

## RAJYA SABHA

Friday, 29th August 1958

The House met at eleven of the clock, MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

**दिल्ली में विद्युत-संभरण के बन्द होने की संभावना**

२. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान: क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यमुना नदी की धारा के हट जाने के कारण दिल्ली में राजघाट के निकट स्थित केन्द्रीय बिजली घर से विद्युत् संभरण के बन्द होने की संभावना बढ़ गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सामान्य विद्युत् संभरण को बनाये रखने के लिये क्या क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) वहां यमुना अपने साधारण स्थान से कितनी दूर चली गई है और इसका पानी मिलने पर क्या असर पड़ा है ;

(घ) इस बिजली घर को कितने पानी की आवश्यकता होती है और क्या यमुना के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान से पानी प्राप्त करने का कोई इन्तजाम है ; और

(ङ) इस बिजली घर से किस किस क्षेत्र को बिजली मिलती है ?

t [POSSIBILITY OF A BREAK-DOWN in ELECTRIC SUPPLY IN DELHI

2. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAU-HAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the possibility of a break-down in the

t[ 1 English translation.

electric supply from the Central Power House situated near Rajghat in Delhi has increased on account of recession of the stream of the river Jam una;

(b) if so, what efforts are being made to maintain the normal electric supply;

(c) how far the Jamuna has receded from its normal course there and what has been its effect on the availability of water;

(d) what quantity of water is required for this power house and whether there is any arrangement to get water from a place other than the Jamuna; and

(e) which are the areas that are receiving electric supply from this power house?]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI J. S. L. HATHI) : A statement is placed on the Table of the Rajya Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

(a) to (e). The Central Power House of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking draws 57" 5 million gallons of water per day from the Jamuna for cooling purposes, through two intake channels, and a pumping set installed on the river side. At present, there is no alternative arrangement for meeting the water requirements of the power house.

There was a flood in the Jamuna on the 21st instant when the river level at the power house rose to 668-8 ft. above the sea level. This flood is now subsiding gradually. If the level of water in the river, after the recession of the present flood, does not decline beyond 661 ft. above the sea level, there will be no danger of failure of supply due to lack of cooling water. The situation is being watched very closely and two dredgers for dredging the intake channels from the main current in the river, are kept in readiness for immediate use, if necessary.

The Central Power House supplies electric energy to the city of Delhi, Civil Lines, north eastern parts of New Delhi, Karol Bagh, Shahdara and Delhi Cantt. In the event of flow of water from the Jamuna to the Central Power House discontinuing due to silting up of the intake channels, only the 'A' station there would be affected, and the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking would be able to supply power for essential services and also to give partial supply to other consumers, with the power being received from the Bhakra-Nangal system and that generated at its 'B' station and the diesel plant

†[ **सिचाई तथा विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री ज० ल० हाथी)**: (क)से(ङ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

#### विवरण

(क) से (ङ) दिल्ली इलैक्ट्रिक सप्लाय अंडरटेकिंग का केन्द्रीय बिजली घर मशीनों को ठंडा करने (कूलिंग) के लिये दो इन्टेक चैनल्स और नदी के किनारे लगाई हुई पम्पिंग मशीन द्वारा हर रोज ५७५ लाख गैलन पानी यमुना से लेता है । अभी तक बिजलीघर की पानी की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये कोई दूसरा इन्तजाम नहीं है ।

२१-८-५८ को यमुना में बाढ़ आ जाने के कारण बिजलीघर के पास नदी का स्तर समुद्र की सतह से ६६८ फुट तक ऊंचा चढ़ गया था । अब बाढ़ का पानी धीरे धीरे घट रहा है । यदि नदी में वर्तमान बाढ़ के कम हो जाने के बाद पानी का स्तर समुद्र की सतह से ६६१ फुट से नीचे नहीं जाता, तो मशीनों को ठंडा करने के लिये पानी की कमी के कारण बिजली की सप्लाय बन्द होने का कोई खतरा नहीं होगा । स्थिति पर बड़ी सतर्कता से नजर रखी जा रही है और नदी की मुख्य धारा से निकाले गये इन्टेक चैनल्स की आवश्यकता

पड़ने पर फौरन साफ करने के लिये दो ड्रजर मशीनें तैयार रखी गयी हैं ।

केन्द्रीय बिजली घर दिल्ली शहर, सिविल लाइन्स, नई दिल्ली के उत्तर पूर्वी हिस्सों, करौल बाग, शाहदरा और दिल्ली छावनी को बिजली देता है । यदि इन्टेक चैनल्स में मिट्टी भर जाने के कारण यमुना से बिजलीघर की और पानी का बहाव बन्द हो गया तो वहां के केवल 'ए' स्टेशन पर ही असर पड़ेगा और दिल्ली इलैक्ट्रिक सप्लाय अंडरटेकिंग अत्यावश्यक सेवाओं (इसेंशियल सर्विसेज) तथा कुछ हद तक दूसरे बिजली इस्तेमाल करने वालों को भी बिजली दे सकेगी । यह बिजली भाखड़ा नांगल प्रोजेक्ट से मिली तथा 'बी' स्टेशन और डोजल प्लांट द्वारा तैयार की गई बिजली में से दी जायेगी । ]

**श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान** : मेरे यह प्रश्न पूछे जाने पर कि आल्टरनेटिव अरेंजमेंट क्या है, स्टेटमेंट में जवाब दिया गया है कि कोई आल्टरनेटिव अरेंजमेंट नहीं है । क्या इस वजह से यह नहीं किया गया कि इस की जरूरत नहीं है और अगर जरूरत है तो कब तक किया जायेगा और अब तक क्यों नहीं किया गया ?

SHRI J. S. L. HATHI: An alternative arrangement for getting water is not easily available and possible except from the Jamuna, but what could be done is to keep the channel free of silt. The other alternative measure that could be adopted today is this. The water that is taken into the power house is directly taken from the pump set and is again allowed to go back. Therefore, the quantity of water required is very much more but if a cooling tower is provided, then the same water can circulate and the water required would be much less, proportionately very much less, and this question of such a huge amount of water supply would not arise. The Delhi Electricity Supply

Co. is considering the question of having a cooling tower which will not require this amount of water which is required today.

**श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** कूलिंग टावर की व्यवस्था कब तक हो जायेगी ?

SHRI J. S. L. HATHI: It would take some time but, I think, within a year it should be possible to have it erected.

**श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है कि २१ तारीख को वर्षा हो जाने से ६६८ फीट सी लेवल से अधिक पानी ऊंचा हो गया और इसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि ६६१ फीट से कम हो जाने पर खतरा हो सकता है। तो क्या मैं यह पूछ सकता हूँ कि २१ तारीख से पहले २० तारीख को यमुना का वाटर लेवल क्या था ?

SHRI J. S. L. HATHI: I think it was somewhere between '64 and '63. I do not know exactly.

**श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** इसके मानी यह है कि खतरे का निशान था, तो फिर बाढ़ आने के बाद कितनी दफा पानी नीचे गिरा? अभी जो बाढ़ २१ तारीख को आई थी उससे क्या अब खतरा नहीं है कि पानी नीचे गिर जाय ?

SHRI J. S. L. HATHI: That depends upon how much the Jamuna recedes from that particular place. If it goes to the other side, naturally water level becomes lower. It is a question of how far it recedes. The second question relates to the silting up of the channel. These are two important factors. One is, at the required place whether you have sufficient water which depends upon the current of the Jamuna. The second is, whether the channel which gives the water is silted up. If it is silted up, we may not get sufficient quantity of water.

SHRI AHMAD SAID KHAN: May I know what our engineers have done so far to train the river in such a manner as has been done in other scientifically advanced countries, in view of the fact that essential services of a big town like Delhi depend upon the course of rivers?

SHRI J. S. L. HATHI: The river could be trained. In fact, some spurs constructed in 1945 and 1946 kept the river flow on this side of the power house. Spurs were constructed but during the recent floods, it was found that they were not sufficient. Some other measures will have to be taken up. For that purpose, the House is aware, a Committee has been appointed recently under the Chairmanship of Shri K. C. Reddy to evolve a plan taking into consideration all the factors about water supply, sewage, drainage, the floods, etc.

SHRI P. S. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: May I know whether it is not possible for the Government of India to have a sort of a grid system inter-connecting Nangal power station with the Delhi power station so that whenever there is any failure of electricity at Delhi, Nangal can supplement the power at Delhi?

SHRI J. S. L. HATHI: In fact, Sir, we are getting power from Nangal. That is mentioned in the third paragraph of the statement We are getting 22,000 kw. from Nangal and that is connected with the Delhi grid. Even if this Delhi power house does not give power, we would be in a position to get the 22,000 kw. from Bhakra which we are now getting in addition to the power from the other two stations which give us 18,000 kw. and 6,000 kw respectively. These latter power stations do not require so much quantity of the Jamuna water. There will thus be no difficulty and we could always get a total of 46,000 kw. under any circumstances. What we would not get would be the 22,000 kw. which depends on the water supply from Jamuna but there too, there is no imminent danger because the channel is being kept free of silt.

SHRI D E O K I N A N D A N NARAYAN: What is the present consumption of power?

SHRI J. S. L. HATHI: The present consumption is about 70,000 kw.

DR. R. B. GOUR: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister in the statement laid on the Table of the House and also in reply to the question has stated that there is likelihood of power breaking down necessitating in the power supply being cut short and only the essential services being maintained—even the consumers would get less and this is clear from the other answers that he has given to questions—may I know what long-term measures they are going to adopt to see that this sort of an emergency does not arise?

SHRI J. S. L. HATHI: The long-term measures are the augmentation of the power supply in Delhi. We are having a 30,000 kw. and another 20,000 kw. set. By 1960, we shall be getting another 40,000 kw. from Bhakra-Nangal, in addition to the 22,000 kw. that we are already getting. It means that we are augmenting the power supply to the extent of 90,000 kw.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The difficulties that we are facing now for the supply of water to the Rajghat power house are not new; they are being experienced for some time. The hon. Minister now says that the only effective thing that could be done is to have a cooling tower erected. I would like to know as to why a cooling tower was not erected so far. In other places they are having these cooling towers whether there is shortage of water or not.

SHRI J. S. L. HATHI: The two other power stations that are giving us 18,000 kw. and 6,000 kw. are equipped with cooling towers. The old power station is not equipped with a cooling tower but the river had been trained by the construction of

some spurs which kept the water on this side of the power house.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: My question has not been answered. The point is not clear to me. This difficulty has been experienced in this particular power station but what I want to know is, why no cooling tower was built so far.

SHRI J. S. L. HATHI: I say that the cooling towers are there for two power stations out of three. There are three power stations, one generating 22,000 kw., another generating 18,000 kw. and a third generating 6,000 kw. Cooling towers are there for the two plants generating 18,000 kw. and 6,000 kw. respectively but the previous one which was perhaps built earlier is not equipped with a cooling tower. The main reason for that was that water from the Jamuna was available. The only thing to be done was to train the river. They thought that by building these spurs, it will be possible to keep the river in a particular position and keep the water supply. The spurs were built in 1945 and up to now, no difficulty was experienced. We had no difficulty till the recent floods.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: The question is why no grid system was built up for all these power stations in Delhi. There is no harm in having a grid system; on the other hand, surplus power can be switched over to another plant in case of a breakdown.

SHRI J. S. L. HATHI: I said it is already connected with Bhakra. There is a grid and we already get 22,000 kw. power from Bhakra, from the power which is generated now. When the Bhakra generates more power we shall be getting 40,000 kw. The only question is whether we should get more than 22,000 kw. from the Bhakra project today, looking to the needs of the Punjab and Rajasthan also. At present they are not generating much. They are generating about 48,000 kw. So, we have to look to that also. It is connected, and we are getting

power from Bhakra and we will get it. There is no question of not connecting. It is already there.

SHRI AHMAD SAID KHAN: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that a Committee was appointed. May I know when he is likely to get the report of the Committee?

SHRI J. S. L. HATHI: That is no\* for me to say as to when that will PP ready.

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या यह सच है कि पावर हाउस में पानी आने के लिये तीन वाटर इंटेक चैनल्स हैं और २० तारीख के पहले उनमें से तिर्हा १ में ही पानी आ रहा था और वह भी थोड़ा थोड़ा। क्या स्लड का खतरा होने पर वही हालत नहीं हो जायेगी और वह फिर से खराब नहीं हो जायेगा ?

SHRI J. S. L. HATHI: There are two channels—the north channel and the south channel. These are the two main channels. The north channel is generally silted up and normally it is functioning only during three or four months in a year. The main water that is received is from the south channel and that was not silted up.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA

##### I. THE CENTRAL SALES TAX (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 1958

##### II. THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (BANKING COMPANIES) DECISION AMENDMENT BILL, 1958

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report to the House the following two messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary of the Lok Sabha:

I

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith a copy of the

Central Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1958, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th August, 1958.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

#### II

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith a copy of the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Amendment Bill, 1958, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th August, 1958."

Sir, I lay a copy of each of the Bills on the Table.

#### THE COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1958

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Companies Act, 1956.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is . . .

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan) : Sir, there is one point which I want to ask and it is this. Whenever Mr. Bhupesh Gupta brings in certain legislation, we would like to know what he is up to, what his Bill is about.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am grateful to the hon. Member because he is within his right under rule 54 to ask for an explanation and naturally I would be failing in my duty if I do not give.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot speak on this motion, unless some Member opposes. He does not oppose. Therefore, you cannot do it. Please sit down.