formalised through the concerned State Plan. The role of the Government of India in respect of above is broadly limited to overall planning, policy formulation, coordination and guidance as a whole.

Weather Forecasting

3882. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH :
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :
SHRI DATTA MEGHE :
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an advance weather forecasting warning was issued by the Remote Sensing Application Centre to the people of affected areas in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa about the recent devastating sea storm, cyclone, and draught;

(b) if so, whether proper precautionary measures were taken for providing secure to the people in the affected areas;

(c) the total loss of life and property involved;

(d) the steps taken and aid granted by the Government to organise and provide relief to the affected people;

(e) whether the Government propose to re-organise the disaster management machinery and advance forecasting on natural calamities; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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. Advance warnings were issued by the India Meteorological Department during the Severe Cyclonic Storm of 5-7 November, 1996 to officials of the Andhra Rradesh Government, Port Authorities and to the public through direct communication, the media and the Cyclone Warning Dissemination System. The first Cyclone Alert was issued at 1500 hrs. on 5th November, 1996 which was about 30 hours prior to landfall.

(b) Yes Sir, the Relief Commissioner of Government of Andhra Pradesh alerted the Collectors of all the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh between Srikakulam and Prakasam on 5th morning itself. Messages were also issued to AIR and Doordarshan for broadcast and telecast from the evening news bulletins of 5th November onwards. A press note was also issued which was published in all leading news papers. As a result, 1,49,150 people in the East Godavari district and 28,000 people in the West Godavari district were evacuated. All defence services were also alerted.

(c) As per the Andhra Pradesh Government's Memorandum on the cyclone, the total loss of life and property in East and West Godavari and Krishna districts was as follows :

(i) Total death toll is 971 and 925 persons were reported missing.

(ii) 30,000 hectares of coconut farms were damaged. 3.46 lakh hectares of paddy and 44,000 hectares of sugercane were reported damaged.

(iii) 6,48,474 houses were damaged, out of which 3,15,113 houses were fully damaged.

(iv) 19,823 cattle and 21.98 lakh poultry were lost.

(d) A central team has visited the affected area from 27th November to 2nd December to make an on the spot assessment of the damage. Based on the recommendations of the team the Natural Calamity Relief Committee will consider the release of additional funds, if necessary. In the mean time, Rs. 50 crore has been released to the State Govt. as ways and means advance to undertake immediate relief and rehabilitation measures.

(e) No, Sir, there is no proposal to re-organise the disaster management machinery.

(f) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

Generation of Power in Karnataka

3883. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR :
SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of power projects in Karnataka at present and the quantum of power generated by each of these projects during the last three years;

(b) the quantum of power being supplied to the State from Central Power Grid and other power projects;

(c) the names of proposed and approved projects in private sector and the number of proposals under consideration of the Central Electricity Authority so far;

(d) the estimated power likely to be generated on completion of these projects; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to ensure adequate supply of power to the State?

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) Station-wise energy generation in Karnataka during 1993-94, 1994-95 and

1995-96 is given below :

Name of Agency	Station	Energy generation (MU) 1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd.	Raichur	3693	3968	4718
	Shravathy	4028	5571	3178
	Kalinadi	2614	3707	3181
	Supa Dam	500	643	502
	Bhadra	36	58	24
	Linganamk	276	329	202
	Varahi	1217	1341	1113
	Ghatprabha	125	152	81
	Mallapur	1	13	25
	Mani DPH	29	36	19
	Total	9626	11850	9525
Karnataka Electricity Board	Jeg	491	504	315
	Shivasamud	91	102	131
	Shimshapur	96	89	95
	Munirabad	93	98	77
	Total	771	793	618
Bhoruka Power Corporation Ltd.	Shivpur	64	11	54
Total Karnataka	Thermal	3693	3698	4718
	Hydro	10461	12654	10197
	Total	14154	16352	14915

(b) During the last three years, the entitlement vis-a-vis actual drawal by Karnataka from Central Sector station in the Southern Region and assistance received from neighbouring State/System is given below :

	Entitlement (MU)	Actual drawal (MU)
1993-94	4225.5	3509.1
1994-95	4060.0	3395.2
1995-96	4085.9	4495.6

Karnataka received an assistance of 302.0 MU from Maharashtra during 1995-96.

(c) and (d). The details of private power proposals in Karnataka is given in attached Statement there is only one project i.e. Yelahanka DGPP Extension by M/s. Karnataka Electricity Board having capacity of 2x23.4 = 46.8 MW which is under examination in Central Electricity Authority.

(e) Various measures taken to improve the availability of power in Karnataka include improving performance of existing power stations, capacity addition, reduction in transmission and distribution losses, implementation of better demand management and energy conservation measures and arranging assistance from neighbouring system etc.

STATEMENT

Details of Private power proposals in the State of Karnataka (Costing more than Rs. 100 crs. in case of MOU/LOI etc. route and more than Rs. 1000 crs. in case of competitive bidding projects)

S.No.	Name of the Project	I.C. (MW)	Provisional Cost (Rs. Crs.)	Name of the Company
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Almathi Dam HEP	1107	3600	Chamundi Power Company Ltd. of Tapco, USA
2.	Ankola Kumta (Hospet)	500	528.900	Deccan Power corporation Limited, USA
3.	Bangalore	500	1750.000	NRI Capital Corporation, USA
4.	Bangalore CCPP	100	405.930	Peenya Power Company Limited, USA
5.	Bidadi CCPP	330	987.050	M/s. KPCL
6.	Bidar	100	346.750	HMG Power Ltd.
7.	Bijapur	150	525.000	KEI Energy
8.	Dharwad TPS	300	1050.00	Chalais Holding
9.	Hasan TPS	200	690.990	Hasan Power Co. Ltd.
10.	Indi TPS	100	333.840	HMG Power Ltd.
11.	Jam Khandi TPS	100	333.840	HMG Power Ltd.
12.	Kolar TSP	100	333.840	HMG Power Ltd.
13.	Mangalore TPS*	1000	3948.350	Mangalore Power Co. of COGENTRIX Inc., USA

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Mangalore TPS	1000	4591.000	Nagarjuna Chemicals and Fert. Ltd.
15.	Mysore TPS	500	2560.000	M/s. Mysore Power Gen. Pvt. Ltd.
16.	Nanjanguda TPS	110	325.000	M/s. Independent Power Services Co., USA
17.	Thubinakera TPS	145	507.500	Mandya Power Partners
18.	Torangallu TPS*	260	839.00	Jindal Tractbel Power Com. of Tractbel Bengium
	Total 18	6602.0	23656.99	

* Cleared by CEA from Tech-Economic angle.

Super Computers

3884. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have achieved the target in the production and development of Super Computers and Parallel processing;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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) and (b). The technology of Super Computer based on parallel processing has been developed in India. As the Super Computers are not product of mass consumption, the Super Computing machine alongwith the appropriate application software package are customised as per the individual requirements of the users. Thus, about forty different types of parallel processing Super Computers have been delivered by the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Defence R and D Organisation (DRDO), Hyderabad and National Aerospace Laboratories (NAL), Bangalore, who have developed this technology to serve both in-house applications as also various other applications in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

Conference on Power Generation

3885. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :
SHRI NITISH KUMAR :
SHRI RAMCHANDRA DOME :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has hosted Power Generation Asia' 96;

(b) whether a three day conference and exhibition was held recently in this connection;

(c) if so, the main purpose thereof;

(d) the number of foreign investors in the power sector visited the exhibition;

(e) the main points discussed in the conference and the decisions arrived at; and

(f) the extent to which these decisions have been accepted by the Government?

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) to (f). Government of India has not hosted Power Gen. Asia'96. However, M/s. Penn Well Conference and Exhibitions, USA, Times Conferences and Exhibitions, Singapore and M/s. Interads Ltd., India have organised three day international conference cum exhibition - 'Power-Gen' 96-Asia' during September 17-19, 1996 in New Delhi. As per the information made available by one of the organisers viz., M/s. Interads Ltd. :

- the main purpose of the exhibition was to highlight the State-of-the-art technologies available in the power sector around the World.
- about 1754 foreign visitors from 21 countries have attended the event.
- The main points discussed at the conference were :
  1. Asian Power Trends and Business Opportunities.
  2. Independent Power/Project Structuring and Finance.
  3. Fuel and Technologies (Solids, Liquids, Gas, Nuclear, Non-conventional and Renewable)
  4. Hydro Power.
  5. Power Plant Operations.
  6. Trends and Issues in Power Delivery.
  7. Technology in Power Delivery.
  8. Distribution Automation/Distribution Management/Load Management.