

(c) No chemical products are manufactured directly from Molasses. Molasses is mainly used for production of alcohol. The other uses of molasses are for tobacco curing, cattle and poultry feed and foundries etc. Alcohol is used in manufacturing products like polyethylene, synthetic rubber, drugs, insecticides and other chemicals. Out of these the prices of synthetic rubber and drugs are controlled by the Government. Among insecticides the price of DDT is also regulated.

SLOW PROGRESS IN HFL AND BHEL

14 SHRI A G KULKARNI

SHRI V R PARASHAR

SHRI S B BOBDEY

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press report about the slow progress in HFL and BHEL, to produce requisite power manufacturing units and if so, what steps Government propose to take to expedite either production or make alternate arrangements to instal machines to produce more power, and

(b) whether Government have undertaken any positive steps to join States Grids to increase supply of power in case of emergency and if so, what is the progress there of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BAIJ NATH KUREFI)

(a) The Government is already aware of the crucial role which the production at HFL, BHEL Plants is likely to play in the achievement of targets of power production laid down in the Fourth Plan and also for future Five Year Plan. A Committee of Power Ministers of 7 different States is already going into this problem with a view to identify and eliminate any difficulties in regard to supply of equipment for project execution. The situation is being watched carefully and Government will take steps to ensure that the power projects are not handicapped on account of non-availability of generating plant and equipment.

(b) As a result of persistent efforts, practically all the State power systems have been inter connected in the Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Regions of the country. Power exchanges are also taking place over this inter State transmission lines. The progress made so far in the establishment

of grid systems and the benefits derived from them is given below—

The Punjab and Haryana systems are inter connected by 220 kV transmission lines under the Bhakra system. The Delhi power system is drawing power of the order of 85 MW from Bhakra Management Board System over the 220 kV Ganguwal Rohtak Road line with the completion of Hissar-Ballabgarh Delhi 220 kV line, the Delhi system has now been running in parallel with the Bhakra Management Board system. Rajasthan is connected with the Bhakra Management Board system through a 220 kV S/C line from Hissar to Khetri and a 132 kV S/C line from Hissar to Rajgarh, the power drawn over these lines is about 50 MW and 2040 MW respectively. A 220 kV line from Muradnagar to Delhi, was commissioned in January, 1970 and Uttar Pradesh was drawing up to about 35 MW of power over line from Delhi system.

The Gujarat and Western Maharashtra power systems are inter connected through the 220 kV line via Tarapur Atomic Power Station and this line is enabling both Maharashtra and Gujarat to draw power from Tarapur Atomic Power Station. A 132 kV S/C line on D/C towers with one circuit strung, interconnecting Chandni (Madhya Pradesh) and Bhusawal (Maharashtra) was commissioned in 1969. The second circuit was commissioned in February, 1972.

The constituent States in the Southern Region are already having unified grids in the respective systems. A 220 kV S/C line from Bangalore to Singarapet, interconnecting the Mysore and Tamil Nadu power systems was commissioned in November, 1965 and power of the order of 150 MW is being fed into the Tamil Nadu system from the Mysore system whenever possible. The 220 kV link between Pamba (Kerala) and Madurai (Tamil Nadu) was commissioned in 1967 and Tamil Nadu has been receiving 100 MW from Kerala over this line. A 110 kV S/C line from Mangalore (Mysore) to Kasargode (Kerala) was commissioned in October, 1966 and since then Kerala State has been drawing power from Mysore for meeting the load demands in the Kasargode Cannanore region. The 220 kV S/C line from Munirabad to Hampi was completed in 1970 and power of the order of 70-110 MW was being drawn by the Andhra Pradesh system over this line. The 220 kV S/C line from Chittoor (Andhra Pradesh) to Katpadi (Tamil Nadu) has been completed.

The various power systems in the Eastern region are already interconnected by 132 kV lines. Bihar is drawing power of the order of 50 MW from Damodar Valley Corporation through 132 kV S/C line from Chand

(Damodar Valley Corporation) to Rajkhar-sawan (Bihar). Damodar Valley Corporation is exchanging power supply with West Bengal over the 132 kV D/C line from Durgapur (West Bengal) to Durgapur (Damodar Valley Corporation). Bihar is receiving power of the order of 20 to 40 MW from Orissa over the 132 kV S/C line from Kendrapada (Bihar) to Joda (Orissa) and about 10 MW over Rourkela-Goelkera 132 kV S/C line.

Assam is supplying power to Nagaland through the 66 kV line connecting Golaghat and Dimapur. The Badarpur-Dharmanagar section of the 132 kV S/C line from Badarpur to Agartala (Tripura) has been completed and charged at 33 kV.

The Rihand and Bihar/Damodar Valley Corporation systems are interconnected by a 132 kV double-circuit line from Rihand (Uttar Pradesh) to Barun (Bihar). The Uttar Pradesh System is inter-connected with the Bihar/Damodar Valley Corporation system by a 132 kV D/C line from Mughalsarai to Karamnasa over which Bihar/Damodar Valley Corporation system drew power to the extent of 20 MW. The Western Region is inter-connected with the Southern Region through a 220 kV line from Kolhapur (Maharashtra) to Belgaum (Mysore); Goa in the Western Region is inter-connected with Mysore in the Southern Region by 110 kV line between Ponda and Dandeli over which Goa is drawing about 17 MW from Mysore. Uttar Pradesh in the Northern Region is receiving about 70 MW from Madhya Pradesh in the Western Region over a 132 kV line from Morwa (Madhya Pradesh) to Rihand (Uttar Pradesh). The Northern Region is inter-connected with the Western Region by a 132 kV line from Neemuch to Udaipur. The Rajasthan system draws about 25 MW of power from the Madhya Pradesh System over this link.

It may be mentioned that during the recent power crisis in Maharashtra and Gujarat grids consequent on the shut down of Tarapur and Nasik Power Stations the Belgaum-Kolhapur 220 kV line and Chandni-Bhusawal 132 kV line played a very useful role in meeting the power requirements of Maharashtra to a certain extent by importing power from Mysore and Madhya Pradesh respectively. A portion of the power and energy thus received was transmitted to Gujarat grid from Maharashtra by means of the Kalwa-Tarapur-Navasari 220 kV link.

In order to assist in the construction of more inter-State lines of larger capacity the Centre is providing loan assistance to the

States for construction of the inter-State/inter-Regional transmission lines during the Fourth Plan outside the State Plan under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. For enabling integrated operation of the power systems in each region Regional Load Despatching Stations are also being established.

PETRO-CHEMICAL COMPLEX AT BARAUNI

15. SHRI SURAJ PRASAD:

SHRI BHOLA PRASAD:

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to set up petro-chemical complex at Barauni; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the details of the project and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DAI BIR SINGH): (a) and (b) A Study Team has been constituted to examine the possibilities of production of Aromatics and to suggest a suitable location for these facilities. A final decision will be taken after the findings of the Study Team are available.

SUSPENSION OF EMPLOYEES OF N. F. RAILWAY

16. SHRI M. R. VENKATARAMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that twenty-two firemen and shunters of the Northeast Frontier Railway were recently suspended; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) Two Shunters and 16 Firemen Grade 'C' attached to Shunters, working at New Gauhati on the Northeast Frontier Railway refused to accept their call to duty. They insisted that they should be granted rest of 16 hours at the same scale at which it is admissible to the running staff who have to move with trains to out-stations and who can avail of rest at their Headquarters only occasionally and not daily. The Shunters and Firemen in question were employed on shunting duty at their headquarters according to standard rosters and