

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;

- (vii) Empowerment of women and socially disadvantaged groups such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes and Minorities as agents of socio-economic change and development;
- (viii) Promoting and developing people's participatory institutions like Panchayati Raj institutions, cooperatives and self-help groups;
- (ix) Strengthening efforts to build self-reliance.

Although the macro-economy performed reasonably well in the Eighth Five Year Plan, some major weaknesses have also emerged. In particular, the growth pattern has not benefitted the poor and the under-privileged. The Ninth Plan needs to be designed to remedy the weaknesses in such a manner as to ensure that the benefits of growth reach the poor. The country has been blessed with good agricultural seasons during the Eighth Plan, but its agricultural potential has not been nurtured. Investments in the agricultural sector, particularly towards creation of irrigation potential, has fallen short of targets.

The Ninth Five Year Plan has to make a serious effort to redress this situation with a set of concrete measures to raise the level of agricultural and rural incomes, to target these with programmes which aim at small, medium and marginal farmers and landless labourers. Provision of irrigation water, provision of inputs on a widespread basis in different agroclimatic regions of India, backed up by suitable policy measures for creating infrastructure, will be the most important components of the entire development programme.

Radical economic reforms will be designed and effectively implemented, including achievement of efficiency-oriented tariff levels. Capital account convertibility will be sought to be achieved by ensuring that the prerequisites for such convertibility are attained. In addition, removal of domestic hindrance to competition and productivity will have to be steadfastly pursued in order to improve the return from the investments made. These policies will lower the incremental capital-output ratio. The Ninth Plan will target at breaking the structural backwardness of the economy, raising the income levels of its agricultural workers, small and marginal farmers and artisans and all the historically disadvantaged groups in a decisive manner.

The investment rate required to attain a growth rate of 7 per cent would be 28.6 per cent of GDP as compared to 26.9 per cent of GDP in the base-line. This is despite a drop in the ICOR from 4.34 in the base-line scenario to 4.08, which is significantly lower than the Eighth Plan average. This drop in ICOR occurs from two influences. First, it would be assumed that the process of economic

reforms would continue. This would lead to phased elimination of outdated technologies and therefore, higher energy and material efficiency in the industrial sectors. Second, the efficiency and productivity of five infrastructural sectors, namely Irrigation, Mining, Power, Railways and Communications, are assumed to go up significantly.

The Ninth Plan will contain a carefully worked out perspective vision. This will consist of economic/demographic scenarios and long-term plans for demographic, human resource development, infrastructure, environment and science and technology sectors. Sustainability considerations will be important. Preliminary work shows that to meet the requirements of food security, diversifying domestic food demand and agricultural exports, since the entire expansion of output has to be derived from productivity expansion, cropping intensity will have to rise in a manner not seen earlier. Land and water management practices required for this are of the kind developed through historical time in East Asia, will have to be internalised quickly in our country. A High-level Commission on Perspective Planning for Water Resources will need to get into operational details. Similarly, exercises of the Vision 2020 kind will need to be detailed. A vision of India as a part of wider regions, both to its East and to its Western borders with increasing trade flows and cooperation on scarce non-renewable resources like water and energy, as also communication infrastructure would need to be developed as a part of the emerging multi-polar world.

(c) and (d) One of the Ninth Plan objectives is to give priority to agriculture and rural development with a view of generating adequate productive employment and eradication of poverty. The Approach Paper suggests that the on-going self-employment and wage-employment programmes be redesigned in order to make them more effective as instruments of poverty alleviation and would also be integrated with the various sectoral programmes as well as the area development programmes within the umbrella of the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

A sustained and long lasting solution to the problem of poverty depends on the creation of adequate employment opportunities through a broad based programme of development and economic growth. This is of particular importance since the labour time unemployment rate for male workers has gone up in a significant manner. The very poor are heavily dependent on the slender work opportunities available to them in terms of labour days, and if this comes down, the consequences are very severe.

At a conference of Chief Ministers held in July, 1996, it was decided to implement a programme for the achievement of total coverage of seven Basic Minimum Services in a time bound manner. It was agreed to raise the outlays of these programmes by 15% in spite of

stringent fiscal situation. The Ninth Five Year Plan will continue this commitment in real terms through each of the five years. While the objectives of this programme have been decided through the process of mutual consultation, the States have been given full opportunity to decide on the phasing of the target for each specific sector. The achievement of these targets will be jointly monitored by the State and the Central Governments. This approach is an ideal blend of national commitments with local initiatives.

The method of planning for agriculture related infrastructure, irrigation and water planning, other infrastructure like power, railways, communication and information technology and science & technology will be a variant of the methods developed for the Basic Minimum Services Programme. Plans will be set up with well defined target set at the national level in detailed consultation with States. Policies will be explored in each sector to provide for more investments from the private sector, from cooperatives and voluntary organisations and international private investments. However the slack in these selected sectors will be taken by public investment. The objectives will be defined nationally but the States and local Governments will be given much larger freedom for choice of programme, phasing of schemes and choosing appropriate instruments of finance.

(e) to (h) Chief Ministers/Governors of different States during the NDC meeting held on 16.01.1997 held the view that the States should be given more, financial autonomy for effective execution of Plan and to accelerate the development process for which more resources need to be placed at the disposal of the States. The Ninth Plan, the preparation of which is presently underway in Planning Commission, based on the framework provided in the Approach Paper, takes into account the views of the Chief Ministers/Governors of the States and will include the details of schemes and the time frame for implementation of programmes.

#### Land for Tarapur Atomic Power Projects

\*176. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have adopted a policy to allot land for the Tarapur Atomic Power Projects and also to employ one person from the family whose land was acquired;

(b) the number of applications panding with the Tarapur Power Project authority, for service from the project affected persons;

(c) the reasons for not granting them employment so far;

(d) the time-bound programme to clear all such pending applications; and

(e) the criteria fixed by the Government to offer employment to project affected persons with reference to their land acouired for the project ?

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) Rehabilitation package for the persons likely to be affected due to acquisition of land for the TAPP 3 & 4 project is under formulation in consultation with the Maharashtra Government. There is no commitment for providing land for land to the affected persons. Preference in the matter of employment will be given to eligible members of the displaced families to the extent of available vacancies subject to their suitability/qualifications.

(b) to (d) Eleven applications from members of seven families from whom 1.588 hectares of land has been taken possession of by the NPCIL for the plant site have been received. Of these three have been employed. In addition, 39 persons whose lands are under acquisition have been provided employment. Though the project financial sanction was issued in 1991, plant construction could not be commenced due to financial constraints. Possession of balance land has also not been given. Further employment to the persons who may be affected by the land acquisition will be taken up after the project work commences.

(e) Project affected persons are given preference in recruitment in Group C & D categories, subject to their meeting the eligibility requirements.

#### Multi National Companies in F.P.I.

\*177. SHRI KASHI RAM RANA :  
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated any policy to grant permission to the Multi National Companies for opening a fast food shops chain in the various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the shops of fast food under the ownership of the Multi National Companies are using such additives which are considered harmful from the health point of view to make their food items delicious;

(d) if so, the details of such cases reported so far to the Government; and