in Jammu region there is big demand for power upto 200 MW but generation there is negligible;

(b) whether it is a fact that State Government has demanded installation of a thermal power station in the Jammu area;

(c) whether Government are also aware that Bari Brahmana near Jammu City is fast becoming an industrial centre but there is no power for it| and

(d) what steps the Central Govern ment propose to take to concede the demand of the State Governmen: for setting up of a thermal power station in Jammu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OP ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (d) Additions to power generation capacity are planned on a continuing basis for meeting the demands that are likely to arise from time to time in each region. The power generation capacity in the northern region is also being augmented for meeting the requirements of the region. On the basis of the existing capacity and the benefits that will accrue from the on-going and new projects in the region, the power requirements, of the northern Region including Jammu & Kashmir are expected to be met fully in the coming years.

A proposal was received from the State Government in 1979 for setting up a 2X60 MW thermal powei station in Jammu. The CEA has called for details about coal transportation feasibility, water availability etc. from the State Government. No feasibility report for' the t'nermai scheme was subsequently received by CEA from Government . of J&K. In November 1980, the State Government bad indicated their intention to set up a 3X20 MW lignite based thermal power station at Nichhama and called for certain information in this regard. which has already been furnished by the SEA to State Government. The techno-economic feasibility of these schemes can be appraised by the CEA I only after the scheme are invesdgated in more details and all the inputs are suitably tied up.

**Electricity break down in Gujarat**

48. SHRI IBRAHIM KALANIYA: I Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whet^ier it is a fact that Electricity break down in many parts of Gujarat during 1st January, 1981 to 31st January, 1983 has affected the labour and industrial production there;

(b) if so, the reasons for the said break down; .

(c) what concrete steps have been taken and are proposed to be taken for the restoration of normalcy and for finding a i>ermanent solution of the problem;

*(d)* whether Government have decided to allow the industries to have their own generator sets or small power stations and units thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The energy availability in Gujarat more or less corresponds to the requirement of power in tSie State. In the event of multiple outage of thermal units, energy shortage is experienced. Peaking shortages are, however, presently there in tbe State and one of the reasons for the same ig reduced hydel generation at Ukai due to failure of monsoon in the catchment area.

(c) To bridge the gap between re-quirement and supply, following actions are being taken: —

(i) 'Exipediting the commissioning of additional generating capacity.