

## **RAJYA SABHA**

*Monday, the 12th December, 2011/21st Agrahayana, 1933 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### **REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR**

#### **Victims of AMRI hospital fire in Kolkata**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you are aware, a devastating fire swept through a seven-storied annexe building of AMRI hospital in Dhakuria in Kolkata, in the early hours of 9th December, killing more than 90 persons, mostly patients, and injuring several others.

It is reported that most of them died due to asphyxiation. The loss of so many precious and innocent lives is indeed tragic and unfortunate. I am sure, the whole House will join me in expressing our heartfelt condolences and sympathy to the bereaved families and also pray for the speedy recovery of the injured.

I request the hon. Members to rise in their seats and observe silence for one minute as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute)

### **ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 261

#### **Electrification of villages under RGGVY**

\*261. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified and those yet to be electrified under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in the country so far, State-wise;

(b) the allocation of funds made and utilized during the last three years, State wise;

(c) whether Government has received proposals from the State Governments under RGGVY;

(d) if so, the details of the proposals sanctioned and those still pending for approval of Government, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken being taken by Government to speed up the electrification of villages in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana(RGGVY), 578 projects targeting to electrify 1,09,888 un/de-electrified villages have been sanctioned in the country. Cumulatively, under RGGVY, as on 30.11.2011, the electrification works in 1,00,100 un/de-electrified villages have been completed. The number of villages electrified along with the villages yet to be electrified for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY, State-wise, is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) There is no upfront allocation of funds for any State/district under RGGVY. Funds are released against sanctioned projects in instalments based on the reported utilization of amount in the previous instalment(s) and fulfilment of other conditionalities. The funds disbursed by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY for the last three years, State-wise, are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Under RGGVY, 578 projects have been sanctioned so far. The details of sanctioned projects, State-wise, are given in the Statement-III (*See below*). Besides, 33 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been identified for consideration in Phase-II of RGGVY. The details of these 33 projects are given in the Statement-IV (*See below*). 34 supplementary projects have also been received through REC, the nodal agency for RGGVY. The details of these 34 projects are given in the Statement-V (*See below*). These 67 projects are under examination.

(e) The following steps have been taken to speed up the electrification of villages in the country under RGGVY:

- (i) Government of India has set up an inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee which periodically meets to sanction projects and review progress of implementation.
- (ii) District Committees have been set up in all the States to monitor the progress of rural electrification works.
- (iii) The States have also been requested to hold monthly meeting under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to resolve the bottlenecks in implementation of RGGVY.

- (iv) The Government of India and REC conduct frequent review meetings with all the stakeholders; the concerned State Governments, State Power Utilities and Implementing Agencies for expeditious implementation of the scheme as per the agreed schedule.
- (v) For speedier and effective implementation of projects, their execution has been taken up on turnkey basis.
- (vi) To ensure qualitative execution of rural electrification works, a three tier quality control mechanism has been enforced under RGGVY in 11th Plan.
- (vii) Wherever there is delay in forest clearance/Railway clearances etc. requiring inter-ministerial interventions, the matters are taken up with concerned Ministry/ Railway Board at different levels to expedite the issue of necessary clearances.
- (viii) Meetings have been held with IEEMA (Indian Electrical and Electronics Manufacturers Association) for ensuring timely supply of electrical equipments (Transformers, cables etc.) required under the scheme.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise details of electrification of un/de-electrified villages along with the villages yet to be electrified for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY*

(As on 30.11.2011)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Un/de-electrified villages		
		Coverage	Achievement	Balance
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh *	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2129	1023	1106
3	Assam	8299	7249	1050
4	Bihar	22484	21505	979
5	Chhattisgarh	1076	336	740
6	Gujarat *	0	0	0
7	Haryana *	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
8	Himachal Pradesh	95	39	56
9	Jammu & Kashmir	239	130	109
10	Jharkhand	19179	17398	1781
11	Karnataka	61	61	0
12	Kerala *	0	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	671	447	224
14	Maharashtra *	0	0	0
15	Manipur	882	337	545
16	Meghalaya	1866	334	1532
17	Mizoram	137	74	63
18	Nagaland	105	75	30
19	Odisha	14719	13612	1107
20	Punjab *	0	0	0
21	Rajasthan	4322	3896	426
22	Sikkim	25	23	2
23	Tamil Nadu *	0	0	0
24	Tripura	160	123	37
25	Uttar Pradesh	27759	27759	0
26	Uttarakhand	1511	1510	1
27	West Bengal	4169	4169	0
TOTAL		109888	100100	9788

\*In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, all the villages were electrified prior to launching of RGGVY. Hence, no un-electrified villages are covered for electrification in these States. However, intensive electrification of already electrified villages are being undertaken in these States.

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of funds disbursed by Rural Electrification Corporation for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY during the last three years*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	80.58	158.28	155.10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	92.70	225.27	165.54
3	Assam	510.05	459.62	698.42
4	Bihar	695.90	697.41	580.38
5	Chhattisgarh	100.08	333.56	163.65
6	Gujarat	52.38	94.32	76.80
7	Haryana	37.10	60.67	21.27
8	Himachal Pradesh	79.28	122.46	59.90
9	Jammu & Kashmir	181.17	363.92	67.32
10	Jharkhand	1068.58	750.48	161.89
11	Karnataka	68.10	67.60	62.92
12	Kerala	0.84	10.59	31.89
13	Madhya Pradesh	185.88	416.47	288.27
14	Maharashtra	139.53	200.77	162.08
15	Manipur	39.36	63.17	95.95
16	Meghalaya	12.20	129.38	86.86
17	Mizoram	78.31	81.02	78.28
18	Nagaland	54.40	59.26	61.86
19	Odisha	994.65	998.65	605.74

1	2	3	4	5
20	Punjab	56.90	0.00	0.00
21	Rajasthan	290.50	159.10	83.58
22	Sikkim	43.74	44.90	43.62
23	Tamil Nadu	16.76	119.30	39.12
24	Tripura	24.28	52.29	33.96
25	Uttar Pradesh	86.84	192.92	72.45
26	Uttarakhand	78.53	102.06	9.69
27	West Bengal	623.35	619.18	508.95
TOTAL		5691.99	6582.65	4415.49

***Statement-III***

*State wise numbers of projects sanctioned for execution under RGGVY*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of projects sanctioned
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	26
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16
3	Assam	23
4	Bihar	43
5	Chhattisgarh	16
6	Gujarat	25
7	Haryana	18
8	Himachal Pradesh	12
9	Jammu & Kashmir	14
10	Jharkhand	22
11	Karnataka	25
12	Kerala	7

1	2	3
13	Madhya Pradesh	34
14	Maharashtra	34
15	Manipur	9
16	Meghalaya	7
17	Mizoram	8
18	Nagaland	11
19	Odisha	32
20	Punjab	17
21	Rajasthan	40
22	Sikkim	4
23	Tamil Nadu	26
24	Tripura	4
25	Uttar Pradesh	64
26	Uttarakhand	13
27	West Bengal	28
TOTAL		578

**Statement-IV**

*List of projects identified for consideration in Phase-II of RGGVY*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Districts
1	2	3
1	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur Nagar
2		Korea
3	Haryana	Gurgaon
4		Faridabad
5		Palwal
6	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada

1	2	3
7		Udupi
8		Thiruvananthapuram
9		Kollam
10		Ernakulam
11	Kerala	Thrissur
12		Kottayam
13		Alappuzha
14		Pathanamthitta
15	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
16		Raisen
17		Sehore
18		Hosangabad
19		Vidisha
20		Barwani
21		Khargone
22		Gwalior
23		Rajgarh
24		Khandwa
25		Burhanpur
26		Shajapur
27		Mandsaur
28		Neemuch
29		Bhind
30		Dewas
31	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri
32		Tirunelveli
33		Udagamantalam



**Statement-V**

*List of pending supplementary projects under RGGVY*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of the district
1	2	3
1	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur
2	Madhya Pradesh	Satna
3	Maharashtra	Solapur
4	Bihar	Araria
5	Bihar	Aurangabad
6	Bihar	Banka
7	Bihar	Bhagalpur
8	Bihar	Bhojpur
9	Bihar	Buxar
10	Bihar	Gaya
11	Bihar	Jamui
12	Bihar	Kaimur
13	Bihar	Kishanganj
14	Bihar	Lakhisarai
15	Bihar	Munger
16	Bihar	Nawada
17	Bihar	Patna
18	Bihar	Purinia
19	Bihar	Rohtas
20	Bihar	Saran

1	2	3
21	Bihar	Sivan
22	Bihar	Gopalganj
23	Bihar	Nalanda
24	Uttar Pradesh	Etah
25	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj
26	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri
27	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad
28	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur
29	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur
30	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh
31	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia
32	Uttar Pradesh	Biinour
33	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffar Nagar
34	West Bengal	Darjeeling (DGHC)

**श्री धीरज प्रसाद साहू:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे यहां बोलने का जो मौका दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

महोदय, मेरा पहला पूरक प्रश्न माननीय मंत्री जी से यह है कि कई राज्यों में, विशेषकर झारखंड राज्य में, कई ऐसे सुदूर गांव हैं, जहां SC/ST एवं BPL, विशेषकर नक्सल-प्रभावित आबादी है, जहां ग्रिड द्वारा बिजली नहीं पहुंचाई जा सकती है और गैरपरम्परागत ऊर्जा स्रोतों से भी बिजली उपलब्ध नहीं कराई जाती है। यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, in Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana, the plan is to provide access to electricity to the rural households of the country, including the BPL. So far, Sir, we have completed the work of connecting 1,00,100 villages all over the country. Also, we have completed the work of connecting 1.76 crores of BPL households; they have been provided electricity connection till the date.

As for question of the hon. Member regarding Left Wing Extremism affected areas as also the

areas of the Scheduled Castes, we are concerned about the fact; we are concentrating on these areas to provide access to electricity for the families living under the BPL as also to the families affected by the Left Wing Extremism affected areas. We are providing electricity to them.

**श्री धीरज प्रसाद साहू:** महोदय, क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राज्यों में, विशेषकर झारखंड राज्य में, राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना धीमी गति से चल रही है एवं योजना के नाम पर घोटाला भी धड़ल्ले से चल रहा है? क्या इसकी जानकारी सरकार को है? यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उसको रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

**SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:** Sir, we appreciate the concern of the hon. Member with regard to Jharkhand. There is a little delay in executing the projects. That is due to various reasons - land acquisition, forest clearance as also the Left Wing Extremist problem. There is a CBI inquiry going on in three districts. Therefore, works in Jharkhand are going in a slow process. We, from the Central Government, are monitoring the entire thing. A committee under the chairmanship of the Power Secretary is monitoring. We have also requested the State Governments to monitor projects under the Chief Secretary level. There are also committees at the district-level, including the Member of Parliament. We are closely monitoring the projects specially in Jharkhand, Sir. Now, the position in Jharkhand is somewhat better. For all these 22 districts, we have already sanctioned, at a revised cost, Rs.3,325.37 crores; out of which, Rs.2,905.7 crores have been released till 30th of this November, Sir.

**SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:** Sir, this question relates to rural electrification, and the hon. Minister has said that their target is to electrify one lakh villages. I think, he has made an attempt to show the details of all the villages to be electrified in various States, including the State of Jharkhand. I have a very simple question for the hon. Minister. I just would like to know from the hon. Minister, if one lakh villages have to be electrified and 24 hours of electricity has to be provided to them, then, what would be the total requirement of power for this purpose? What would be the total demand for these total villages to have power supply for 24 hours? Sir, the total number of villages in this country is around six lakh. What would be the total peak requirement of power for these six lakh villages having 24 hours of power supply in this country?

**SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member has asked a very wide question to me. Sir, under the first UPA Government in 2005-06, the programme was started to electrify all the villages in the country. At that time, the number of villages to be electrified was

counted as one lakh twenty five thousand. But, subsequently, when the DPRs were actually called, the number of villages came to one lakh ten thousand. Out of those one lakh ten thousand villages, this House should appreciate the way we have electrified one lakh one hundred villages in the country. As far as the remaining villages are concerned, we are going to do it very fast.

Sir, when I joined this Ministry in January, 2006 the total installed capacity of this country was 1,23,900 MW. As on today, it is about 1,85,500 MW. This much of increase in the installed capacity was never achieved in the history of India. Sir, we have added about 10,000 MW per year. In the last five-and-a-half years, we have added 58,042 MW. Earlier, in a Five Year Plan period, we used to do 8,000 MW or 10,000 MW. The installed capacity has been increased at a very high speed under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh. Sir, power is one of the basic infrastructures of the country which our Government wants to develop fast.

The hon. Member wanted to know as to how much power is required. At the moment, we have a total installed capacity of 1,85,00 MW. ...*(Interruptions)*... and our net peak time consumption is around 1,14,000 MW only. As you know, power is on the Concurrent List. The States have to generate power as per their own capacity. Under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana, the basic principle is that at least six to eight hours power supply is to be given to villages. After obtaining an undertaking from the States, sanction is given for village electrification. At the moment, there is no shortage of power, as such. But, many States have not done capacity addition, and that is the reason why we are facing this difficulty. Jharkhand is one of the States which is facing the difficulty of power generation.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, I need your protection. It is a very simple question. What is the peak demand for providing 24 hours of electricity to all these six lakh villages? This is the information which is required in this House. Sir, actually, this country is of six lakh villages.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This information can be furnished.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, another aspect which I would like the Minister to clarify is that the Eleventh Plan has stipulated one lakh MW and you have fallen short by about 40000 MW. You give an answer for that because you are getting 60000 MW but your Plan figure was one lakh MW. So, you should also tell why you have failed.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, I must reply it because this is a major question in the Eleventh Plan and it has been under discussion also. In the Tenth Plan, the target given was of 41,110 MW and the country could produce only 21,180 MW. Keeping this in view, a target was to be given. ...*(Interruptions)*... The target given was 78,700 MW, four times bigger than this, which this country had never done. We had no manufacturing companies for power equipments. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only BHEL was there. With the efforts that we made, the Prime Minister appointed a Committee and a decision was taken. Earlier we had only companies like BHEL, but now, in addition to BHEL, six more companies in the joint sector are coming. Therefore, this country is not likely to have any problem. We were setting such a big target but with no matching equipments.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Why?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: That was the situation earlier in the country. Now, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am quite confident that our country may even export power equipments to other countries. I feel proud of this achievement of the UPA Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सभापति:** थैंक्यू। प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी।

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, there should be Half an Hour Discussion on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please give notice for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot convert Question Hour into 'discussion hour'.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: I will give notice, Sir.

**प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से सिर्फ सीधा-सीधा प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ।

**श्री सभापति:** आप सवाल पूछिए।

**प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी:** सर, हम सवाल ही पूछ रहे हैं। आपने "राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना" के अन्तर्गत हर जगह बिजली दी है और रिपोर्ट में आपने यह जानकारी दी है कि 1,00,100 गांवों में बिजली लगा दी है। लेकिन, एक तरफ आप लाइन लगाते जाते हैं, दूसरी तरफ ट्रांसफार्मर्स जल जाते हैं, क्योंकि वे टुल्लू ट्रांसफार्मर्स हैं। आप हर जगह छोटे-छोटे ट्रांसफार्मर्स लगा देते हैं, जिस कारण...

**श्री सभापति:** आप सवाल पूछिए, भाषण मत दीजिए।

**प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी:** सर, सवाल यही है कि आप उन ट्रांसफार्मर्स को बदलने का क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं? आप बड़े ट्रांसफार्मर्स कब तक लगाइएगा? आप जो छोटा ट्रांसफार्मर लगाते हैं, उसके कारण गांवों की समस्या और भी बिगड़ती जा रही है, वहां "चार दिन की चांदनी और फिर अंधेरी रात" हो जाता है।

**श्री सभापति:** आप सवाल पूछिए।

**प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी:** सर, मेरा सवाल यही है कि आप बड़ा ट्रांसफार्मर क्यों नहीं लगाते हैं, आप टुल्लु ट्रांसफार्मर क्यों लगाते हैं?

**श्री सभापति:** थैंक्यू, बैठ जाइए।

**श्री तारिक अनवर:** मुख्य मंत्री जी से बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी:** हम मुख्य मंत्री जी से कैसे कहेंगे? क्या इसे लगाना मुख्य मंत्री जी के हाथ में है? इसको लगाने का काम केन्द्र का है और ये लोग टुल्लु ट्रांसफार्मर लगा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप उनके नाम से योजना बना दीजिए।

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, under RGGVY Scheme, HVDS is envisaged. In HVDS scheme, Sir, 11 KV lines are taken closer to households for giving power. This will not only reduce distribution losses but also prevent theft and pilferage. In HVDS more transfers are provided for giving connections to household. Depending upon the requirements of habitation area, more number of small transformers are provided. We have already requested the State Governments that if there are any more requirements of small transformers, they should put up a DPR. We are ready to give more small transformers. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी:** सर, जो छोटा ट्रांसफार्मर होता है, वह जल जाता है। हमारा प्रश्न यह है कि आप उसको बदलने की क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने सवाल का आंसर अभी नहीं दिया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक:** सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का सवाल है कि आप बड़ा ट्रांसफार्मर लगाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं, लेकिन ये सवाल को डायवर्ट कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़ आप यह मत कीजिए, बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, it is being done for avoiding theft and pilferage. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक:** सर, ये सवाल को डायवर्ट कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** देखिए, आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

**प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी:** आपको छोटे ट्रांसफॉर्मर्स को हटाना होगा।...(व्यवधान)...

**SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:** Sir, for avoiding theft and pilferage, we are using small transformers.

**SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:** Sir, in the reply of the Minister, we have seen that there are many villages which have been covered by this scheme. But it is also a fact that there are many villages which are not yet covered. My specific question is, whether there is any specific data available with the Ministry relating to people of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes who are particularly living in these areas and are not getting the benefit of this scheme. What is the number of villages which are left out from this scheme? I think these are the areas which should be the first priority of this scheme. This is my specific question. I would like the Minister to kindly answer it.

**SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:** Mr. Chairman Sir, in the RGGVY, some of the projects are left out in the first phase. The hon. Member is actually correct. Sir, 34 new projects from the States of Chattisgarh, Haryana, MP, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala which were left out earlier have been received by the Ministry. All these projects are under the consideration of the Ministry. We are considering these projects and it should be included in the very near future.

\*262. [The questioner Shri Ram Kripal Yadav was absent.]

#### **Stocking of tomatoes**

\*262. **SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:** Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the cartel of traders stocking and increasing tomato prices from the last week of October till the first week of November, 2011 in the domestic market;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken by Government in this matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?