

Gujarat

1. Ahmedabad.
2. Baroda.
3. Rajkot.
4. Surat.

Madras

1. Madras City.
2. Coimbatore.
3. Tuticorin.
4. Neyveli Region.

Madhya Pradesh

1. Bhopal.
2. Bhilai Urban Area.
3. Bhilai Region.
4. Jabalpur.

Jammu and Kashmir

1. Srinagar.

West Bengal

1. Asansol-Chittaranjan-Durgapur.
2. Greater Siliguri.
3. Greater Calcutta.

Maharashtra

1. Bombay.
2. Panvel Area.
3. Poona.

Punjab

1. Kulu-Manali Region.
2. Amritsar.
3. Ludhiana.
4. Jullundur.
5. Sonapat and Bahadurgarh.
6. Faridabad and Gurgaon.
7. Bhakra Nangal and Industrial Complex.

Rajasthan

1. Jaipur.
2. Ajmer.
3. Kota.
4. Rajasthan Canal Resource Region.

Mysore

1. Bangalore.
2. Hubli-Dharwar.
3. Bhadravati.
4. Mangalore.

Orissa

1. Rourkela Industrial Complex.
2. Greater Cuttack Urban Area.
3. Greater Bhubaneswar.
4. Puri and environs.
5. Behrampur and environs.

Uttar Pradesh

1. Kanpur.
2. Lucknow.
3. Varanasi.
4. Allahabad.
5. Gorakhpur-Deoria Region.
6. Mirzapur-Rihand Region.
7. Rishikesh-Hardwar Region.
8. Ghaziabad-Bulandshar Region.

Union Territories

1. Delhi Metropolitan Region.

Resource Regions covering more than one State.

1. Dandakaranya Region.
2. Damodar Valley Region.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION SCHEME

148. SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of economic returns kept in each State for sanctioning rural electrification schemes, particularly for giving connections to pumps on wells or for lift irrigation purposes; and

(b) if to percentages vary from State to State, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) A statement showing yardsticks relating to gross economic returns adopted by various State Electricity Boards is attached.

(b) State Electricity Boards which are responsible for generation, supply and distribution of electricity in the States operate as commercial organisations and as such the rates of supply charged by them are based on the cost of generation and distribution. Such cost largely depends on the type and the size of the power station. The

places that are served by large hydro or steam stations receive supply at comparatively low rates, while those supplied with diesel generating sets or small steam stations have to pay higher rates of supply. Due to varying cost of generation and distribution, various State Electricity Boards have adopted different percentages of return.

STATEMENT

Yardsticks relating to gross economic returns adopted by State Electricity Boards while sanctioning rural electrification schemes

Sl. No.	Name of State Electricity Board	Gross percentage return envisaged while sanctioning rural electrification schemes	Remarks
1	Andhra Pradesh	10%	
2	Bihar	20%	
3	Gujarat	20% for grid distribution. 25% for diesel station.	
4	Kerala	10% on 110% of capital.	Non-remunerative schemes will be taken upto 20% of the total rural electrification budget.
5	Madhya Pradesh	12-1/2% for extensions to the existing distributions.	
6	Madras	10% all places.	If this becomes lower in any extension to Harijan Colonies it is being made upto 10% by subsidy from Harijan Welfare Fund.
7	Maharashtra	15% for extension from grid, 20% in case of deisel supply.	
8	Mysore	7.5% for new areas. 5% for Malnad areas.	
9	Orissa	10% for Hydro-supply. 17-1/2% for diesel.	
10	Punjab	17-1/2%	Net return after meeting interest charges of 5.25%.
11	West Bengal	8% for grid supply, 10% for diesel.	

Sl. No.	Name of State Electricity Board	Gross percentage return envisaged while sanctioning rural electrification schemes	Remarks
12	Uttar Pradesh	No. percentage return has been fixed for the reasons given in Col. (4).	Villages or towns over 3,000 population are only considered within half mile from the existing 11 KV lines or HT sub-stations. <i>The Bulk Rate</i> —Cost of sub-station and one mile of 11 KV line for every 30 KW load is charged to this scheme. <i>Ordinary Rate</i> —Rest of the line and the L.T. distribution are charged to ordinary rates.
13	Rajasthan	}	Rural Electrification programmes have not yet been undertaken in these States on a large scale, and hence, no percentage return has been adopted.
14	Assam		
15	Jammu and Kashmir		

RATES CHARGED FOR INDUSTRIAL POWER LOADS

149. SHRI P. N. KATHJU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Central Government that the consumers are charged different rates within the jurisdiction of the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the New Delhi Municipal Committee in respect of Industrial Power Loads; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to equalize the same?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) Yes;

(b) Tariff Advisory Committee consisting of the representatives of the Ministries of Home Affairs, Finance, Health and Irrigation and Power, the Central Water and Power Commission and the New Delhi Municipal Committee was set up in August, 1961 to examine the disparity in the rates

of electricity charged by the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Delhi Municipal Corporation. The Committee submitted its Report in 1963, recommending that there should be no change in the existing rates of supply of the New Delhi Municipal Committee and this was accepted.

THE BAZARI RATES CHARGED BY NDMC

150. SHRI P. N. KATHJU: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that different rates of Teh Bazarı are being charged from different persons by the New Delhi Municipal Committee;

(b) if so, what are the different rates; and

(c) whether Government have issued instructions to the New Delhi Municipal Committee in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (DR. D. S. RAJU): (a) Yes.