

[English]

### Supply of Power to Madhya Pradesh

3313. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL :  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the industrial units had to be closed in Madhya Pradesh recently on account of severe power crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Union Government to obviate the recurrence of such events;

(d) whether the State Government have taken up the matter with his Ministry with a view to provide electricity from any other sources available with the Union Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) to (c). Power Supply to various category of consumers is the responsibility of the respective State Governments/ SEBs who accord due priority to various sectors. There has been no severe power crisis in M.P. where energy shortage during April to Oct., 1995 has been 6.1%.

(d) and (e). M.P. has received the following assistance from other regions during April-October, 1995:

Assistance From	Million Units
Rajasthan	268.0
Northern Region	84.0
NTPC (Auraiya)	135.5
Andhra Pradesh	2.2

### G-15 Summit

3314. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the subjects discussed at the G-15 Summit held in Argentina recently;

(b) whether any concrete steps were suggested in regard to eradication of poverty, unemployment and social inequalities among themselves; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the cooperation/ assistance being sought for the purpose from developed countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) The following subjects were discussed at the Fifth G-15

Summit held at Buenos Aires from 5th to 7th November 1995:

(i) The Challenges of the International Economic Situation, viz., Globalisation and Regional Integration; Poverty, Unemployment and Migration; and Financial Flows and External Debt.

(ii) A New Partnership for Development covering the United Nations, the Bretton Woods Institutions, the World Trade Organisation and Food Security.

(iii) Strengthening Cooperation among Developing Countries including South-South Trade, and Economic Cooperation, specific Cooperative Projects for Inter-Regional Cooperation.

(iv) Terrorism, Drug Trafficking and Corruption.

(b) The Summit exhorted the Developed Countries not to undermine employment opportunities in Developing Countries by imposition of trade barriers or the restriction of flows of resources to them. The Summit also committed themselves to combating unemployment, poverty and social inequalities with all available resources. It also affirmed that equitable economic growth, based on sound macroeconomic policies, within a more positive international economic framework, industrialisation, human resource development and constructive partnership between Government and business would find lasting solutions to these problems.

(c) The Summit hoped that this new political framework which resulted from the end of the Cold War should contribute to bringing about greater convergence between the developed and the developing countries. The Summit called for increased financial flows in the form of ODA and foreign direct investment from developed to developing countries to accelerate world-wide growth and economic development in the developing countries, and reiterated the demand for cancellation or substantial reduction of the external debt of the least developed and low-income countries. In order to make the common aspirations of the developing countries a reality, the Summit called for a constructive dialogue with the G-7 countries on the necessity of bringing reasonable stability to exchange and interest rates so as to limit the uncertainty and volatility of capital flows which mostly effect developing countries. The Summit emphasised that the macroeconomic policies of industrialised countries should take into account the interest of all countries, in particular developing countries, with a view to creating an environment aimed at global stability, economic growth, enhanced trade, investment and development. The Summit also asserted that the Generalised System of Preferences should be expeditiously reinforced and its coverage widened and deepened.