

(d) the details of Central assistance given to the Government of Delhi during the last three years; and

(e) the achievements made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) Central assistance of Rs. 19.70 lakh was released during 1993-94 under Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. No assistance was given to the Government of Delhi during 1994-95 and 1995-96 as no request for assistance was received.

(e) The expenditure reported in this regard was Rs. 10.82 lakhs.

[English]

Construction of Residential Flats

*208. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering to construct residential flats in Metropolitan cities, in a large way, keeping in view the hardships of Central Government employees including the employees under the special pool waiting for Government accommodation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have felt the need to expedite the allotment of accommodation to such employees; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) and (b). Construction of houses for Central Government employees eligible for allotment of accommodation from the General Pool is taken up under the Central Plan Scheme of construction of General Pool Residential Accommodation. Individual proposals for construction of General Pool Housing are initially considered by the Prioritisation Committee in the Department of Urban Development taking into account the level of satisfaction, availability of land, commitment of funds required for on-going projects and funds available for new projects. Based on these considerations, construction of General Pool accommodation is being undertaken in Metropolitan cities where the demand is high and the percentage of satisfaction is low.

(c) and (d). Apart from stepping up the construction activities subject to plan allocations, the following steps

have been taken to expedite the allotment of Government Accommodation :

(i) Streamlining the system by means of which allotments are made strictly according to the waiting list.

(ii) Initiation of timely action for vacation of houses from those who are no longer eligible for Government Accommodation.

(iii) Taking timely action for cancellation/eviction against unauthorised occupants including those involved in subletting of Government Accommodation.

Crude Oil Production

*209. SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN :

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation has scaled down the crude oil production targets during the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) the production target fixed for 1995-96; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the production keeping in view the fact that the country is struggling to conserve foreign exchange to meet the import requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU):

(a) to (c). The ONGC has projected crude oil production of 31.092 MMT during 1996-97 compared to the target of 33.316 MMT fixed last year. The reasons for lowered projections by ONGC are -

- Reduction in anticipated production from the major fields of BRBC, especially Bombay High and Neelam, due to unexpected reservoir behaviour, not in conformity with earlier predictions.

- Subdued activities in ERBC due to continued adverse operating conditions.

(d) Various steps taken to increase indigenous production of crude oil are -

(i) Development of new fields and additional development of existing fields.

(ii) Implementation of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) Schemes and extension of some of EOR schemes from pilot scale to full scale field application.

(iii) Implementation of certain specialised technology such as extended reach drilling, horizontal and drain hole drilling.

- (iv) Obtaining the services of international experts wherever considered necessary.
- (v) Encouraging the participation of private/joint venture companies in the oil exploration and development programmes.
- (vi) Maintenance of reservoir health through workover operations, pressure maintenance methods/stimulation/artificial lift operations.
- (vii) Enhancing exploration efforts through 'Accelerated Programme of Exploration' (APEX) launched in 1994.

Distribution and Transmission Losses

*210. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state :

- (a) whether the Government are aware of the increasing Transmission and Distribution losses in the country;
- (b) if so, various factors leading to the Transmission and Distribution losses;
- (c) the average T&D losses in the country during last three years; and
- (d) the steps taken to reduce the losses and to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) Yes, Sir, Government is aware of the high level of T&D losses in the country. However, a reduction of about 2% in the T&D losses has been achieved during the first 3 years of the VIII Plan.

(b) T&D losses in the system occur due to a variety of technical & commercial reasons. The technical losses are caused by energy dissipation in the conductors and equipment used for transformation, transportation and distribution of power, inadequate Transmission & Distribution network. Commercial losses are caused by pilferage of energy, metering related errors, unmetered supply etc.

(c) T&D losses as a percentage of energy available for supply for the years 1991-92 to 1993-94 are given below :

1991-92	22.83%
1992-93	21.80%
1993-94	21.41%
1994-95	20.85% (Provisional)

(d) Power distribution falls within the purview of State Governments and SEBs. Electricity Departments are responsible to take necessary steps for reduction of losses. However, the Government has advised the utilities to improve their T&D system through a variety of short terms & long term measures, install capacitors

for reactive compensation, carry out energy audits to pinpoint system-elements responsible for high losses, control theft and take suitable other measures for reduction of T&D losses.

IRS-1C Satellite

*221. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the IRS-1C Satellite has been put to optimum use and is functioning well;
- (b) if so, the information/data received from three sensors;
- (c) whether these data/information have been passed on to all the user agencies;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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 IRS-1C satellite provides data from its 3 cameras as follow :

- Linear Imaging Self-Scanner (LISS-3) provides data in visible, and near-Intra Red spectral bands with spatial resolution of around 23.5 metres as well as in Short Wave IR (SWIR) band with a resolution of around 70 metres. The sensor provides data with a swath of 141 kms covering the entire country every 24 days.

The data from LISS-3 is used for generating information related to Crop acreage and production estimation, land and water resources management, forest monitoring, landuse planning, etc.

- Panchromatic (PAN) Camera provides data with a resolution of 5.8 metres and a swath of 70 kms. The PAN Camera also has stereo viewing capability with a revisit capability of every 5 days.

Data from PAN is used for getting information for urban planning, land and water resources planning, cartography, etc. to scales of around 1:12,500 and to generate digital elevation information required for micro-level planning.

- Wide-Field Sensor (WiFS) provides data in visible and near-IR region with a spatial resolution of 188 metres and a wide swath of around 810 kms. WiFS data covers the whole country every five days. The data from WiFS is used for generating information related to monitoring of crop status and