

the case of Coal India Ltd. and from Rs. 136.85 per tonne to Rs. 154.75 per tonne in the case of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. The price rise had been necessitated due to increase in the cost of inputs, increase in wages of workers, higher incidence of depreciation and interest etc.

(c) and (d) The impact of price increase of soft coke which is used as domestic fuel by common people, had received due consideration by the Government at the time of deciding the price increase. To ensure that the common people are not hard hit by the price rise, the price of soft coke has been fixed at Rs. 175 per tonne which is about Rs. 40 per tonne below the actual cost of production.

#### **Model code of conduct for electioneering**

297. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether a model code of conduct has been laid down by the Election Commission of India for the guidance of political parties including the party in power and their candidates;

(b) whether the Central Government have accepted and followed this code;

(c) whether the above code of conduct prohibits the Central Government from issuing advertisement at the cost of public exchequer in newspapers and other media during the election period regarding their achievements; and

(d) whether officers of the Central Government were instructed to abide by this code during elections in certain States in May, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL):

(a) A model Code of conduct was adopted by the Election Commission in the early Sixties and the Commission has from time to time been

making suitable modifications therein, and the latest version of the Code is the one published in 1979 as modified by the Commission in 1982.

(b) The Central Government has taken note of the provisions of the Code. The Code contains well understood norms.

(c) The Code provides that the party in power shall ensure that issue of advertisements at the cost of the public exchequer in newspapers and other media during the election period regarding their achievements with a view to furthering the prospects of the party in power shall be scrupulously avoided.

(d) The Code contains well understood norms and no instructions to abide by the Code were issued during the elections in May, 1982.

#### **Power failure in Maharashtra**

298. SHRI SURESH SHAMRAO KALMADI:

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state;

(a) the reasons for the State-wise power failure in Maharashtra on the 14th June, 1982;

(b) the details of the arrangements made by Government to meet the power requirements; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government to avoid such large scale power break-downs in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) On 14th June, 1982 there were system disturbances leading to disconnection of Maharashtra and Gujarat systems. This has caused trippings of the various generating units in Maharashtra system and consequent power failure in the State.

(b) In order to meet the situation, assistance from Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh was taken to restart

the various generating units in Maharashtra. Power supply condition started improving by 1725 hrs on 14th and normalcy was restored by 1100 hours on 15th June, 1982.

(c) The Maharashtra State Electricity Board has appointed an officer to go into the details on the trippings occurred in various units and to suggest remedial measures.

#### Power generating capacity of Thermal Power Stations

299. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the power generating capacity of each thermal power station as at present; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to improve the performance of each thermal power station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A statement showing power generating capacity of each thermal power plant in the various States as on 31-3-1982 is attached (See below).

(b) In order to improve the performance of thermal power stations

in the country a number of measures have been taken. These measures include:—

(i) assistance to State electricity boards to prepare and undertake plant betterment programme;

(ii) adoption of preventive maintenance techniques;

(iii) arranging supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources;

(iv) arranging adequate quality and quantity of coal;

(v) setting up of task forces for 200/210 MW and 110/120 MW units to identify deficiencies and prepare programme for achieving early stabilisation and better performance; and

(vi) training of engineers and operation and maintenance personnel for thermal power plants.

As a result of the measures taken so far, the capacity utilisation of thermal power plants in the country has increased considerably. The plant load factor of thermal power stations during June, 1982 was 51.1 per cent as compared to 47.2 per cent during the corresponding period last year.

#### Statement

##### Capacity of Thermal Plants in the country

Name of the State	Name of the Station	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3
Delhi	Badarpur	720
	I.P. Station	282.5
	Rajghat	28.0
Haryana	Faridabad	180
	Panipat	220
	Others	20