mai Station and the development of the associated coal mine involving supply of equipment by a British Con. sortium is being pursued. The details in this regard are under negotiations.

(e) According to the Feasibility Report the project is expected to be completed by 1988-89. But the first unit will start generating power by 1987-88.

Electrification *ot* Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh

25. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state;

(a) the number of villages eiectrified in the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh so far district-wise under the Rural Electrification programme;

(b) the number of villages in the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh proposed to be electrified, district-wise, during the current Five Year Plan neriod; and

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): fa) According to the latest report received from the Uttar Pradesh Stae Flee, tricity Board out of a to*al of 1.12.561 villages in the State, 42,879 villages constituting 38.1 per cent have been eiectrified unto the end of November. 1981. The total number of village': and 'hose e^ctrified in the Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh, dis*rict-wise. upto +he neriod onding October, 1981, is shown in +he Statement.

Cb) and *(CS* The Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85) envisages electrification of 33,130 villages in Uttar Pra-desh, involving an outlsv of Rs. 264.28 crores. The district-wise details of fhe number of villages nroDOsed to be covered during tho Sixth Plan period, and the expenditure likely to be incurred etc. will be decided by the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board.

Statement

Total number of villages and those electrified upto the end of October, 1981 in Eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Total number of villages	Number of villages electrified as on 31-10-1981
1	Ballia	1912	500
2	Ghazipur	2510	875
3	Jaunpur	3226	1029
4	Mirzapur	2993	486
5	Varanasi	3647	1438
6	Azamgarh	4943	1884
7	Deoria	3559	1170
8	Gorakhpur	4094	1113
9	Basti	6942	2102
10	Gonda	2814	760
11	Bahraich	1884	548
12	Sultanpur	2491	1608
13	Pratapgarh	2195	580
14	Barabanki	2047	626
15	Faizabad	2654	1297

Poor performance of power stations

26. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:
SHRI RAMCHANDRA BHARADWAJ:

Will the Minister of ENERGV be pleaised to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that inadequate quality control check on the power equipment manufactured by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, absence of contracting procedure between the

State Electricity Boards and BHEL and the poor quality of coal supplied to thermal power stations are some of the factors behmd the poor performance of the country's power statons; and

(b) if so, what remedial measures have been taken by Government to ensure efficient performance of the power stations in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The performance of thermal power stations in the country which was showing deteriorating trend during the last few years has been reversed. Now they are improving. In 1979-80 PLF was 44.7. In 1981-82 it has gone up to 46.8. Some of the reasons for poor performance of thermal power plants are:

(i) deficiencies in lay out, plant and equipment, system engineering etc.

(ii) Unduly long time being taken for plant maintenance as well as on forced outages of the equipment,

(iii) Inadequate availability of spare parts[1];

(iv) comparatively longer stabilisation period of the Viewly commissioned BHEL units;

(v) Non-availability of trrined operating and monitoring personnel;

(vi) Poor quality of coal supplies etc.

(b) In order to improve capacity utilisation of thermal power plants in the country, the following measures have been taken;

(i) Assistance to State Electricity Boards to prepare and undertake plant betterment programme;

(ii) Adoption of preventive maintenance techniques;

(ili) Arranging supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources;

(iv) Arranging adequate quantity Mid quality of coal;

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

(vi) training of engineers and operation and mainten^ice personnel for thermal power plants.

As a result of the measures taken so far, the capacity utilisation of thermal power plants has increased to about 47 per cent during the year 1981-82.

Import of power equipment

27. SHRI VITHTHALBHAI MOTIRAM PATEL: Will the Minister cf ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Gujarat has recently requested the .Central Government to permit import of power generating sets from Japan to meet its requirement of electricity; and

(b) if so, wnat are the reasons for not permitting Government of Gujarat to import Power generating sets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRl VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) No such request has been received recently from Governrnent of Gujarat. However, in Jun$_e$ 1980, Gujarat Electricity Board had submitted a proposal to the Empowered Committee under the Depaitment of Heavy Industry for import of generating equipment required for the Wanakbori Extension Project. The proposal was for import from Japan against global tenders invited by