

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Southern Region	Andhra Pradesh	4784.21	19.88	5291.63	19.91	5120.81	17.95
Region	Karnataka	3149.39	19.55	3413.72	19.55	3830.60	19.41
	Kerala	1624.40	21.95	1578.95	20.00	1784.45	20.05
	Tamil Nadu	4056.88	17.50	4209.04	17.18	4766.19	17.11
	Lakshadweep Islands	2.11	18.72	2.12	16.99	2.41	17.84
	Pondicherry	125.86	15.31	132.01	15.80	146.42	15.00
	Eastern Region	Bihar	1612.54	22.00	1608.95	20.35	1623.45
Region	Orissa	1819.37	25.25	1807.84	22.43	2028.22	23.03
	Sikkim	14.26	22.55	15.74	22.60	17.73	21.22
	West Bengal	2141.54	24.87	1949.51	20.82	2204.05	21.51
	A & N Island	14.27	23.62	15.87	23.71	16.17	22.38
North-Eastern Region	Assam	431.95	21.41	475.55	22.44	546.54	24.18
	Manipur	57.10	22.35	68.08	23.92	72.39	25.30
	Meghalaya	56.95	11.79	114.73	18.03	85.90	18.47
	Nagaland	33.77	27.26	43.72	33.45	43.73	36.12
	Tripura	73.96	30.64	78.88	30.53	93.07	31.96
	Arunachal Pradesh	23.27	32.32	44.39	42.04	51.18	45.30
	Mizoram	26.77	29.04	35.57	31.89	36.46	29.76
	All India (Utilities)	61564.76	21.80	65010.45	21.41	69568.56	21.13

[English]

Legislation on Energy Conservation

*173. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a legislation on energy conservation during the current Budget Session;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the draft bill was circulated to the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the response of the State Governments in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) The Ministry of Power is preparing the draft of a legislation on Energy Conservation for being considered for introduction in Parliament during the current session.

(b) The proposed legislation is essentially enabling in nature and inter-alia seeks to vest the Central & State Governments with powers to facilitate and enforce efficient use of energy in the country through setting up of standards and norms for energy conservation.

(c) and (d) The draft framework of the proposed legislation was circulated to all the State Governments and

Union Territories Administration for their comments. The States/UTs which have responded have generally endorsed the need for such a legislation.

Fast Track Power Projects

*174. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA :
SHRI YELLAIAH NANDI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of fast track power projects approved by the Government so far;

(b) the details of approval of each project and location thereof;

(c) the estimated cost, capacity and actual power generated by each project during the last three years; and

(d) the time by which all such pending projects are likely to be cleared and make them functional ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (c) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has accorded techno-economic clearance to all the eight fast track power projects. Details are given in the enclosed statement. As per information available, of the projects listed in the Annexure, those which have commenced partial generation are given below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Total Capacity (MW)	Capacity Commissioned (MW)
1.	Jegurupadu Combined Gas Turbine	216	3x45.8
2.	Godavari Combined Gas Turbine	216	45.8

(d) All the projects have obtained the techno-economic clearance of CEA. After their Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and other conditions are finalised, the projects will then have to attain financial closure prior to their construction and commissioning.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated cost including Interest during Construction (as cleared by CEA).
1.	Visakhapatnam TPS, Andhra Pradesh Capacity : 1040 MW	US\$ 943.75 Million+ Rs. 1324.993 Crs.
2.	Neyveli (Zero Unit), Tamil Nadu Capacity : 250 MW	Rs. 1325.11 Crs.
3.	Mangalore TPS, Karnataka Capacity : 1000 MW	US\$ 751.574 Million+ Rs. 1580.89 Crs.
4.	Bhadravati TPS, Maharashtra Capacity : 1072 MW	Rs. 5187.00 Crs.
5.	Ib Valley TPS, Units 3 & 4, Orissa Capacity : 420 MW	Rs. 1993.63 Crs.
6.	Jegurupadu CCGT, Andhra Pradesh Capacity : 216 MW	Rs. 827.00 Crs.
7.	Godavari CCGT, Andhra Pradesh Capacity : 208 MW	Rs. 748.43 Crs.
8.	Dabhol CCGT, Phase-I, Maharashtra Capacity : 740 MW	Rs. 2634.00 Crs.

Approach Paper

*175. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Development Council has approved and adopted the Approach Paper to the Ninth Plan;

(b) if so, the brief features thereof;

(c) whether the Prime Minister favours sharper plan focus on poverty;

(d) the details of the projects that will be implemented for agricultural development and for removing poverty in the country;

(e) whether several States demanded larger share of funds during the meeting of NDC;

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(g) the decision of NDC thereon; and

(h) the time by which the process of implementing the Ninth Plan will be undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Approach Paper to the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) approved unanimously by the National Development Council in its meeting held on 16-01-1997 projected a GDP growth rate of 7 per cent per annum during the Ninth Plan period including a growth rate of 4.5 per cent per annum in the agricultural sector. The objectives of the Ninth Plan arising from the Common Minimum Programme of the Government, the Chief Ministers Conference on Basic Minimum Services and the suggestions that have been put forward by the Chief Ministers of various States during extensive consultations are as follows;

- (i) Priority to agriculture and rural development with a view to generating adequate productive employment and eradication of poverty;
- (ii) Accelerating the growth rate of the economy with stable prices;
- (iii) Ensuring food and nutritional security for all, particularly the vulnerable sections of society;
- (iv) Providing the Basic Minimum Services of safe drinking water, primary health care facilities, universal primary education, shelter, and connectivity to all in a time bound manner;
- (v) Containing the growth rate of population;
- (vi) Ensuring environmental sustainability of the development process through social mobilisation and participation of people at all levels;