

prone districts in all the States. Information is obtained for all these districts through the remote sensing satellite. These drought prone areas are in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa. The information there, at the District Cropping and Cutting Experiments, of the Agriculture Department is three-four years old. But, we get this information which sooner through satellites and this is passed on to the Agriculture Ministry...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : But, you have not told the conclusion.

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : We have a project. One is, collecting information regarding the water bodies, such as lakes, ponds, for immediate problems like drought. Second is about the Cropping Pattern. Information regarding this is given rather early to the State Governments. If you see the report of 1987-88 drought-which is ready-it will be seen that information is simultaneously available, regarding drought. On the other level there is National Natural Resource Management Programme. Under this programme, through the satellite, assistance is sought for the long term solution to the land and water problems, of these districts. Because, from this it is known as to which are the places where water can be stored. The places under forest. And the ways to increase this forest cover.

[English]

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Sir, after a lengthy answer we are more confused than enlightened. We are proud that the satellite technology has improved tremendously and they are supplying sufficient information. If so, why is it that the country is prone to floods and droughts? Since the technology is so advanced, why is the country prone to such floods, droughts and earthquakes? Why are the State Governments not in a position to meet the calamities? Would you please specify these two questions and answer them?

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : The satellites are a help in solving the basic problems that the hon. Member is talking about. Information which can take sometimes months to become available, becomes available over a period of one or two weeks. As the hon. Member knows, satellites by themselves, cannot solve the problems of droughts and floods. Those problems need to be solved in terms of the steps which have been indicated in our Five Year Plans and the various flood control commission Reports and other Reports. The satellite imagery is a major aid for resolving these problems. I would request the hon. Member to appreciate the efforts of the Department of Space in that light.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Sir, the hon. Minister has not answered my question as to why the State Governments are not in a position to meet the challenges.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have asked your supplementary. No second supplementary.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a very good question. The Minister has said that in the Ninth Plan, there is a possibility of extending this project in the entire country. In which the National Capital Region of Delhi will also be included. Since this is a very important subject, I want to know from the Minister, that in view of the fact that our country faces drought and flood alternately. Therefore, would you give an assurance in this House, to change this possibility into a certainty?

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : Madam, our satellites pick up the information regarding the several flood prone areas and the drought hit districts, and are given to the State Governments. I want that at our Department, a remote sensing centre is set up at the State Level. At present, there are such centres in over 20 States. It will be our endeavour to have such a centre in each State, for which the State Governments would have to make efforts and we would help them. As the hon. Member had said earlier, that there may be several requirements at the regional level, which can be solved by the States themselves with the help of our satellites. And if they have the sensing and imaging capability, they can avail this facility. Some States have this capability. More than 20 States have this capability. It would be our effort to see that each State has this capability.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

LPG Cylinders

*101. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the total requirement of LPG in terms of tonnage as against the production at present;

(b) the details of Government schemes to increase the production of LPG by expanding the capacities of existing refineries and through natural gas, separately,

(c) the proposals of the procurement of LPG cylinders as against the present requirement thereof, and

(d) the number of units in each state where orders for supply of LPG cylinders have been placed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU). (a) The details of consumption through Public Sector Oil companies and production of LPG in the country during last two years (1994-95 and 1995-96) are as given below :

Year	figures in 000 MT	
	LPG Production	LPG Consumption
1994-95	2858	3434
1995-96(Prov.)	3248	3836

(b) Plans have been drawn to augment LPG production through expansion of refining capacity at existing refineries during IX Plan as per details given below :

	Existing refining capacity (MMT)	Expansion proposed (MMT)	Expected year of commissioning	LPG Production (000 MT)	
				1996-97 (EST)	2001-2002 (EST)
Vizag	4.5	3.0	1997-98	128	203
Barauni	3.3	2.7		48	148
1st Expn.		0.0	1999-2000		
2nd Expn.		1.8	2001-2002		
MRPL	3.0	6.0	2000-01	59	199
Koyali	9.5	3.0	2001-01	250	432
CRL	7.5	3.0	2001-02	251	277
MRL	6.5	3.0	2001-02	148	212
Mathura	7.5	0.5	1999-2000	207	233

Gas Authority of India Ltd., is putting up the following new natural gas based LPG extraction plants for recovery of LPG from natural gas.

S. No.	Location	LPG Production (000 MT)	Expected year of Commissioning
1.	LPG Lakwa, Assam	85.0	1998
2.	LPG Usar Maharashtra	139.5	1998
3.	GPC Gandhar Gujarat	370.0	1999-2000
4.	LPG Auraiya (U.P.)	258.0	1999-2000

The plantwise details of ONGC's actual LPG production for the year 1995-96 vis-a-vis the plan, the projected LPG production after completion of expansion projects presently under execution and the projected LPG production for the terminal year of the IX plan period are as under :

(Figures in 000 MT)

Plant	LPG prod. 1995-96		(Projected LPG production)	
	Plan	Actual	After Commissioning of expansion projects with time frame of completion	At the end of the IX Plan
Uran	450	590	500 (May '97)	500
Hazira	455	493	530 (Sept '97)	550
Ankleshwar	20	23	10	10
Gandhar	5	6	31 (Sept '96)	31
Total	930	1112	1071	1091

(c) The number of LPG cylinders required to be procured in a year depends on the annual enrolment target of new LPG customers, the issue of 2nd cylinder facility (DBC) and the replacement of unserviceable cylinders. On the basis of proposed enrolment of 20 lakhs new customers and 20 lakhs DBC customers during 1996-97 and on the basis of 2% replacement of existing cylinders in circulation, about 60 lakhs cylinders may be procured in 1996-97.

(d) The requisite information is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Statewise details of LPG cylinder manufacturing units on whom orders for procurement of LPG cylinders have been placed by Public Sector Oil Cos. for 1996-97.

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of Cylinders Manufacturing Units
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10
2.	Delhi	1
3.	Gujarat	2
4.	Himachal Pradesh	2
5.	Haryana	5
6.	Karnataka	4
7.	Kerala	1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4
9.	Maharashtra	5
10.	Orissa	3
11.	Punjab	1
12.	Rajasthan	5
13.	Tamilnadu	5
14.	Uttar Pradesh	4
15.	West Bengal	3
16.	Pondicherry	1
		56

New Power Policy

*105 SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to review existing power policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the specific measures proposed to be adopted in the new policy to meet the demand of power in every State?