

satisfied about the need for extension, based on the threat perception to be reviewed by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time.

2. While reviewing the existing cases of protectees occupying Government accommodation, it shall be kept in view whether they are otherwise eligible for such Government accommodation.

### Flyovers

877. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of flyovers constructed during the last three years in Delhi;

(b) the number of such flyovers which are not traffic worthy;

(c) the number of flyovers in Delhi which requires constant maintenance and repairs;

(d) whether ISBT flyover has become a death trap for the public; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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) Two Flyovers were constructed by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and one Flyover was constructed by MCD during the last three years. The main carriage ways except the service roads/slip roads have been constructed and are in operation; in respect of the Flyover constructed by MCD. The other two Flyovers constructed by the Government of NCTD are fully operational.

(b) Nil.

(c) Routine maintenance is required for all flyovers.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

### Exodus of Scientists

878. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a constant exodus of scientists from the various research bodies of the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government have enquired into the causes of this exodus;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken to check it?

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) to (d). Some Indian Scientists do migrate to other countries. But, it has not been possible to determine quantitative figures:

(e) Several steps have been taken from time to time by the Government to minimise the outflow as also to attract scientists and technologies settled abroad to return to India. Some of these are :

- Creation of new scientific Departments/Organisations.
- Setting up of more centres of excellence/advanced studies in Universities and academic institutions
- Creation of core groups of professionals with necessary modern facilities required for pursuing research in new and frontier areas of science
- S and T based training for entrepreneurial development.
- Manpower development training/retraining programmes through associateships/fellowships/courses.
- Provisions for temporary placement of Scientists and Technocrats under the scheme of Scientists Pool.
- Invitation to distinguished men and women of Indian origin settled abroad for short term technical assignments to assist in frontier and emerging areas of S and T.
- Special initiatives for assisting non-resident Indians for setting up of industrial units in this country.
- Provision of facilities for import of equipment for professionals returning from abroad.

### Petroleum Products

870. SHRI GORDHANBHAI JAVIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of petrol, diesel and kerosene being supplied at present, State-wise;

(b) the demand and supply of these items during 1994-95 and 1995-96;

(c) whether any requests have been received to increase the quota of these items during 1996-97 from any of the States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (e). Petrol and diesel are supplied in full as per the requirement all over the country. Kerosene is an allocated product. Central Government makes bulk allocation of kerosene to the States on historical basis, who manage its retail distribution.

Requests are received from State Governments for additional allocation of SKO from time to time. However, on account of constraints of product availability, foreign exchange and heavy subsidy involved, it is not possible to meet the full demand of the States. Nevertheless, a 3% increase was given in the allocation of kerosene for the country as a whole during 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 over the previous years, wherein more additional quantity was allocated to the States/UTs having less per capita consumption.

The quantities of petrol, diesel and kerosene supplied State-wise during the years 1994-95 and 1995-96 are given in the Statements I and II.

#### STATEMENT - I

State-wise MS/HSD/SKO/Sales During 1994-95

(Figs. in TMT)

States/Union Territory.	M.S.	H.S.D.	S.K.O.
1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	37.2	43.8	17.9
Delhi	407.7	924.8	241.2
Haryana	132.2	1220.1	157.6
Himachal Pradesh	25.7	148.1	38.8
Jammu and Kashmir	45.9	201.7	106.1
Punjab	285.1	1599.1	335.0
Rajasthan	160.4	1778.8	306.6
Uttar Pradesh	362.0	3642.6	1025.4
Assam	51.7	349.4	256.5
Arunachal Pradesh	14.9	54.8	12.7
Manipur	8.9	21.5	22.3
Meghalaya	15.7	78.5	16.4
Mizoram	5.2	17.1	6.4
Nagaland	10.5	24.9	11.2
Tripura	5.4	31.8	22.3
Sikkim	4.9	14.9	11.9
Bihar	144.7	1457.3	558.7
Orissa	63.2	578.9	197.1
West Bengal	149.4	1521.1	753.2
Andaman	2.4	39.9	4.8
Maharashtra	625.6	3193.6	1514.2
Gujarat	329.6	1927.3	807.8
Madhya Pradesh	191.5	1662.8	447.3

1	2	3	4
Goa	28.1	164.8	29.2
Daman	2.0	7.4	1.5
Dadra and Nagar Hav.	2.7	22.9	3.1
Diu	0.4	1.7	1.4
Tamil Nadu	291.9	2447.1	666.6
Kerala	174.3	1056.8	272.4
Pondicherry	9.7	82.2	14.6
Karnataka	274.4	1516.1	461.5
Andhra Pradesh	268.4	2414.9	599.3

#### STATEMENT - II

State-Wise MS/HSD/SKO Sales During 1995-96

(T.M.T.)

States/Union Territory	M.S.	S.K.O.	H.S.D.
1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	45.99	124.09	195.04
Punjab	313.26	352.58	1766.41
Rajasthan	195.71	329.51	2142.60
Uttar Pradesh	394.60	1092.19	3700.20
Haryana	148.98	164.60	1350.86
Himachal Pradesh	26.09	37.08	169.99
Chandigarh	42.42	19.57	52.56
Delhi	436.37	240.23	1152.76
Assam	54.81	265.92	353.20
Manipur	9.16	22.19	23.85
Meghalaya	17.89	16.97	88.48
Nagaland	10.57	12.60	28.75
Tripura	5.89	23.32	32.74
Arunachal Pradesh	16.20	11.94	59.42
Mizoram	6.08	7.04	17.77
Bihar	156.04	607.97	1564.25
Orissa	72.22	222.19	627.47
West Bengal	158.58	816.04	1644.49
Sikkim	4.56	10.17	8.51
Andman and Nikobar	2.35	5.08	44.22
Goa	32.06	28.27	171.33
Gujarat	393.13	811.80	2401.16
Madhya Pradesh	215.85	481.34	1922.03
Maharashtra	719.73	1545.25	3814.67
Dadra and Nagar Hav.	3.50	3.11	38.65
Daman and Diu	2.97	3.16	9.04
Andhra Pradesh	314.38	613.80	2863.64
Kerala	205.68	291.42	1176.21
Tamil Nadu	336.64	683.52	2866.63

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	316.17	493.56	1774.02
Lakshadweep	-	.20	17
Pondicherry	12.09	14.84	106.19

[Translation]

#### Closure of Turamdih Project

880. SHRI CHITRASEN SINKU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether thousands of workers have lost their livelihood due to closure of Turamdih Project; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide employment to the affected families?

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) No, Sir.

(b) 352 persons on the rolls of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited in Turamdih Project were absorbed in the neighbouring Narwapahar and Jaduguda Mines of the Company.

[English]

#### Infrastructural Facilities

881. SHRI NAMDEO DIWATHE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the names of the projects which have been hit by lack of fuel including power projects proposed by foreign companies facing no go situation with coal stocks either not readily available or lack of transportation posing a serious bottleneck;

(b) the details of short term and long term measures proposed to be taken to deal with the grim power scenario; and

(c) the details of specific steps taken to ensure effective coordination between Ministry of Coal, Power, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Railways and Finance for evolving comprehensive and integrated policy on power with long term development perspective?

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) A list showing existing thermal Stations which have been affected by inadequate supply of coal due to less availability or transportation constraints is given in the Statement. New projects proposed, which are facing difficulty in getting fuel linkage have been encouraged to opt for captive mining block for coal. They have also the option of importing coal on which duty has been reduced or opting for alternative fuel such as lignite, liquid fuel, natural gas.

(b) The details of short-term and long-term measures for increasing the availability of power are as under :

#### Short-term Measures :

- (i) Inter-State and Inter-Regional Exchange of Power
- (ii) Renovation and Modernisation Programme.
- (iii) Implementation of short-gestation projects.
- (iv) Supply of adequate quantity and quality of coal.

#### Long-term :

- (i) Promoting private sector investment in power sector.
- (ii) Higher emphasis on exploitation of hydro potential with an aim to reduce peak shortage.
- (iii) Transport of coal by ships for coastal power station and use of self-unloading ships.
- (iv) Coal beneficiation plants for new coal mines.
- (v) Strengthening of Transmission and Distribution System for reducing losses and improving reliability.
- (vi) Energy Conservation and co-generation.

(c) Coal and gas supply to existing thermal power stations is monitored by a high level inter-departmental Committee Under Secretary (Coord.), Cabinet Secretariat consisting of representatives of Ministry of Power, Coal, Railways and Petroleum and Natural Gas. Various Ministries are also consulted for developing a perspective and an integrated power policy.

#### STATEMENT

##### Generation Loss

Month-wise generation loss due to coal during the period 1996-97

(Figures in MU)

S.No.	Name of T.P.S.	Apr. 96	May 96	June 96	July 96	Aug. 96	Sept. 96	Oct. 96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Badarpur	54	117	57	69	96	0	54
2.	Faridabad	11	7	0	2	8	0	0