

supplied and price thereof are shown below:—

	Quantity	Price
1. M/s. Ravindra Hindustan Flatinum Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	1027.085 Kgs.	Rs. 2,212 per Kg. on 999 fine- ness basis.
2. M/s. National Refinery Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	509.090 Kgs.	

These sales were effected after receiving offer in response to newspaper advertisements.

*12. [Transferred to the 30th January, 1980].

Loss on account of floods

*13. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States affected by floods during the year 1979;

(b) the details of the loss of human life, cattle and crops State-wise; and

(c) the action taken by Government to prevent floods in future?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The States affected during 1979 are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The States of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Arunachal Pradesh and Delhi were also affected to a lesser extent.

(b) State-wise details of the loss of human lives and cattle, and the cropped area damaged due to floods in 1979 are enclosed in Annexure.

(c) Control of floods and reduction of damage is undertaken by State Governments out of their respective Plan funds, by constructing embankments, drainage channels, protection works for towns threatened by floods, reservoirs, etc. The Central Government provides financial assistance to the States for identified projects in this regard. The tempo of work has increased over the years. As against a total expenditure of Rs. 646.62 crores spent on flood control since the First Plan period, the Planning Commission has recommended a provision of Rs. 902.39 crores for 1978—83.

The Government of India have set up a National Flood Commission to examine in detail all aspects connected with the flood control programme. The report is expected by the end of March, 1980.

ANNEXURE

Statewise details of the loss of human lives and Cattle and the Cropped area damaged due to floods in 1979.

Name of the State	Human lives lost	Cattle lost	Damage to crops in lakh hac
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	706	3,01,180	0.73
Assam	26	6,817	1.63
Bihar	14	4	2.74
Gujarat	1,548	1,89,878	4.75
Haryana	Nil	Nil	0.02
Himachal Pradesh	5	27	Neg.
Karnataka	NR	NR	0.004
Kerala	37	206	1.02
Madhya Pradesh	9	3	0.004
Maharashtra	51	5,234	0.41
Orissa	16	85	1.84
Punjab	Nil	Nil	0.02
Rajasthan	478	1,13,842	1.75

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu .	209	3,664	0.37
Uttar Pradesh .	77	222	5.18
West Bengal .	1	NR	NR
Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Neg.
Total for the country .	3,177	6,21,162	20.47

N.R.-Not Reported.

Neg.-Negligible.

Power shortage in the country

*14. SHRI SYED AHMAD HASHMI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great power shortage in the country; if so, what is the extent of the shortage;

(b) what is the annual requirement of power in the country and what is its availability during the current year; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to remove the power shortage both in terms of short term and long term projects?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The country is facing at present shortage of power to the extent of about 20 per cent on all India basis. While Eastern Region is short by about 19 per cent Western Region is short by about 18 per cent Southern Region by 14 per cent and Northern Region is short by about 29 per cent.

(b) The anticipated gross energy requirement during 1979-80 is assessed at 124.26 billion units against

which are anticipated gross availability is expected to be 105.20 billion units representing a shortage of about 16.8 per cent.

(c) A number of short term and long measures have been and are being taken to improve power availability in the country. These measures include:

Short Term Measures

(1) Maximising generation from the existing installed capacity in the Central sector. State Governments have also been advised to similarly maximise generation from their installed capacity.

(2) Expediting commissioning of new generation capacity in the Central sector and advising the States to take similar steps:

(3) Monitoring of coal stocks at thermal power stations and ensuring availability of coal.

(4) Transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas.

(5) Arranging supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign suppliers.

Long Term Measures

(1) Additions of 17,880 MW of new generating capacity has been planned for installation during the period 1978-83, of which about 3000 MW has already been commissioned during 1978-79.

(2) Training of engineers for operation and maintenance of power stations.

(3) Identification of deficiencies in design, equipment etc. and taking up a project renovation programme for rectification/replacement etc. at a number of power stations.