

and under these nine Working Groups, there are eight Sub-Working Groups. Before the meeting of the Joint Commission, two Co-Chairman will review as to what has been the progress in various Working Groups and if there is any shortfall or if any particular attention is to be given in the functioning of the Working Group, they give directions. Thereafter, at the meeting of the Inter-Governmental Commission these areas are identified and reviews take place. Then, whatever necessary instructions and guidelines are to be given, they are being given.

We are having cooperation in a number of areas. Take the example of defence. It is a very important area. During the visit of Russian Prime Minister, Mr. Chernomyrdin to New Delhi last December, a five-year agreement viz., upto year 2,000, was signed and we are placing some orders for buying equipment, spares etc., from the Russians. In addition to that, we are going in for production-sharing joint ventures where all the aircraft having Russian origin would be serving not only in India but also in the Third-world countries. A Memorandum of Understanding for 400 million U.S. dollars had been signed. A joint company had been registered with a Capital of 400 million U.S. dollars. This could be multiplied. The hon. Member is aware that our relations are multi-faceted in a large number of areas. We are working out these details.

#### **Scheme to Improve Productivity**

\*104. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to introduce a new scheme to motivate employees to increase steel production;

(b) if so, the main features of this scheme;

(c) the time by when a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(d) the time by when this scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (d) Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) signing Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Government have been delegated powers to finalise wage revisions and interalia evolve their own incentive schemes. The National Joint Committee for the Steel Industry (NJCS), as a part of the wage agreement signed on 18.5.1995, has also agreed that a Company Based Performance Linked Benefit Scheme (CBPLBS) would be introduced so as to motivate the employees to put in maximum efforts for improvement of production, productivity and profitability. Accordingly, it was decided to work out a scheme based on parameters like production of saleable steel, gross margin, energy consumption, productivity etc. The details of the scheme are being worked out and it would be implemented after it is finalised by the NJCS.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to ask the hon. Minister at what level employees will be given

benefit under this scheme? Is financial benefit also included in it?

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : As I said in my reply, there are three basic things on which it will be decided.

Regarding details I would like to mention here that I have a long list. I will just read out some salient points. The scheme shall be applicable to all regular workers of the company. The proposed scheme has three parameters viz., the MoU target of saleable steel production; the MoU target of gross margin; and the MoU target of total energy consumption. The total number of employees who will be benefited will be 1,61,295. The annual amount needed will be or and Rs. 22 crore.

There is also a slab. It will be ranging from a minimum of Rs. 75 to a maximum of Rs. 145 which they will get.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : I want to know from the hon. Minister that by what time the scheme is likely to be finalised and implemented? Whether employees and their associations have also been consulted in this regard?

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Sir, as per the agreement that has been signed, the outer time-limit would be within three months. But, I think, within this month it may be finalised. The detailed discussion is going on. All the employees of the Steel Plants except IISCO and Visweswaraiya Steel Plant have all represented in that. INTUC, CITU and other organisations are all party in that Committee and they have all signed this agreement. Now the details are being worked out and within one month it may be done.

Sir, I made a mistake in my previous answer. The quantum of money should be ranging from Rs. 75 to Rs. 145.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : When will you implement it?

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Within one month it will be done. With retrospective effect it will be done.

#### **Power Shortage**

\*105. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA:

SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the new item captioned "Secret report forecasts power crisis", as reported in the Statesman dated July 12, 1995;

(b) whether the said projection has been discussed by the Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs, and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the concrete steps Government propose to take to meet the power shortage projections in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) (a) to (c) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. There is, however, no secret report on blackouts in Delhi or in the country.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In order to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power, various measures being taken to improve the availability of power in the country include expediting the commissioning of new generating capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, improving the performance of existing power stations, reduction of Transmission and Distribution losses, implementation of better demand management and energy conservation measures, arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas and promotion of private sector investment in power sector.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, my question was whether any report in regard to the power crisis the country will face at the terminal year of the Eighth Five Year Plan has been prepared by the Ministry of Power and submitted to the Prime Minister. Sir, it has been envisaged to add 29.7 MW capacity during the Eighth Five Year Plan. What will be the gap between demand and supply at the terminal year of the Eighth Five Year Plan?

SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL : Sir, I have the figures for the year 1994-95. We have the requirement of 3,52,260 million units and the availability is 3,27,281 million units. The deficit is 7.1 per cent. In terms of peak demand we have the requirement of 57,530 MW and the peak net is 48,066 MW. The deficit is 16.5 per cent. So, it is not a picture which is so blind as you think...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I have asked, at the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan what will be the gap...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : The statistics will be given to you later. Please do not quarrel on figures.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, she is giving the figure...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : If she has, she can give it. If she is not having it, she can sent it later.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, she should have the figures. What have you envisaged at the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan? ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : Sir, I submit respectfully that it is entirely outside the scope of this question.

If you broadly want the figure, I can give you that. It was estimated by the Central Electricity Authority that to be able to take care of the total shortage to meet the needs of the country, the minimum incremental generation capacity should have been 42,000 MW.

It was reduced to 30,537 because of constraint of resources. Further, it was found that in view of the limited allocation, we cannot go beyond 20,527 megawatts during the Eighth Five Year Plan. And, therefore, at the end of Eighth

Five Year Plan, the shortage both in terms of requirement and peak is going to be very much more than what it was at the beginning of the Plan.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Then, Sir, India will face power crisis at the end of Eighth Five Year Plan. If so, then, whether any report has been prepared by the Ministry of Power and submitted to the Prime Minister? May I know whether the Ministry of Power envisages in that report that the country will face a severe power crisis at the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan?

SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL : I have got the figures now. The deficit will be 21,272. That means, minus 28.9 and in the peak, it will be 61,200 minus 14.7.

MR. SPEAKER : What is it? For what?

SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL : And we have planned out. So we are aware of the situation and we are planning accordingly in the Department and due to the financial constraints, we were not able to generate as much as we wanted. So with the policy of privatisation, we will be able to meet the needs of the country.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : She has not replied to my Question.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : Sir, the next Question is also important.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : It is a very important Question.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, but the Supplementary should be equally important.

SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE : Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I had seen the darkness at noon in this House during the last Budget Session in the month of March, 1995.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Today also, in our V.P. House, suddenly there was a blackout.

SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE : The nature and state of the power crisis is known to us. I have the statement in my hand. But I do not want to go into it.

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to the Question. The time is limited.

SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE : I am given to understood that the whole country is going to suffer from the domestic blackouts four hours per day. Delhi is also going to suffer. What steps are being taken by the Government to meet the new demands and challenges of the situation?

MR. SPEAKER : They are enlisted in the written reply.

SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE : No, Sir. That is not given.

MR. SPEAKER : You read it please.

SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE : Sir, my second part of the Question is – I do not want to enter into the Enron situation or Enron episode – that while dealing with the situation arising out of Enron episode, what are the steps being taken by the Government to protect the national interest in regard to production of power generation by private parties?

SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL : Now I think it does not come under the purview of this Question. If the States do not want to have the private power projects, it is the choice of the States to decide.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : The Minister herself has given the figures that because of the constraint of resources, now the target which was fixed according to the requirement of the country by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan has been almost reduced to 50 per cent. How is the Government going to meet the requirements when on the one hand we are talking of faster development like building of new infrastructures and on the other hand the target has been reduced to almost 50 per cent? How is the Government planning to meet the requirements? What are the steps the Government is taking?

SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL : I gave the answer that the policy of privatisation has helped us a lot and with the private power projects, we will be able to meet the demand with less finances.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : It cannot be, Sir. I will seek your indulgence. It cannot be just a general answer that we will invite private sector and they will, therefore, meet it. Have you got a concrete proposal from the private sector or can you assure the House and the country that you will be able to meet the requirements of the country so far as important power sector is concerned by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan?

SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL : We have received 203 intentions from the private parties and out of that 123 MoUs have been signed and they are at different levels of consideration. Out of that, approximately 60 to 63 are in the pipeline and they will be finalized after due consideration.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the third question is with regard to the power scarcity. The Government of Uttar Pradesh had talked of giving licence to some Private Companies in the wake of acute power crisis. The Present Minister had also written a letter to this effect to the Ministry earlier. I want to know whether the Government has taken a decision on the scheme of power generation by Private Sector? If not, the steps taken by it to ward-off power crisis?

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : This is too specific; not allowed.

SHRI A. CHARLES : The fact there is acute power shortage all over the country has been admitted. Kerala is one such State and from the answer to Question No. 103 also it is clear. May I know from the hon. Minister the number of projects which are pending for years together for one reason or other? There is no proper coordination. May I know from the hon. Minister whether in view of the shortage of installed capacity proposed in the Eighth Plan, the Ministry will coordinate with all the other Departments and take a final decision so that the States can depend on other areas, either thermal or diesel?

MR. SPEAKER : No. Shri Virendra Singh.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Sir. ...

MR. SPEAKER : Please understand the scope of the question and let such Supplementaries be asked which are relevant to the Question. Otherwise you are going to take the time of the House.

SHRI A. CHARLES : A number of projects are pending.

MR. SPEAKER : Disallowed. Please take your seat now.

*[Translation]*

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the one hand, the Government says that the construction work of the Projects is not taking place because of paucity of funds and on the other hand, it says that demand of power is increasing day by day. Singrauli region, is the largest power complex of Asia, where Rihand, Vindhyanchal and Singrauli thermal power stations are situated. The Survey work for other power Projects has also been carried out there. Through you, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to when the construction on these project will start? Further, how will extension work on existing projects like Rihand or Vindhyanchal be carried out with minimum investment?

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : Disallowed. Shri Arjun Singh.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : The hon. Minister has spoken of so many MOUs that have signed and the signing of an MOU gives rise to some kind of a hope that action will be taken to see that the shortage of power is removed.

May I ask precisely what is the time normally taken between the signing of an MOU and then getting the plant set-up? Because, our experience is that an MOU is a Memorandum of Understanding. It ultimately becomes a Memorandum of Uncertainty:

Will the hon. Minister assure us that the MOUs that have been signed will be put into actual practice?

SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL : It is difficult to have a time-limit...

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : That means uncertainty.

SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL : ... because an MOU is itself just an intention to have a power project signed between the State and the concerned party. Then they have to put up the Project Report. It takes time for them to put up the Project Report. After that it has to go to different agencies for clearance. There are about 17 statutory and non-statutory agencies such as, environment, forests and it takes time to get the sanction from them. So, normally it takes four to five years to go through this process. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : What is this?

SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL : It is a normal thing today in foreign countries also to go through these procedures. In advanced countries like the European countries or America or Japan also it takes that much time. It

is not that India is adopting delaying tactics. It is a wrong impression and it should be checked. Otherwise, we will have so many criticisms from the side of the Opposition.

SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO : The Government of Andhra Pradesh recently invited open bids...

MR. SPEAKER : No, I am disallowing this type of questions pertaining to the State.

SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO : It is about open bids.

MR. SPEAKER : A good question is being wasted on such small things. If MOUs are not going to fructify in five years' time, how are you going to meet the requirement?

*Interruptions*

SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO : A lot of encouragement is being given by the State Government. (*interruptions*). One hundred and twenty five applications have come. I want to know whether the Government is going to adopt the same policy all over the country. (*Interruptions*).

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

**Power Generation Capacity**

\*103. SHRIMATI M.AHENDRA KUMARI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the requirement of power as on March 31, 1995, State-wise;

(b) the installed capacity of power projects as on March 31, 1995, Statewise;

(c) the total power being made available to each State from power plants situated in the concerned State and the power being supplied from power plants in other States, State-wise;

(d) the target set for production of power during the Eighth Plan, State-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken to meet the full requirement of each State and the time schedule fixed to achieve this target?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) (a) During the year 1994-95, State-wise power requirement in the country is given in the enclosed Statement - I.

(b) State-wise installed capacity in the country as on 31.3.1995 is given in the enclosed Statement - II.

(c) State-wise energy generation during 1994-95 and State-wise Inter-Regional Exchange of Power during 1994-95 is given in the enclosed Statement - III.

(d) It is envisaged to add 20729.7 MW capacity in the country during 8th Plan. State-wise capacity addition details are given in the enclosed Statement - IV.

(e) In order to bridge the gap between demand and availability of power various States are taking measures which include expediting the commissioning of new generating capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, improving the performance of existing power stations, reduction of Transmission and Distribution losses, implementation of better demand management and energy conservation measures,

arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas and promotion of private sector investment in power sector.

The time schedule fixed to achieve the targets to meet the full requirement of power in each State is not available and the same is being obtained.

**STATEMENT - I**

*Actual Power Requirement During 1994-95*

Region/State/System	Requirement (All figures in MU net)
<i>Northern Region</i>	
Chandigarh	729
Delhi	12205
Haryana	11695
Himachal Pradesh	1842
Jammu & Kashmir	4045
Punjab	20035
Rajasthan	17000
Uttar Pradesh	37195
Total (N.R.)	104746
<i>Western Region</i>	
Gujarat	31985
Madhya Pradesh	27840
Maharashtra	49525
Goa	965
Total (W.R.)	110315
<i>Southern Region</i>	
Andhra Pradesh	31245
Karnataka	23280
Kerala	8902
Tamil Nadu	29570
Total (S.R.)	92997
<i>Eastern Region</i>	
Bihar	9410
D.V.C.	7970
Orissa	9420
West Bengal	13540
Total (E.R.)	40340
<i>N.Eastern Region</i>	
A.P.	157.5
Assam	2437.1
Manipur	337.2
Meghalaya	342.8
Mizoram	139.5
Nagaland	136.7
Tripura	311.2
Total (N.E.R.)	3862.0
All India	352260