

Vol. 218
No. 3



Monday
23 November, 2009
2 Agrahayana, 1931 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : Rs. 50.00

Web-site Address : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, 23 November, 2009/2 Agrahayana, 1931 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have received a notice for suspension of Question Hour today, this morning, on the issue of leakage of the Liberhan Commission Report in a newspaper and in the media. I wish to inform the House that already the Business Advisory Committee has identified the issue of "speedy disposal of the Babri Masjid case and tabling of the Liberhan Commission Report" for discussion. I would like that there should be a structured discussion on this subject. However, in view of the notice that I have received from the Leader of the Opposition, I would like him to speak on the admissibility of the notice for suspension of Question Hour, particularly in view of the fact that the Business Advisory Committee has already to have a discussion on the subject.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam) : Sir, we have given a notice on Assam...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the Leader of the Opposition speak...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Uttarakhand) : Sir, before the Leader of the Opposition starts discussing on the merits and demerits of the case, in fact...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has to speak only...*(Interruptions)*... Please hear me for a minute. I have said in the last sentence here that he has to speak on the admissibility of the notice...*(Interruptions)*... Let us hear the Leader of the Opposition.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI : Sir, will he confine to the admissibility only?...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not anticipate...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Leader of the Opposition speak. Mr. Ahluwalia, please sit down...*(Interruptions)*..

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : Sir, I am extremely grateful to you for permitting me to raise the issue. I must state, responding to your ruling, that the issue which I intend to raise is completely different from the issue on which you have allowed the discussion...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please just explain why you want to raise this question.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Sir, I am precisely explaining that. The issue which you have allowed for discussion is the question of speedy trial or a speedy disposal of the case and also the tabling of the report. What has today happened is, pending the tabling of the report we now have a situation...*(Interruptions)*

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सभापति जी, मेरी इस पर आपत्ति है और मेरी आपत्ति यह है कि*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : आप नेता विपक्ष को अपनी बात खत्म कर लेने दीजिए।....*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : नेता विपक्ष को आपने जो अनुमति दी है....*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) : यह सभापति जी तय करेंगे, आप तय नहीं करेंगे।....*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : आपने जो अनुमति दी है, वह*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया : आपने जो अनुमति दी है उसकी वे परिभाषा*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : At this rate, we will get nowhere...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the Leader of the Opposition to speak.

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया : आपने जो अनुमति दी है, इसकी परिभाषा वे बताएंगे?...*(व्यवधान)*... उसकी परिभाषा वे बतायेंगे?...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka) : After Mr. Chairman has allowed, what is this objection? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have stated my position very clearly, I want the Leader of the Opposition to explain why he wants his notice for suspension of Question Hour to be admitted. He is very well aware of the rules of the House and the procedures involved...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI : He is obliged to confine to only the admissibility.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, precisely...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Sir, we are really grateful to my learned friend for bringing the rules of procedure to your notice. Perhaps, the Chair does not need to be educated by him. The question today is limited to the fact that pending the tabling of the Report before this House along with the Action Taken Report, we are now confronted with a situation where a report which is available only with two entities -- it is either available with the Government of India or it is available with their Commission -- from either of the two reports, the dignity of this House is completely breached and pending the tabling of the report before this House with an authentic Action Taken Report and we have an authentic copy of the report which is tabled, you now have a leakage of this Report taking place in a section of the media. The source of leakage is indicated in the report itself when the report says that sources in the Union Home Ministry has confirmed to the Indian Express that the Report is also severely critical of many Muslim leaders, representing organisations such as the Babri Masjid Action Committee and All India Masjid Action Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now you are giving credence to these reports.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : No, I am giving...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : No newspaper will be important to the House...*(Interruptions)*.. Please ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan) : How did he get the authentic report?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : The entire ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this House...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have agreed to have a structured debate.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Pending the structured debate, it is the right of this House to first get a copy of this report on an Action Taken Report. Here is the Government of India, which instead of presenting the Report in the House leaks the Report to a section of the media rather than place it before this House...*(Interruptions)*... I have no hesitation in saying that the copy of this Report is only available either with the Commission or with the Government of India. It could not have been leaked by any other Third Front. Therefore, we want a discussion on the fact as to how was this report made available to the media without it being made available to this House in the first instance. Therefore, our demand is ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal) : Sir, I Just want to ask whether they are prepared to place the report in the House...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Sir, in Assam there was a blast and six people died and I have given a notice...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please, please, we are discussing another matter.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Sir, we want through you...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, the Government is here and the Parliament is in Session. We want, through you, an assurance. Why can't we table the report?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Why can't the Government place the report and have a discussion straightaway on the subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think it is already agreed that we are going to have a discussion...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : How is it published in the newspapers? And the report itself says that it is the Government of India which is informing and the Union Home Ministry which is informing ...*(Interruptions)*---

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, may I hear the hon. Minister.

श्री अरुण जेटली : सर, इस सदन में रखे जाने से पहले यह रिपोर्ट इस अखबार में कैसी छपी है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have informed the Government on the subject. Let us hear the Government on the subject...(Interruptions) He has taken the position. Let us hear him.

श्री अरुण जेटली : सरकार को आदेश दिया जाए कि यह रिपोर्ट तुरंत पेश की जाए, ताकि इसके ऊपर चर्चा हो सके...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us hear the Government on this...(Interruptions)...

श्री अरुण जेटली : यह रिपोर्ट आज 12 बजे पेश हो सकती है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please, please ...(Interruptions)...

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, आज सदन के पटल पर यह रिपोर्ट रखी जाए और तब तक सदन की कार्यवाही स्थगित की जाए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, हमने भी नोटिस दिया है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are getting nowhere with this....(Interruptions) Please let us hear the Government...(Interruptions)...Please, please ...(Interruptions)... कोई किसी की बात नहीं सुन रहा है, इससे क्या फायदा है ...(व्यवधान)... The Minister wishes to speak...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Sir, our desire in specific is, you as the Chair must inquire from the Government as to who has leaked this report. The dignity of this house has been lowered by not placing the report before the House and leaking it to the media. The Government must immediately place the report along with an ATR and start a discussion on the report rather than ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us hear the Government...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Sir, we had wanted a debate on the bomb blast in Assam.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have not come to that as yet.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Please allow us to speak. There was a bomb blast and seven people were killed and more than 50 have been injured. Sir, allow us to speak on this...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have received several notices. Baishyaji, please sit down...(Interruptions)...

श्री अमर सिंह : सर, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है ...(व्यवधान)... नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने जो कहा है मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि आपने BAC में इसके ऊपर structured discussion के लिए अनुमति दी है। मेरा यह मानना है कि सिर्फ गृह मंत्रालय के पास या कमीशन के पास यह रिपोर्ट थी और आज इस रिपोर्ट का अखबार में आना, यह बहुत दुःखद है और बहुत निंदनीय है क्योंकि सदन का सत्र चलते हुए इस रिपोर्ट का लीक होना बहुत गंभीर मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : अमर सिंह जी, कृपया पहले जरा सरकार की बात सुन लीजिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमर सिंह : बाबरी मस्जिद एक्शन कमिटी के ऊपर हमला करना बहुत गंभीर मामला है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Baishya, please sit down...(Interruptions)... Would you please allow the Minister reply? ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURRY : Sir, we want that your good offices be used to persuade the Government and let us have a structured discussion on the Report.

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव : सर, हमने भी नोटिस दिया था।

श्री सभापति : कृपया आप बैठ जाइए, पहले एक मिनट जरा सुन लीजिए।

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition has raised two issues. ... (Interruptions)... The first one is, he has specifically asked about laying of the Report along with the ATR. That is one issue.

The second issue raised was about the leakage of the Report and he has attributed that the Home Ministry officials have said something on the Report to the newspaper. First of all, I strongly deny that the Home Ministry has anything to do with it. Sir, the Government is prepared to make a statement on this... (Interruptions)... Please listen to me ... (Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, यह कहां से आया है?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA : What is 'strongly denied'? ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN : The Government is prepared to make a statement. Sir, whenever you direct, the hon. Home Minister will come. When you direct him to come here, he will come. He is ready to make a statement on this entire episode. So, I request you, let the Question Hour proceed ... (Interruptions)... Let the hon. Minister come and place all the facts before the House on the Report ... (Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, आज किया जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think, the Home Minister will make a statement. Let us accept that... (Interruptions)... He has already said that the Home Minister shall make a statement. We shall work that out... (Interruptions)...

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN : Sir, let the Question Hour continue, the hon. Home Minister will make a statement at 12 o' clock.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA : Sir, then, let the House be adjourned till 12 o' clock ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Okay, that settles the matter...(Interruptions)... At 12 o'clock...(Interruptions)...the Home Minister will make a statement Now, let us get on with the Question Hour...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, it is the question of prestige of the House...(Interruptions)... Why the hon. Home Minister has not come now? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question No. 41 ...(Interruptions)... hon. Members, 12 o' clock is the time to make a statement by Home Minister ...(Interruptions)... It is only forty-five minutes from now...(Interruptions)... Please allow the Question Hour to continue...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Sir, I have given notice on the bomb blasts in Assam. I should be allowed to speak on this ...(Interruptions)....

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think, the Members do not want the Question Hour to proceed. That is your decision.

The House is adjourned till 12 o' clock.

(The House then adjourned at thirteen minutes past eleven of the clock)

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Delivery of reserved judgements

*41. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA :

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that judgements are delivered by the Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts long after completion of the trial proceedings;

(b) the number of such cases during the years 2007 and 2008; and

(c) the longest duration for delivering a reserved judgement in Supreme Court and High Courts during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY) : (a) to (c) As per the information received from the Supreme Court of India, the judgements are pronounced by Honuble Judges in the Supreme Court within a reasonable time at the earliest. The Advocates and Parties submit their written submissions after hearing of the matter for further consideration of the Court before judgement is pronounced. This is a judicial process and the Registry does not maintain any record relating to the duration for pronouncement of judgements. However, the Honuble Court had pronounced 1619 judgements in the year 2007 and 2600 judgements in the year 2008.

Information in respect of the High Courts is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tax structure for FPI

*42. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM :

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of high level of wastage and very low value addition in farm products, the Prime Minister has called for rationalization of tax structure of the food processing industry;

(b) whether this move would transform the rural economy;

(c) whether in view of the fact that primary agricultural commodities are mostly exempted from taxes and processed foods are subjected to multiple levies, there is an urgent need to rationalize and simplify the tax structure; and

(d) whether Government proposes to introduce single law to cover food processing sector?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister in the Conference of State Food Processing Ministers and other stake holders, held on 06 Oct. 2009, observed that we need to look at the taxation structure in the industry. Though primary agricultural commodities are mostly exempted from taxes, processed foods are subjected to multiple levies. There is, therefore, an urgent need to rationalize and simplify that tax structure.

The level of wastage of agricultural food items is estimated to be about Rs. 50,000/- crores occurring at various stages of handling after harvesting due to fragmented farming, provisions in Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development & Regulation) Act, lack of adequate post-harvest infrastructure such as lack of cold chain facilities, transportation, proper storage facilities etc. The loss due to wastages could be reduced by promoting the development of food processing industries, strengthening of post - harvest infrastructure and filling the gaps in the supply chain. However, there has been increase in substantial rate of growth of the food processing industry from 7% in 2003-04 to 13.14% in 2006-07 and the increase in total investment in food processing sector to 40,000 crores in 2006-07 has contributed to reduction of wastages and better value addition.

(b) Yes, Sir. The food processing sector is an important sector for generation of jobs for the rural population. The food processing units generate significant employment opportunities both in creating direct and indirect employment as large number of labour industry from landless labour to highly skilled functionaries is required. Food processing industry is employment intensive. It is estimated that for every Rs. One Crore invested, it creates 18 jobs directly and 64 jobs indirectly in the organized sector and 20 jobs in the unorganized sector across the supply chain. Direct employment provided during the last five years has grown from 3.9 million to 4.4 million and indirect employment has grown from 6 million to 9 million.

(c) Yes, Sir. There is an urgent need to rationalize and simplify tax structure which is easy to administer and compliance. This would encourage food processing sector. Besides rationalization and simplification certain other measures like Tax Holiday will benefit the food processing sector. Such tax holiday already exists under the income Tax Act 1961 and as per provisions of Sub-Section 11(a) of Section 80-1b of the Income Tax Act a deduction from profits upto specified amounts is allowed in the case of an undertaking deriving profit from the business of processing, preservation and packaging of fruits or vegetables. The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2009 proposes to also extend investment-linked tax incentive by way of insertion of a new section 35AD in the Income Tax Act, 1961 to the business of setting up and operating cold chain facilities for specified products and to the business of setting up and operating warehousing facilities for storage of agricultural produce.

(d) Yes, Sir. Integrated Food Law *i.e.* Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 has been notified on 24.8.2006. The act will enable in removing multiplicity of food laws and regulatory agencies and will provide single window to food processing sector. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is the nodal Ministry of administration and implementation of the Act.

Allocation for National Nutrition Mission

*43. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) The budgetary allocation for the National Nutrition Mission for the year 2002-03 and 2009-10;
- (b) whether Government is aware that if women are made healthy, children, the future of our country, would be bright and healthy; and
- (c) if so, the reasons Governmentus failure to treat the National Nutrition Mission in priority sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) to (c) The Government accounts high priority to overall issue of malnutrition, and, particularly, in respect of children, adolescent girls and women. With this in view, Government has universalized ICDS scheme *w.e.f.* December, 2008 with increased budgetary allocation in 2009-10 for expansion of Anganwadi centres as well as for higher nutritional norms for providing supplementary nutrition to the children below 6 years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers. There is also a proposal to universalize the scheme for empowerment of adolescent girls by merging the existing schemes of Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) and Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG). Besides, there are other programmes such as National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-day Meal, Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Drinking Water and Total Sanitation Campaign etc. which are being implemented and these impact on improving the nutritional status.

A National Council on Indiaus Nutrition Challenges under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister has been consituted in October 2008 for giving policy directions and for reviewing & achieving effective coordination amongst various programmes.

A Budget provision of Rs. 1.00 crore was made for the year 2002-03 and 2009-10.

Implementation of law preventing domestic violence

*44. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL :

SHRI D. RAJA :

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has made any assessment as what extent the Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act, 2005 has been implemented in the States;;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) the details of the number of cases registered and the conviction rate during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether it is a fact that most of the States have not appointed the Protection Officers under the Act to provide relief to the victims; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to ensure proper implementation of the law in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) to (e) The responsibility of implementing the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The Government of India monitors the implementation of the Act through the reports submitted by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. According to the information available all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have appointed Protection Officers for the implementation of the Act.

The Act primarily aims to secure the civil rights of women facing violence in domestic environment. The details of cases under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 given in the Statement

Statement

*Details of the CASES REGISTERED (CR), CASES CHARGESHEETED
(CS) Under Domestic Violence Act during 2005-2007*

Sl.No.	State	2005		2006		2007	
		CR	CS	CR	CS	CR	CS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh #						
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	1	0	2	0
4.	Bihar #						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	1390	1186	1421	1214	1651	1249
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	3	1
7.	Gujarat	0	0	150	147	883	862
8.	Haryana	0	0	1	0	17	10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	3	2
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					
11.	Jharkhand #						
12.	Karnataka#						
13.	Kerala	0	0	2	0	14	9
14.	Madhya Pradesh #						
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	9	8	117	109
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya#						
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa #						
21.	Punjab	0	0	17	11	37	14
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	3	2	25	14
23.	Sikkim	4	2	6	5	6	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	21	13	13	7	25	20
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	1	1	5	2
	Total State	1415	1201	1624	1395	2788	2296
29.	A & N Islands	5	3	10	8	20	6
30.	Chandigarh	75	56	102	68	112	37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	2	2	0	0	1	1
33.	Delhi UT#						
34.	Lakshadweep#						
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UT	82	61	112	76	133	44
	All India Total	1497	1262	1736	1471	2921	2340

#means data in respect of these States/UTs is not available

Note : Information on disposal of police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Funds for the National Mission for Empowerment of Women

*45. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA :

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA :

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has refused to allocate funds for the National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW);

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government has now decided to seek funds from 14 social sector Ministries which have women-specific schemes;

(d) if so, whether the social sector Ministries have since provided the funds NMEW; and

(e) if so, the manner in which Government proposes to spend these funds and what would be the likely achievements of the Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) and (b) The Government has proposed to set up a National Mission for Empowerment of Women to achieve convergence among women centric programmes of various participating Ministries. The actual contours of the Mission are currently under finalisation in consultation with the participating Ministries as well as the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance.

(c) to (e) The proposed National Mission for Empowerment of Women is envisaged as an umbrella programme which will monitor the implementation of the women centric programmes of the participating Ministries. As the participating Ministries shall continue to be responsible for actual implementation of their programmes, there will be no fund transfer from the Ministry to the Mission.

Environmental degradation in Himachal Pradesh

*46. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has issued a notification restructuring certain activities causing environmental degradation in specified areas of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; area-wise;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to ensure complete restriction on such activities in environmentally vulnerable areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) No, Sir. The Ministry of Environmental and Forests has not issued any notification restricting certain activities causing environmental degradation in specified areas of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Negotiations on climate change

*47. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN :

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has changed its stand in the ongoing climate change negotiations on crucial points of international scrutiny, emission reduction and financial obligations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) and (b) India has taken a credible and consistent position in international negotiations on climate change. India's position is anchored in the principle of equity and the "common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities" of Parties as enshrined in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol. India has consistently argued that developed countries must take deep and ambitious emission reduction commitments in the 2nd commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol while the developing countries will take nationally appropriate mitigation actions on voluntary basis as supported and enabled by finance and technology provided by developed countries. Voluntary actions of developing countries will be subject to international MONITORING, REPORT and VERIFICATION (MRV) as per agreed procedures to the extent that these actions receive international support.

India has also consistently stated that the developed countries must fulfill their commitments under the Convention to provide resources to developing countries to enable them to undertake actions for adaptation to and mitigation of climate change.

Contents of TV Programmes

*48. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS :

SHRI BALWANT ALIAS BAL APTE :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has commented that there are a number of programmes being shown on TV, which cannot be seen alongwith family members;

(b) whether any dialogue in this regard is being held with all the concerned parties to arrive at a consensus;

(c) whether a minimum consensus has been arrived at on these issues;

(d) if so, whether any action plan has been prepared; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI) : (a) No such specific written comments/observation of the Honuble Supreme Court have been recieved by the Government.

(b) The Government had consisted a Committee for reviewing the Programme and Advertising Code (Content Code) prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder, which has submitted its report and made recommendations in the form of draft uSelf-regulation Guidelines for the broadcasting sector (2008). Government is in the process of holding consultations with all concerned stakeholders to arrive at broad consensus on the recommendations of the Committee.

(c) to (e) The process of consultation is going on.

Pollution due to flex hoardings

† *49. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV :

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that flex material used in hoardings is causing pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to ban use of this material;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) and (b) Flex material is composed of soft POLY VINYL CHLORIDE (PVC) coated on polyester fabric. It is widely used in the word in hoardings for advertisement purpose. After the intended application, *i.e.* advertisement, the flex material is often reused in India for water proofing of shelters like huts. The used flex sheets are also recycled to provide resource for manufacturing alternate products of use. Used flex sheets can also be co-processed in cement kilns.

Flex material used in hoardings does not cause environmental pollution as such. Flex sheets are generally not disposed of as a waste in sanitary landfills. However, torn sheets may sometimes find their way to such landfills. In such cases, the management of flex material is governed under the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000.

(c) to (e) The Government is not considering a ban on use of flex material in hoardings since the material is recyclable and has not been observed to cause environment pollution.

Targets and achievements of power generation

*50. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA :

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the target of additional power generation for the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the annual target of contribution from thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable energy generation facilities;

(c) the details of the actual addition made in power generation capacity during the first two years of the Plan;

(d) whether it is a fact that the annual targets for additional power generation capacity have been missed; and

(e) if so, which of the above mentioned sources has shown slippage and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : (a) and (b) The targets of electricity generation from the conventional sources are fixed on year to year basis and not for the entire Five Year Plan. The category-wise target for the first three years of the 11th Plan are given below :

Figures in Billion kWh (BU)

Category	Generation Targets		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Thermal	572.2	631.3	648.5
Nuclear	22.7	19.0	19.0
Hydro	109.5	118.4	115.5
Bhutan Import	5.6	5.6	6.5
TOTAL :	710.0	774.3	789.5

A target of 14,000 MW grid-interactive power from renewable energy sources has been set up for the 11th Plan period. A target of 1987 MW, 2577 MW and 3226 MW grid-interactive renewable power generation capacity has been set for the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively against which 2146 MW, 2083 MW and 1056 MW grid interactive renewable power generation capacity have been added during the years 2007-2008, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (as on 31-10-2009).

(c) Power generation in the country (including import from Bhutan) which was 662.5 BU at the end of 10th Plan (2006-07) increased to 704.5 BU and 723.8 BU during the first two years of 11th Plan i.e. 2007-08 & 2008-09 respectively as per details given below :

(Figures in Billion Unit)

Category	End of 10th Plan	Actual Generation	
	(2006-07)	(2007-08)	(2008-09)
Thermal	527.5	559.0	590.1
Nuclear	18.6	16.8	14.7
Hydro	113.4	123.4	113.1
Bhutan Import	3.0	5.3	5.9
TOTAL :	662.5	704.5	723.8

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The target for generating capacity addition and the actual addition during the first two years of the 11th Plan are as under :

(Figures in MW)

Category	2007-08			2008-09		
	Original Target	Revised Target	Achievement	Original Target	Revised Target	Achievement
Thermal	12,704	9,007	6,620	9,304	5,773	2,483
Hydro	2,751	2,372	2,423	1,097	1,097	969
Nuclear	880	660	220	660	660	0
Total (Thermal, Hydro and Nuclear)	16,335	12,039	9,263	11,061	7,530	3,452
RES	1,987		2,416	2,577		2,083
TOTAL :	18,322	14,026	11,409	13,638	10,107	5,535

The main reasons for slippages are as under :

- . Delay in placement of orders for main plant and equipment and balance of plants.
 - . Delayed and non-sequential supplies of equipments.
 - . Constraints in movement of heavy equipment due to bottlenecks in road transportation.
 - . Inadequate deployment of construction machinery.
 - . Land acquisition problems.
 - . Delay in environment and forest clearance.
 - . Shortage of skilled manpower/commissioning teams.
- .Delay in resolution of contractual issues.

Multi-Year tariff regulations

*51. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Multi Year Tariff Regulations for 2009-14 have been released recently by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) how the proposed regulations differ from the earlier regulations?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE) : Yes, Sir. The Electricity Act, 2003 states that Appropriate Commissioner, for recommending the terms and conditions of tariff, shall be guided, *inter-alia*, by Multi-Year Tariff (MYT) principles. Accordingly, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission notified the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariffs) Regulation, 2009 on 19th January, 2009.

(b) The Central Commission has intimated the salient features of the Regulations, a copy of which attached as STATEMENT-I (See below).

(c) The Central Commission has also provided the details of difference in new and old Regulations, a copy of which is attached as STATEMENT-II.

Statement-I

Salient features of CERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations for 2009-2014

The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2009 were finalized after detailed consultation with the stakeholders and would also be the guiding principles for the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions. The regulations aim at attracting much desired investment in power infrastructure in the country while ensuring that the consumers get electricity at reasonable cost.

The following are the important features of the new regulations:

- (1) Regulatory philosophy of CERC has been incentivize efficiency gains and to periodically pass the improvements to beneficiaries. Accordingly, the availability target for recovery of fixed cost for thermal power plants has been raised from 80% to 85%. The station heat rate has also been tightened. For the new units, operating margin of only 6.5% for coal/lignite based stations and 5% of gas based stations would be permitted with respect to the design heat rate. The regulations give maximum permissible design heat rate to ensure that inefficient machines are not procured. The norms for secondary oil consumption has been slashed from 2 ml per unit to 1 ml per unit. Further, the savings in secondary oil consumption are to be shared with the beneficiaries in ratio of 50:50.
- (2) The economics of scale available to the developers in operation of expansion projects are to be shared with the beneficiaries as the permissible O & M expenditure have been descaled for new expansion units.
- (3) To make the tariff fixation more objective and simple, CERC has decided to set up capital cost benchmarks for thermal power projects and transmission projects. The provisional tariff has been done away with and the companies will get final tariff upfront.
- (4) The base rate for allowing return on equity has been raised from 14% to 15.5% keeping in view the need attracting investment in the current market conditions.
- (5) To incentivize timely completion of projects in the present period of power shortages, an additional return on equity of 0.5% will be available to those projects which are commissioned within the given timelines.
- (6) In addition to increased rate of return on equity of 15.5%, the regulations contain several provisions to boost development of hydro power projects. New hydro power projects have been appropriately insulated from hydrological risk during the first ten years of their operations. The regulations also allow enhanced free power and rehabilitation cost according to the new Tariff Policy, with the objective of expediting project implementation.
- (7) Return on equity shall be pre-tax for which the base rate of 15.5% would be grossed up by applicable tax rate for the company. This would incentivize investment promotion as the benefit of tax holiday will be now available to the project developer. On the other hand, consumers would not have to bear the burden of income tax on the UI earning, incentive earning and efficiency gains of the projects.
- (8) While doing away with the advance against depreciation in line with Tariff Policy, depreciation rates have been reworked to take care of repayment of debt obligations of the new projects. However, once the initial period of 12 years is over, remaining depreciation would be spread over the balance useful life to keep the tariff reasonable.
- (9) Tariff regulations have given due attention to the need of renovation and modernization. The companies operating thermal power plants will have now two options. The first option is to claim a special allowance on the basis of per MW per year after completion of normative useful life of the project and in such an event the generating company will be obligated to deliver the norms set for availability and operations. Second option is to go for comprehensive R & M which is to be permitted by Commission on the basis of detailed cost benefit analysis including the efficiency gains to the beneficiaries.

- 10) To incentivize higher availability of power plants, the incentive available to the generating companies will now be available on the basis of declared availability instead of plant load factor because the generators can only declare better availability and actual schedule is not within their control.

Statement-II

Details of Difference in New and Old regulation

- i. **Tight Efficiency Norms** : Regulatory philosophy of CERC has been to incentivize efficiency gains and to periodically pass the improvements to beneficiaries. Accordingly, the availability target for recovery of fixed cost for thermal power plants has been raised from 80% to 85%. The station heat rate has also been tightened. For the new units, operating margin of only 6.5% would be permitted with respect to the design heat rate for a coal/lignite based stations and 5% for gas based stations. The regulations give maximum permissible design heat rate to ensure that inefficient machines are not procured.
- ii. The economies of scale available to the developers in operation of expansion projects are to be shared with the beneficiaries as the permissible O&M expenditure have been descaled for new expansion units.
- iii. **Capital cost benchmarking** : To make the tariff fixation more objective and simple, CERC has decided to set up capital cost benchmarks for thermal power projects and transmission projects. The provisional tariff has been done away with and the companies will get final tariff upfront.
- iv. **Sharing of savings on secondary oil consumption** : The norm for secondary oil consumption has been slashed from 2 ml per unit to 1 ml per unit. Further, the savings in secondary oil consumption are to be shared with the beneficiaries in ratio of 50:50.
- v. **Return on Equity (ROE)** :
 - (a) **The** base rate for allowing return on equity has been raised from 14% to 15.5% keeping in view the need of attracting investment in the current market conditions.
 - (b) ROE shall be pre-tax for which the base rate of 15.5% would be grossed up by applicable tax rate for the company. This would incentivize investment promotion as the benefit of tax holiday will be now available to the project developer. Consumers would not have to bear the burden of income tax on the UI earning, incentive earning and efficiency gains of the projects. The return on equity was post tax in earlier regulation.

- vi. Incentive **for timely completion of projects** : To incentivize timely completion of projects in the present period of power shortages, an additional return on equity of 0.5% will be available to those projects which are commissioned within the given timelines. This was not available earlier.
- vii. To incentivize higher availability of power plants, the incentive available to the generating companies will now be available on the basis of declared availability instead of plant load factor because the generators can only declare better availability and actual schedule is not within their control.
- viii. **Depreciation** : While doing away with the advance against depreciation in line with Tariff Policy, depreciation rates have been reworked to take care of repayment of debt obligations of the new projects. However, once the initial period of 12 years is over, remaining depreciation would be spread over the balance useful life to keep the tariff reasonable.
- ix. O & M norms for thermal generation and transmission system have been rationalised duly considering escalation and impact of pay revision. The O & M for hydro station continues to be based in actual.

x. **Renovation & Modernization** :

Tariff regulations have given due attention to the need of renovation and modernization. The companies operating thermal power plants will have now two options. The first option is to claim a special allowance on the basis of per MW per year after completion of normative useful life of the project and in such an event the generating company will be obligated to deliver the norms set for availability and operations. Second option is to go for comprehensive R & M which is to be permitted by Commission on the basis of detailed cost benefit analysis including the efficiency gains to the beneficiaries.

Killing of Tigers

*52. SHRI P.R. RAJAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

- (a) the existing number of tigers in the country's forests, State-wise;
- (b) the number of tigers killed by hunters during the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government is aware of the fact that Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary in Kerala has set an example in protecting tigers; and
- (d) if so, whether Government is considering making it a recognized tiger sanctuary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) As per the findings of the recent All India tiger estimation, using the refined methodology in 2008, the total country-level population of tiger is 1411 (mid value); the lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657 respectively. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I (See below).

(b) As reported by States and the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, details of tiger mortality due to poaching during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II (See below).

(c) and (d) No proposal has been received for developing the Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary as a Tiger Reserve. However, findings of the recent all India tiger estimation in 2008 has revealed that Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary of Kerala forms part of the landscape having one of the major populations of tiger.

Statement-I

Forest occupancy and population estimates of tiger as per the refined methodology

State	Tiger km ²	No.	Tiger Numbers	
			Lower limit	Upper limit
<i>Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex</i>				
Uttarakhand	1901	178	161	195
Uttar Pradesh	2766	109	91	127
Bihar	510	10	7	13
Shivalik-Gangetic	5177	297	259	335
<i>Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex</i>				
Andhra Pradesh	14126	95	84	107
Chhattisgarh	3609	26	23	28
Madhya Pradesh	15614	300	236	364
Maharashtra	4273	103	76	131
Orissa	9144	45	37	53
Rajasthan	356	32	30	35
Jharkhand*	1488		Not Assessed	
Central Indian	48610	601	486	718
<i>Western Ghats Landscape Complex</i>				
Karnataka	18715	290	241	339
Kerala	6168	46	39	53
Tamil Nadu	9211	76	56	95
Western Ghats	34094	412	336	487
<i>North East Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains</i>				
Assam*	1167	70	60	80
Arunachal Pradesh*	1685	14	12	18
Mizoram*	785	6	4	8
Northern West Bengal*	596	10	8	12
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra	4230	100	84	118
Sunderbans	1586		Not Assessed	
Total Tiger Population		1411	1165	1657

*Population estimates are based on possible density of tiger occupied landscape in the area, not assessed by double sampling.

**Data was not amenable to population estimation to tiger. However, available information about the landscape indicates low densities of tiger in the area ranging from 0.5 to 1.5 per 100 km².

Statement-II

*Details of tiger mortality due to poaching (including seizures)
during the last three years & current year (State-wise)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2006	2007	2008	2009
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1		2
2.	Assam		2		1
3.	Kerala		6	1	
4.	Karnataka				1
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1		2	3
6.	Maharashtra	1			2
7.	Orissa				1
8.	Rajasthan			1	
9.	Tamil Nadu				1
10.	Uttarakhand	2		1	1
11.	Uttar Pradesh		1	1	
12.	West Bengal				1
13.	Delhi			1	1
14.	Goa				1
	Total :	5	10	7	15*

*As on 13.11.2009.

Exploration of new coal reserves

†*53.SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI :

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has entrusted the responsibility of exploring new coal reserves to any particular institutions;

(b) if so, the names of such institutions and the number of coal reserves explored by them till the end of March, 2009;

(c) the number of coal reserves out of the above, in which commercial production has started; and

(d) the target for production of coal for the current year?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a)
Yes, Sir. Geological Survey of India (GSI) conducts regional exploration of coal (besides other minerals) on regular basis to identify new coal resources in the country. Besides, Ministry of Coal also undertakes Promotional (regional) exploration of coal through a plan scheme of Central Mine Planning & Design Institute (CMPDIL) and Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. (MECL), for supplementing and augmenting the efforts of GSI.

(b) GSI is conducting exploration of coal from pre-independence period under its own programme of mineral exploration. Besides, MECL, GSI and CMPDIL are also undertaking regional exploration of coal resources under the Central Sector Scheme of Promotional Exploration. The Central PSUs (CMPDIL/SCCL), some State Govts. The Scheme of Promotional Exploration and some allocattees of Captive Mining blocks take up detailed exploration. Thereafter, to upgrade the confidence level of coal resources estimated through regional exploration.

Combining the efforts of GSI, MECL, CMPDIL, SCCL and State Govts. etc. (regional/detailed exploration), the total inventory of Geological Resources of coal in India (as per GSI) as on 1.4.09 stands at 267.21 Billion Tonnes.

(c) Reserves falling in potential part of regionally explored area are taken up for detailed exploration, after which Geological Reports and mine feasibility studies/Project Reports are prepared. The commercial production commences only after Mine Plan/Project Reports are approved. This activity takes a considerable amount of time.

(d) The target for production of coal for the current year is 532.33 Mt.

Coal reserve in Andal, West Bengal

† *54. SHRI MOTILAL VORA :

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that is a coal reserve of more than twenty thousand lakh tonnes in Andal, West Bengal;

(b) whether the quality of this coal has been examined by Government;

(c) whether it is also a fact that an air port is proposed to be constructed on the above land;
and

(d) if so, the manner in which the work of coal mining would be carried out in such a situation?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. About 1400 million tonnes of coal reserves are present in Andal area in West Bengal as per the regional exploration done by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) in the area. The quality of coal has been determined by the GSI.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. An Airport has been proposed to be constructed on this area. If the Airport is constructed, coal mining will not be done below the proposed Airport and some adjoining area for safety reasons.

Cases of dowry death and harassment of women

‡55. DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any decrease in the number of incidents of deaths and harassment of married women in dowry related cases;

(b) the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the new legislation enacted to stop domestic violence has been able to protect women against domestic violence and harassment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof during one year before and one year after its enforcement, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) and (b) The cases of dowry death as well as cases registered under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 have registered an increasing trend. The State/UT-wise details of cases of dowry death (Section 304B IPC) registered during 2005-2007 are enclosed at Statement-I (See below). Similar details in respect of Dowry Prohibition Act are enclosed at Statement-II (See below).

(c) and (d) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is a civil law aimed at protecting various rights of women facing domestic violence. The law has been in force for 3 years. During this period, the number of cases registered under it have registered an increasing trend indicating that more and more victims have sought relief under this law. The details of cases registered under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to S.Q. No. 44 Part (a) to (e)].

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

*Cases REGISTERED (CR), CASES CHARGESHEETED (CS) Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS)
& Persons Convicted (PCV) under Dowry Deaths during 2005-2007*

Sl.	State	2005						2006						2007					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	443	473	118	1280	1329	202	519	426	73	1274	1062	248	613	573	97	1562	1450	252
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	99	61	15	174	99	31	105	74	30	201	144	33	100	72	20	172	139	29
4.	Bihar	1014	680	110	2323	2162	223	1188	749	138	2674	2255	355	1172	1028	167	3265	2512	375
5.	Chhattisgarh	100	91	26	296	289	60	103	99	23	273	267	69	100	106	23	247	241	131
6.	Goa	2	3	0	2	9	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	8	0	0
7.	Gujarat	48	48	10	136	139	16	50	43	3	150	133	5	42	38	4	121	139	11
8.	Haryana	212	185	52	481	502	141	255	215	69	566	514	169	269	238	62	572	581	160
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	1	6	3	1	3	4	1	12	13	1	8	5	1	31	29	3
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	7	1	26	23	1	10	8	0	12	13	0	9	7	0	21	21	0

11.	Jharkhand	257	166	71	503	421	118	281	170	60	557	474	140	303	223	92	559	518	131
12.	Karnataka	261	233	63	578	538	129	244	213	41	587	521	81	251	189	27	582	620	66
13.	Kerala	21	18	10	31	19	18	25	21	6	39	37	13	27	27	4	40	52	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	739	715	262	1992	2023	716	764	735	280	2203	2187	663	742	738	279	2127	2120	727
15.	Maharashtra	341	336	34	1379	1315	72	387	374	27	1348	1266	76	436	376	30	1349	1286	89
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	1	0	0	6	3	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	4	1	0
18.	Mizoram	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	334	268	35	708	714	72	457	317	44	969	990	123	461	338	31	985	866	175
21.	Punjab	99	89	28	246	248	89	130	106	31	331	259	106	133	119	43	316	291	141
22.	Rajasthan	361	281	119	560	559	256	394	327	127	665	672	357	439	330	118	683	674	215
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	215	212	71	492	507	152	187	169	48	457	403	98	208	189	64	503	457	117
25.	Tripura	34	28	7	43	35	4	35	22	10	25	11	8	36	21	11	42	40	23
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1564	1367	678	4523	4233	1900	1798	1464	695	5280	4944	2206	2076	1768	739	7310	6018	2551
27.	Uttarakhand	63	48	14	160	135	43	80	51	18	227	187	66	70	74	28	244	225	81
28.	West Bengal	446	389	94	956	808	173	445	478	57	1058	1039	129	451	459	46	1068	1148	73
TOTAL		6665	5703	1821	16896	16107	4417	7467	6069	1781	18875	17394	4946	7950	6919	1886	21784	19428	5358

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	3	4	0	6	9	0	10	9	0	30	24	0	1	2	3	3	7	8
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	3	3	0
33.	Delhi UT	114	95	40	267	227	158	137	134	47	320	309	192	138	123	56	313	272	211
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	4	2	0	4	5	0	3	7	2	7	9	6	2	3	1	8	7	3
TOTAL UT		122	102	40	277	241	158	151	151	49	359	343	198	143	129	60	329	289	222
TOTAL ALL INDIA		6787	5805	1861	17173	16348	4575	7618	6220	1830	19234	17737	5144	8093	7048	1946	22113	19717	5580

Source : Crime in India Note : Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Statement-II

Cases REGISTERED (CR), CASES CHARGESHEETED (CS) Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) under Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 during 2005-2007

Sl.	State	2005						2006						2007					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	306	242	39	452	394	76	474	342	28	705	515	71	817	591	26	1201	1176	35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

3.	Assam	82	45	8	122	88	15	31	58	19	49	77	19	16	21	13	75	40	23
4.	Bihar	789	606	76	1898	1517	149	909	544	68	1674	1621	156	978	681	106	2295	1896	237
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	5	15	16	16	31	9	9	1	31	30	2	14	10	8	38	38	40
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	7	3	0	10	10	0	7	6	0	23	21	0	8	6	0	21	20	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	0	12	7	0	2	2	0	0	5	0	4	2	0	8	4	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
11.	Jharkhand	313	187	21	566	579	124	345	244	32	578	432	60	564	274	71	857	706	98
12.	Karnataka	361	245	13	730	615	29	476	365	28	1096	1040	51	517	535	23	1239	1190	52
13.	Kerala	4	2	0	3	1	0	5	5	1	5	6	2	9	3	0	6	4	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	36	32	23	94	94	35	32	36	15	107	108	36	52	46	15	140	140	28
15.	Maharashtra	23	23	1	75	74	4	55	51	1	178	167	4	45	41	0	141	158	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	446	324	34	1059	1026	81	1394	896	47	1193	1254	62	1460	1108	63	1509	1404	215

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21.	Punjab	5	1	0	11	2	0	7	3	0	7	6	0	6	3	0	7	5	0
22.	Rajasthan	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	5	5	4	2	1	1	4	4	2
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	193	233	68	512	534	147	81	44	104	193	167	596	368	293	28	971	853	75
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	586	424	172	1498	1464	526	628	400	266	1682	1579	843	803	448	203	1612	1512	710
27.	Uttarakhand	2	1	1	4	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	2	2	0
28.	West Bengal	18	32	6	97	90	16	25	18	10	27	38	16	40	17	5	145	79	15
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Total STATE	3178	2407	477	7159	6515	1236	4487	3014	624	7556	7074	1933	5595	4081	562	10271	9231	1532
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	9	7	5	15	14	13	15	21	7	23	12	16	16	11	5	23	22	12
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	17	7	2	23	18	7	2	12	2	2	14	2	11	7	0	26	18	0
	TOTAL UT	26	14	7	38	32	20	17	33	9	25	26	18	28	18	5	50	40	12
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	3204	2421	484	7197	6547	1256	4504	3047	633	7581	7100	1951	5323	4099	567	10321	9271	1544

Source : Crime in India Note : Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Special cell for girls from NER

*56. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether her Ministry has set up a special cell to promptly intervene in the incidents of crime against girls from the North-Eastern Region (NER) staying in Delhi and NCR; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the details of the cases being dealt with by this cell?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) and (b) The Government has no proposal to set up any special cell for girls from the North Eastern Region staying in Delhi NCR.

Survey of Tribals in Forests

*57. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey exercises have been conducted during the last ten years for enumeration of the tribal communities residing traditionally in forests, including mineral resource-rich areas across the country;

(b) if so, the salient features and findings thereof; State-wise, and if not, reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has been seized of the growing complaints about forced displacement of traditional tribal inhabitants especially from the mineral resource-rich forest areas for which Government has entered into MoUs/contractual agreements envisaging commercial harnessing of mineral resources; and

(d) if so, the steps taken, if any, to protect rights of the traditional inhabitants?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not conducted any survey during the last 10 years for enumeration of tribal communities residing traditionally in forests. The demographic details in respect of people residing in the forest areas in the country are maintained by the respective States/Union Territory Governments. Other information regarding such communities, where ever available, is collected from National Statistical Data and from relevant ministries.

(c) and (d) Complaints received alleging forced displacement/eviction of tribal communities from forests lands have been sent to the Ministry of Environment and Forests for necessary action. The rights of eligible forests dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers are protected by the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

Anganwadi workers

*58. SHRI SHYAMLAL CHAKRABORTY :

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN :

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the total number of Anganwadi worker in the country;
- (b) the structure of allowance being received by them;
- (c) the nature of work they have to execute; and
- (d) the details of the infrastructural facilities available for their work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) to (d) As per information available from the State/UTs, there are 10,03,319 anganwadi workers in-position, as on 30.09.2009, in the country.

The Anganwadi workers (AWWs) are the uHonorary Workersu selected from the Local Community. In recognition of their voluntary efforts, they are paid a monthly honorarium, ranging from Rs. 1438/- to Rs. 1563/- per month, depending upon their qualification and experience. Anganwadi Workers engaged in Mini Anganwadi Centres are paid an honorarium of Rs. 750/- per month. Some of the States/UTs provide additional honoraria/incentives.

The role and responsibilities of AWWs envisaged under ICDS Scheme, *inter-alia*, includes weighing each child every month and record the weight graphically on the growth card, organize non-formal pre-school activities for children in the age group 3-6 years, provide supplementary nutrition feeding to children (6 months to 6 years) and pregnant & lactating mothers, to assist ANM in administration of IFA and Vitamin A, by keeping stock of the medicine, to support in organizing Pulse Polio Immunization drives and maintain records & registers as prescribed. Details of the role and responsibilities of AWWs is available at Ministryus website www.wcd.nic.in/icdsimg/Rolerresponse AWWs.pdf.

Under the schematic norms of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, the infrastructure facilities like weighing scales (both baby & adult), medicine kit, pre-school kit, records and registers, outdoor/indoor play equipments/material must be made available at the anganwadi centers. Besides, other items such as mats/durries, kitchen equipments, bathroom equipments and items of general use have been left to be provided by the State Government/UT Administration depending on the local requirements and specific needs.

NTPCus Power Plant in Solapur

*59. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of the plan to set up coal based power project of 1,320 MW in Solapur by NTPC;
- (b) the status of availability of land and water for the proposed project;
- (c) what would be the power generation capacity of the plant to meet acute power shortage in Maharashtra; and
- (d) the details of the steps taken by Government to meet power shortage in the State of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : (a) NTPC is setting up a coal fired 2x660 MW Solapur Super Thermal Power Project, in Solapur district of Maharashtra. Feasibility Report for the project has been prepared and bids for the Main Plant package (Turbine Generator and Steam Generator) have been invited. The project is proposed to be commissioned during early 12th PLAN.

(b) **Status of Land Availability**

Commitment for 1600 Acres of land required for the project is available. Out of this, nearly 843 acres of priority land has been acquired and for the balance 757 acres, land acquisition is in process.

Status of Water Availability

Commitment of the State Government is available for 52.6 Million Cubic Meter (MCM) of Water required annually for the project.

(c) The capacity of the project is envisaged to be 1320 MW, comprising of two units of 660 MW each. Allocation of power from the project shall be decided subsequently at appropriate stage.

(d) Electricity is a concurrent subject. The supply and distribution of electricity to various sectors in a State comes under the purview of concerned State Government/State Power Utility. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by setting up power plants through Central Public Sector Undertakings. However, the following steps have been taken/are being taken on mitigate shortage of power in the country including Maharashtra.

- (i) A capacity addition target 5350 MW has been planned in Maharashtra during 11th Five Year Plan. The details are at Statement-I (See below).
- (ii) In addition, 1820 MW capacity is likely to come up in the 11th Plan on the best efforts basis. The details are Statement-II (See below).
- (iii) Out of 4 awarded UMPP Projects, Maharashtra has been allocated 1900 MW. However, out of total 11 UMPPs planned (including 4 awarded), 6300 MW has been earmarked for Maharashtra.

- (iv) Renovation, Modernization & Life Extension of old and inefficient generating units.
- (v) Promoting demand side management, energy efficiency and energy conservation measures.
- (vi) Augmentation of gas supply to utilize the stranded capacity of gas based power stations.

Statement-I

Details of capacity addition target of 5350 MW in Maharashtra during 11th Plan

Sl. No.	Plant Name	Agency	Sector	Category	Fuel Type	Benefits 11th Plan (2007-12) (MW)
1.	Ratnagiri (Dhabol) JV	NTPC	C	COMND	GAS/LNG	740
2.	Ghatghar PSS U1, 2	GOMID	S	COMND	HYDRO	250
3.	New Parli Ext U-2	MSPGCL	S	UC	COAL	250
4.	Paras Ext U1	MSPGCL	S	COMND	COAL	250
5.	Paras Ext U2	MSPGCL	S	UC	COAL	250
6.	Khaper Kheda Ext	MSPGCL	S	UC	COAL	500
7.	Bhusawal TPP	MSPGCL	S	UC	COAL	1000
8.	Trombay TPS	Tata Power	P	COMND	COAL	250
9.	JSW Energy, Ratnagiri	JSW Energy	P	UC	COAL	1200
10.	Tiroda TPP Ph-I U1	Adani Power	P	UC	COAL	660
Total :						5350

Note : C : Central Sector; S : State Sector; P : Private Sector; COMND : Commissioned; UC : Under Construction

Besides this Maharashtra is likely to have share in Central Sector projects expected to yield benefits during 11th Plan in other states of Western region.

Statement-II

The details of 1820 MW likely to be commissioned in Maharashtra on best efforts basis

Sl. No.	Plant Name	Agency	Sector	Category	Fuel Type	Benefits 11th Plan
1.	Mauda TPP U1	NTPC	C	UC	COAL	500
2.	Tiroda TPP PH-I U2	Adani Power	P	UC	COAL	660
3.	Tiroda TPP PH-II U1	Adani Power	P	UC	COAL	660
TOTAL :						1820

Besides this Maharashtra is likely to have share in Central Sector projects expected to yield benefits during 11th Plan in other states of Western region.

Census of rhinoceros in Kaziranga National Park

*60. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA :

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

- (a) when was the last rhinoceros census done in the Kaziranga National Park;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the number of rhinoceros has gone down significantly;
- (c) if so, what are the major causes of their death; and
- (d) the details of the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) As per the information received from the State Government of Assam, the last census of rhinoceros in Kaziranga National Park was done during 2009.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. There are no such reports. On the contrary, the number of rhinoceros has increased from 1855 in 2006 to 2048 in 2009. However, major causes of death of rhinoceroses include old age, disease, man-animal conflict, accident, poaching drowning, tiger kill, etc.

(d) Important steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of wildlife including rhinoceros in the country are as follows :

1. Threatened species of wildlife, including Rhinos are placed in the Schedules of the Wildlife (Protection), Act, 1972, thereby according them the highest degree of protection.
2. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended from time to time and made more stringent against wildlife related offences.
3. A network of Protected Areas has been established to conserve wildlife and their habitats including rhinoceros.
4. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to check illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
5. The State/UT Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around wildlife rich areas.
6. Financial and technical assistance is extended to the State/UT Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz, unIntegrated Development of Wildlife Habitats, uProject Tiger and uProject Elephant including for providing better protection and conservation of wildlife rhinoceros.
7. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme - unIntegrated Development of Wildlife Habitats, a new component has been added for initiating uRecovery Programme for critically endangered species including rhinoceros and their habitats" during the 11th Five Year plan period.

In addition, the State Government has also taken the following measures to protect wild animals including rhinoceros:

1. Protection camps have been increased from 130 to 146 in 2009 in Kaziranaga National Park.
2. Home Guards armed with .303 rifles have been developed for intensive patrolling within the National Park.
3. Intelligence network has been strengthened.
4. Vacant posts of front line staff have been filled up.
5. Awareness campaigns are organized in the neighbouring areas of the Kaziranga National Park.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Royalty on minerals

282. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY :

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether royalty on main minerals has been increased by now;

(b) if so, the extent of increase; if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether, keeping in view the approvals/special mentions made by States and MPs of all parties on value-based payment of royalty amendments are being carried out; and

(d) by when the above announcement would be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The Government has notified revised rates of royalty in respect of minerals (other than minor minerals, coal and lignite, sand for stowing and uranium) in the Official Gazette *vide* GSR 574 (E) dated 13th August, 2009. The royalty rates have been increased for several minerals and at present *ad-valorem* rates range between 1.4% of sale price to 20% of sale price. The tonnage rate range between Rs. 20 per tonne to Rs. 880 per tonne. As far as coal and lignite is concerned, the rates were revised in August, 2007 itself.

(c) The revision of royalty rates was undertaken on the basis of recommendations of a Study Group constituted in the Ministry, which also included representatives from State Government concerned, Central Government Ministries/Departments and Industry Association.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Increased in prices of coal

283. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI :

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of coal have been increased recently;

(b) if so, the extent to which coal prices have been increased and the additional amount of profit to be earned annually by Coal India Ltd. as a result thereof;

(c) whether Government has decided to invest this additional amount of profit in coal production sector so as to increase the production; and

(d) if so, the likely increase in coal production as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Run of Mine (ROM) coal prices in all coal companies of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) other than Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL) & Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) have been increased *w.e.f.* 16th October, 2009 by 10% for all grades of coal over the then existing prices and the increase in respect of coal produced by ECL and BCCL is 15%, except for the portion of Raniganj coal of grades A & B from such mines of ECL which are supplied under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to specific consumers at special prices. The additional revenue expected to be generated from the price revision is about Rs. 4,629 crore per annum.

(c) and (d) The upward revision of coal price has been necessitated on account of increased wage bills arising out of execution of the National Coal Wage Agreement-VIII (NCWA-VIII) for workmen effective from 01.07.2006 and the revision of pay of executives as per the guidelines issued by the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) effective from 01.01.2007. The coal production target for the year 2009-10 from CIL sources is 437.00 MT against actual of 403.73 MT during the year 2008-09. However, this likely increase in coal production is not related to the recent revision of coal prices.

Criteria to increase coal price

284. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has raised the coal prices in the year 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the criteria fixed by Government to increase the prices of coal;

(d) whether Government proposes a complete revamp in the existing criteria and allow entry of coal sector into a free trade zone; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) and (b) Coal pricing has been decontrolled since 01.01.2000. The Coal companies themselves fix the coal price. Run of Mine (ROM) coal prices for all coal companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) other than North Eastern Coalfields (NEC) were increased in 2007 by 10% for all grades of coking coal and non-coking coal over the then existing prices and in case of NEC the increase was 15%.

(c) The coal companies raise the coal price based on input costs, inflation index, market trends etc. and notify the same periodically.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (d) above.

Funds for developments of captive coal mines

285. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the funds provided to the Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited, by the Planning Commission to take care of the development of captive coal mines for new power projects in power sector, specially in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the funds so provided are adequate, if not the steps being taken to augment the resources for development of captive coal mines for supporting the power projects; and

(c) what is Governmentus thinking for mobilization of adequate resources required under the new Coal Policy, with the details of cost and location of the projects in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) Planning Commission has not provided any funds to Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) to take care of the development of captive coal mines for new power project in any state including Maharashtra.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The approved plan outlay for CIL for the XI Five Year Plan for supporting activities from internal resources for their production plans is Rs. 17390 crore. This outlay of CIL includes an amount of Rs. 1168.52 crore for the mines in the state of Maharashtra under the command area of Western Coalfields Limited (WCL), a subsidiary of CIL.

Revision of coal price

286. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been substantial increase in the cost of inputs in the coal sector since the last price revision resulting in an erosion of CILus profitability;

(b) whether, after the deregulation of coal prices a decade back, coal prices have declined by 1.1 per cent per annum in real terms accounting for inflation;

(c) whether increased wage bills, involving an additional outgo of about Rs. 4,000 crore a year, warrant an upward revision of coal prices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Sir, not since the last price revision in October, 2009.

(b) After complete deregulation of coal price in January, 2000, coal prices have declined in real terms. During the 9-Year period of deregulation, general revision in coal price has taken place on 3 earlier occasions viz. 01.02.2001 (10%), 16.06.2004 (15%) and 12.12.2007 (10%). In other words, the current coal prices are about 51% higher than the coal prices prevailing in January, 2000, compared to 55% increase in the wholesale price index during the same period.

(c) Coal prices have been revised as recently as in October 2009 only.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to part (c) above.

Reforms in coal sector

287. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Expert Committee headed by Shri T.L. Shanker to suggest reforms in coal sector has submitted its report to Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Expert Committee constituted by Ministry of Coal on Road Map for Coal Sector Reforms under the Chairmanship of Shri T.L. Shanker submitted Part-I of the Report in December, 2005 and Part - II in September, 2007.

The MAJOR recommendations made in the report are as under :

1. Augmenting domestic coal production to bridge the gap between demand and supply with emphasis on captive coal mining.
2. As coal shall remain India's primary source of commercial energy supply, a time-bound plan to cover the entire country by regional mapping in 15 years should be prepared by Geological Survey of India, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDIL) and Ministry of Coal (MOC).
3. Coal India Limited (CIL) may be granted the status of Navratna company and the subsidiaries of CIL may be granted the status of Mini Ratna companies in which case only those proposals of such a subsidiary would need government approval wherein the capital expenditure exceeds Rs. 500 crore.

4. The issue of major restructuring of CIL should be considered during the 12th Plan period.
5. The environmental issue in respect of coal projects should be taken up on priority consideration by the Government.
6. Planned imports of coal need to be encouraged.
7. Increasing proportion of all domestic coal that is not earmarked for Power Sector be brought into the E-auction market over the next 2 to 3 years.
8. The current system of linkages feeding the power sector may be replaced with formal long term Fuel Supply and Transport Agreements that include the Railways.
9. All possible legal measures should be evolved to cancel the licenses issued earlier if the allottee has not taken adequate steps to bring the allotted mines to production or in setting up the end use units.
10. Coal price would need to be regulated in light of the market realities. The regulation of coal price has to be differentiating the pricing of coal for power generation since it consumes 80% of the domestic production and the quality of coal it consumes is not easily saleable to the steel and cement sectors.
11. Promotion of underground mining.
12. Improve production and productivity of men & machinery with focus on technology up gradation.
13. There is need to have permanent cell for technology evaluation and monitoring and improving the systematic operating procedures for modern new equipment procurement (in CIL).
14. Switch over to Gross Calorific Value (GCV) based pricing and grading of coal.
15. Promote coal washing.
16. Promotion of cutting edge technologies like Underground Coal Gasification (UCG), Coal Bed Methane (CBM), Coal Mine Methane (CMM), Coal to Liquid (CTL) etc.
17. Although India is not under any obligation under Kyoto Protocol to reduce emissions, it is recommended that India should assume their role of a responsible user of coal taking every effort to reduce the emission level of coal as well as its consumption.
18. Outsourcing should be differentiated from contract labour employment. It is not a method to extract more work and pay less to unskilled and semi skilled labour. In fact, it becomes relevant and inevitable in tasks, which call for specialized skills.
19. Setting up of a Coal Governance & Regulation authority (CGRA) to co-ordinate and attend to all issues relevant for development of coal resources, regulation of coal price (wherever necessary), and nurturing level playing field between the entrenched large public sector coal companies and the emerging small coal companies in the State public sector and the captive mining sector.

20. Ensure proper mine closure and restoration of mined out areas. The Coal Regulatory Authority should be given the responsibility to monitor the restoration work. A fee of Rs. 10 per tonne of coal mined as Mine-restoration levy should be collected annually and release as grants on for such work.
21. Coal R & D fund should be created whereby half of one percent of the turnover of all coal companies in the public and private sectors is deposited. CGRA could manage the funds.

Tie up with global mining firms

288. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the state run Coal India Ltd. is looking to tie up with the global mining firms to jointly mines coal abroad;
- (b) whether the country's largest coal firm is looking to secure assets in four countries, viz. Indonesia, Australia, South Africa and the US;
- (c) if so, whether any agreement has been reached with these countries in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) by when a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) No agreement has so far been reached with any of these countries.
- (d) and (e) Does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

Supply of Coal for Electricity Generation

289. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) the quantum of coal supplied to the State owned electricity generating companies at controlled price and decontrolled price; and
- (b) whether the coal supplied for the generation of electricity is sufficient to fulfill their requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) Since coal is deregulated, the Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), the coal Public Sector Undertakings, are exercising the authority of fixing the prices of its products *i.e.* different grades of coal. The coal supplies to State owned electricity generating companies are made as per prices notified by CIL and SCCL.

(b) As per the assessment of Central Electricity Authority, during 2009-10, the gap between indigenous availability of coal and estimated requirement of power utilities would be about 41 million tonnes. Accordingly, Ministry of Power has fixed a target of 28.70 million tonnes, which is considered equivalent to 41 MT of indigenous coal, to be imported by power utilities during 2009-10.

Cost of imported coal

†290. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI :

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) the annual demand of coal for power generating plants of Rajasthan;
- (b) the details of the quantum of coal supplied to them and the sources thereof;
- (c) whether inspite of continuous demand by the State Government the required quantity is not supplied and around 8 lakh tonnes of coal is to be imported;
- (d) the quantum of coal to be provided by Coal India Limited for which it has signed a MoU with State Power Generation Corporation;
- (e) the comparative prices of imported coal and coal provided by Coal India Limited; and
- (f) whether due to the large quantity of ash content in Indian coal, in addition to increased consumption it creates hurdles in power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) and (b) As per the assessment of Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the annual demand of coal for the power generating plants of Rajasthan, during 2009-10, has been estimated as under :-

Sl.No.	Name of Power Station	Capacity in Mega Watt	Estimated Coal demand made by CEA (figures in lakh tonnes)
1.	Kota	1045	66.00
2.	Suratgarh	1250	72.00

In addition to the above, CEA has assessed that the annual normative coal requirement for Suratgarh (Unit-6), Kota (Unit-7) and Chabra (Unit-1) which were commissioned in August and October, 2009 would be 1.38 million tonnes, 1.10 million tonnes and 1.38 million tonnes respectively.

During 2008-09, the supplies to power generating stations of Rajasthan from Coal India Limited (CIL) sources was 13.810 million tonnes. During April-October, 2009 (Provisional), the coal supplies to these power stations was about 7.123 million tonnes.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) In order to bridge the gap between estimated demand of power utilities located all over the country and indigenous availability, Ministry of Power has fixed import targets for various power utilities and Rajasthan Rajya Vikas Urja Nigam Limited (RRVUNL) was advised to import 8 lakh tonnes. As per the allocations proposed by CEA for 2009-10 for the power generating stations of Rajasthan, Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) have been concluded by South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)/Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL) for supply of 12.60 million tonnes of coal during 2009-10 with these power stations. During the period April-October, 2009, the details of Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) and supply from CIL sources to the power generating stations of Rajasthan are given below :-

(Figures in million tonnes)

Coal company	Prorata Contractual Commitment	Actual coal Supply (Provisional)	% Materialisation
South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)	4.95	5.30	107%
Northren Coalfields Limited (NCL)	2.02	1.82	91%
TOTAL :	6.97	7.12	102%

(e) The average basic sale price of raw coal produced by Coal India Limited is about Rs. 914 per tonne. CIL has not imported coal so far and therefore, it may not be possible to provide the comparative price of coal imported by CIL.

(f) Quality of coal produced by CIL is largely of lower grades because of the reasons that coal deposit in India is having inherently high ash content due to Drift origin. Accordingly, most of the Power Houses in India are designed for use of indigenous high ash coal.

Coal distribution policy

291. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA :

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has sought for a special dispensation under the New Coal Distribution Policy for allowing sale of coal from the abandoned mines;

(b) if so, the details of the abandoned coal mines identified for operationalisation;

(c) whether the Coal India Limited proposes to have joint ventures with overseas companies to operationalise the abandoned coal mines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) and (b) Coal India Limited (CIL) has proposed to re-open, salvage and operate 18 identified abandoned underground mines. The details of the identified mines are given below :

Sl.No.	Name of the company	Number of mines identified
1.	Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)	6
2.	Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)	8
3.	Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)	4
Total :		18

In order to make the proposal encouraging for the prospective bidders, Coal India Limited (CIL) has sought certain permission/clarifications from Ministry of Coal, Government of India concerning sale of coal to such joint ventures partners.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) For selection of joint venture partner(s) having technical expertise and financial capabilities, global Expression of Interest was invited. Twelve responses were received out of which Ten have been short listed who are eligible to bid for the tender. A detailed model Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) has been developed and finalized after pre-NIT meeting held with the short listed parties.

Illegal mining of coal

292. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that unchecked illegal mining of coal has damaged Ranchi-Patna National Highway NH-33 and poisonous smoke started oozing out in August 2009, endangering lives and property besides environment hazards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against the culprits; and

(d) whether the National Highway has been made roadworthy and environment free from poisonous gases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) and (b) As reported by Coal India Ltd. (CIL), illegal mining by miscreants was noticed and FIRs were lodged. Illegal entries were made in Seam XII by the miscreants which was virgin below NH-33. They extracted coal below NH-33 and made it hollow. Thus, a part of NH-33 between Lakrigate and Lohagate (near "Mandu-8Km" milestone, while approaching from Ramgarh to Hazaribagh) was made unsafe by rampant theft of *in-situ* coal by illegal miners. The areas belonged to National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) and adjoining forest land belonged to Jharkhand Govt. On 26.06.2009 fire was detected in Seam XII, which was propagated from the surface, possibly due to spontaneous heating. On 09.08.2009, a part of NH-33 pot-holed. Active blazing fire was found on the surface and dense noxious smoke was coming out of it.

(c) Since law and order is a State subject, primarily it is the responsibility of State/District administration to take necessary deterrent action to stop/curb illegal mining. However, Government has been advising the concerned State Governments from time to time to take stringent action against the culprits as per provisions and legal aspects available in the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957. Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries are also associated closely with the concerned State and District Authorities to deal with this menace.

(d) The fire was dealt with initially by pouring water from surface and smothering of surface cracks and voids. Later on, water mixed with DAP, sodium silicate, liquid nitrogen mixed with foaming agent was poured through strategically drilled 25 Nos. of bore holes. During the operation, water tanker and fire tenders were deployed to quench the fire. Dozer was deployed to fill the voids and smother the cracks. Drills were deployed for drilling boreholes and pay loaders were deployed for mucking and filling. Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) extended all necessary help.

Though the intensity of fire, temperature and smoke has reduced considerably due to all out efforts undertaken by CCL, the total elimination of fire can be achieved only by digging out the affected area. Diversion of the affected part of the road is being undertaken by the State Authority and NHAI.

Shortage of coal in energy sector

†293.SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) the projected shortage of coal in the energy sector during the next five years;
- (b) the quantity of coal targeted to be produced from indigenous coal mines and the quantity required to be imported to meet the shortfall;
- (c) the names of the countries approached for supply of coal; and
- (d) the other possibilities being explored in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) As per Mid-Term Appraisal undertaken by the Planning Commission the overall shortage of coal by the year 2011-12 may be of the order of 81.03 Mts. The overall gap between demand and supply at the end of 2016-17 as projected by Working Group on Coal and Lignite for formulation of 11th Five Year Plan may be revised upward to 86.50 Mts.

(b) As per Annual Plan 2009-10 of Ministry of Coal, Mid Term Appraisal by Planning Commission & Working Group Report, the total coal availability from CIL sources and projected import for the year 2009-10, 2011-12 & 2016-17 are given below:

Item/Year	2009-10 (As per Annual Plan 2009-10)	2011-12 (As per MTA)	2016-17 (As per Working Group)
Total coal availability from CIL Sources	435.00	486.50	647.50
Total import (Coking + non-coking)	70.00	81.03	86.50

(c) and (d) The following steps have been initiated to augment the supply of coal :-

- (1) CIL intends to acquire coal resources and develop coal projects in the first phase in Mozambique, Australia, Indonesia, South Africa and USA. The coal produced from these properties shall be imported to India to meet the coal demand.
- (2) MoC has also allotted 208 coal blocks to private/public entrepreneur for development and operation of mining for production of coal.

Training to officials to check corporate frauds

294. SHRI P. R. RAJAN : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is planning to impart training to Government officials, particularly in his Ministry and the Comptroller and Auditors Generalus office, in the areas of financial risks, corporate governance and internal audit;

(b) whether Government is taking any measures to avoid incidents like the Satyam scam, which was a result of presenting wrong account statements by corporates; and

(c) whether Government has approached US-based Institute of Internal Auditors for imparting such training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : (a) The Ministry has established Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA) to act as the capacity building support for the officers/officials of the Ministry on issues relating to effective corporate functioning and regulation. The Institute can also design and deliver training programmes on such areas relating to corporate laws and regulations on specific requests from concerned Ministry/Department/Organisation. The office of the Comptroller and Auditors General conduct audit only of Government companies/organizations.

(b) An elaborate regulatory framework is in place to deal with such incidents. This framework provides for statutory disclosures about the affairs of companies intended to inform the stakeholder the truth about the state of affairs of companies. To facilitate making of such disclosures by

companies, and for stakeholders and regulatory agencies to easily access and view them, Government has set up an electronic registry with round the clock access through internet. The Government has powers of inspection of the books of accounts of companies and also to investigate their affairs, if need be, under the Companies Act, 1956. The Government has set up Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO), which is a multi-disciplinary body, to investigate multi-dimensional frauds of complex nature. The Companies Act also provides for appointment of independent, statutory auditors to audit the accounts and report to the shareholders. Such audited accounts are also displayed on the electronic registry for general viewing. While the reporting requirements are regulated under the Companies Act, 1956, the conduct of auditors is regulated under the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949. In addition, for listed companies, compliance with these statutory requirement to be certified by a company secretary in practice, who in turn is regulated under the Company Secretaries Act, 1980. Government has amended the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 and the Company Secretaries Act, 1980 in 2006 to provide for a more effective disciplinary mechanism to deal with cases of misconduct by Chartered Accountants, Company SECRETARIES respectively. In 2006, the Government has notified Accounting Standards to enable accounts of companies to be drawn up and disclosed on the basis of fair, transparent and internationally accepted principles. The Government has also introduced Companies Bill, 2009 in Lok Sabha on 3rd August, 2009 which seeks to make more stringent provisions in case of frauds by companies, their directors and auditors etc.

(c) No, Sir.

Vepa KAMESAM COMMITTEE REPORT

295. SHRI R.C. SINGH : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Vepa Kamesam Committee constituted by Government to examine various issues relating to Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) has submitted its Report;

(b) if so, the details of the major recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether Government has considered those recommendations; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Committee has made various recommendations, which *inter-alia* include :

(i) to provide a comprehensive, inclusive definition, defining the offence of fraud with regard to the affairs of a company;

(ii) to provide an appropriate investigative, enforcement and penalty structure to address situations resulting from corporate fraud;

(iii) to streamline the powers of the inspectors appointed under the Companies Act for being more effective in dealing with frauds in relation to affairs of companies;

(iv) strengthening the investigative powers of SFIO and to accord statutory recognition to the SFIO in the Companies Act itself;

(v) the Companies Act may be suitably amended so as to provide for establishing of special courts, vested with requisite civil and criminal jurisdiction, to deal with company matters including cases involving fraud.

(c) and (d) The Ministry is examining the recommendations made in the report.

Progress of investigation in satyam scam

†296. SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

SHRI BALWANT ALIAS BAL APTE :

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Satyam scam has foreign links;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the progress in investigation of Satyam scam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : (a) to (c) Satyam scam is under investigation by various agencies including CBI and Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO). The investigation is under progress. The CBI has filed a chargesheet in the court on 07.04.09 under various Sections of IPC and with the permission of the court, is further carrying out the investigation.

Regulation of Salaries of CEOs

297. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is of the view that certain CEOs are being paid indecent salaries;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to control the remuneration of CEOs by making some amendments to the Companies Act;

(c) whether it is a fact that some guidelines have already been issued by his Ministry for executive pay and compensation to the Directors of a company; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to ensure that these guidelines are followed by the companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : (a) Companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 are free to decide about managerial remuneration within the ceiling given under the Act. Only such cases are to be referred to

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the Central Government for approval which are not within the prescribed ceilings. No analysis is done by the Government in regard to the cases which are not referred to the Central Government for approval.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) No guidelines have been issued in this regard.
- (d) Does not arise.

Investigation into Satyam Fraud

298. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the present status of investigations being conducted by the CBI into the affairs of Satyam Computers;
- (b) the number of persons, other than the employees of the company, arrested so far for their involvement in the scam; and
- (c) by when the investigations are likely to be completed and chargesheets are to be filed against the accused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : (a) CBI, after registering a case on 20.02.09, has filed the chargesheet on 07.04.2009 under Section 120-b r/w 420, 419, 467, 468, 471, 477-A & 201 IPC against nine accused persons which include Shri B. Ramalinga Raju, the then Chairman of Satyam, Shri B. Rama Raju, the then Managing Director of Satyam and Shri Vadlamani Srinivasu, the then Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Satyam. The court has taken organization of the chargesheet and the matter is at the pre-charge stage. CBI is also presently conducting further investigation in the matter after taking necessary permission from the court.

- (b) Two persons, other than the employees of the company, Satyam Computers Services Limited (SCSL), namely Shri S. Gopalkrishnan and Sri Talluri Srinivas, both statutory auditors of M/s SCSL from M/s. Price Waterhouse, Bangalore have been arrested.
- (c) Further investigation by the CBI is in progress.

Regulation of Financial Fraudsters

299. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government is aware that a lot of consumers were cheated in money-chain programmes like the Gold-Quest;
- (b) whether Government is taking any measures to regulate such mushrooming financial fraudsters; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : (a) to (c) A complaint regarding cheating by Quest International Group through money chain programme, has been received and is under examination.

Agency for IPO Monitoring

300. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed agency called Market Research and Analyses Unit under the Serious Frauds Investigation Office (SFI) would gather data inputs on initial public offering from banks and deposit holders on the condition of anonymity;

(b) whether the data so collected from scrutiny of the Initial Public Offer (IPO) document will be tallied with the Ministries computerised data repository;

(c) whether Government has failed to trace 238 companies which raised capital through initial public offerings between 1992-2005; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This exercise will be done by the investigative agency wherever required.

(c) and (d) There were 238 companies which raised capital through IPOs between 1992 to 2005, identified as vanishing companies. With the efforts of the Government, 117 companies were traced back and prosecutions under various provisions of the Companies Act have been filed against the remaining 121 companies. In addition to this, FIRs have also been lodged under Indian Penal Code (IPC) against promoters/directors of these 121 companies who authorized the issue of prospectus.

The COMPANIES BILL, 2009

301. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) by when the Companies Bill, 2009 is likely to come into force; and

(b) the steps Government has taken/proposed to take to prevent corporate misdoings, as in the case of the satyam fraud?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : (a) The Government has introduced the Companies Bill, 2009 in the Lok Sabha on 3rd August, 2009. The Bill has been referred the Standing Committee on Finance for examination. It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint after it is passed by the Parliament and receives the assent of the President of India.

(b) The Bill provides for more stringent provisions in case of fraudulent activities by companies, their directors, auditors etc., and seeks to regulate related party transactions, prohibits insider trading, forward dealings in securities and special loans to directors.

Pending PROJECTS for NER

†302.SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that most of Centrally approved projects for the North Eastern Region states are pending;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of the projects approved and pending;
- (c) the reasons for their pendency; and
- (d) the steps Government is going to take to implement these projects?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) :
 (a) and (b) The Ministry of DONEAR sanction the developmental projects in North Eastern Region under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) and also through North Eastern Council (NEC). The completion of some of these projects is delayed beyond target date of completion. A list of approved projects under NLCPR where completion delayed is given in the STATEMENT (See below). The information regarding NEC projects where completion delayed is being collected from NEC Secretariat, Shillong and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The main reason for their delay, *inter-alia*, includes the restricted working season due to heavy and prolonged rainy season in the North Eastern Region and limitation of technical & professional expertise.

(d) In order to expedite implementation of the delayed projects the review meetings with the State Government officers are arranged periodically. Training courses were organised for the officers of the North Eastern States in project management and implementation. Further, the earlier Guidelines of NLCPR were studied and amended in the interest of expeditious implementation of projects.

Statement

Projects Approved under NLCPR where completion is delayed

Sl.No.	Name of the Project
1	2
1.	Rama Krishna Mission School at Along.
2.	Infrastructural development of 275 community schools running pre-primary classes in village.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2
3.	Construction of 200 seated Girls Hostel at J.N. College, Pasighat
4.	Reconstruction of Govt. Higher Secondary School at Anini
5.	Construction of 150 Border Hostel at Higher Secondary School, Kolariang
6.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan 2006-07
7.	Vivekananda Kendra Vidyalaya at Kitpi in Tawang District
8.	Infrastructure strengthening of Secondary Health care facilities in Arunachal Pradesh (General Hospital Naharlagun)
9.	New OPD Block of R.K. Mission Hospital
10.	Upgradation of medical equipments at R.K. Mission Hospital, Itanagar
11.	Construction of State Legislative Assembly Building at Arunachal
12.	Ropeway from Tawang Monestary to Ani Gompa (Tawang District)
13.	Kathalguri Deomali Transmission line
14.	Ziro-Doparijo-Along TRANSMISSION Line
15.	Sub-transmission and Distribution - 2x1 MVA Substation at Sangram
16.	Sub-transmission and Distribution - 2u5 KVA Substation at Bomdila
17.	Construction of 11/KV Transmission lines from Hawaii to Kibithu
18.	C/o 33 KV Express line from Tawang to Lumla with 33/11 KV 2x1.6 MVA sub station at Lumla
19.	132 KV S/C Transmission line from Along to Pasighat
20.	Improvement/Construction of Road from Sagalee to Sakiang (50 Km)
21.	Construction of Steel Suspension Bridge over Subansiri river near Siyum (Span 174.00 Mtr)
22.	Improvement of Palizi - Thrizino Road (17.00 Km)
23.	Construction of road from Pakke to Wai (18.00 Km)
24.	Construction of Motorable Suspension Bridge over river Siang at the site of Gandhi Bridge
25.	Improvement/Upgradation of Menga-Giba Road (8 Km)
26.	Improvement of Porter Track from Tungri to Mago (70 Km)
27.	Construction of Steel Suspension Bridge over Siang River and approach roads at Kodak near Tuting
28.	Construction of road from Dipulamgu bridge point to Pipu (14 Km)
29.	Construction of road from Bameng to Lada (40 Km)
30.	Construction of Motorable Suspension Bridge over River Lohit to connect Manchal Administrative Circle (Span 156.55 m)

1	2
31.	Construction of link road from Lhou Nallah to Mukto Circle HQ. via Mirba Gomkelling and Serjong (15 Km) in Tawang District
32.	Improvement of Doimukh Toru Road 40 Km. (from NH-52A) Nirjuli to Sagalee
33.	Construction of road from Jengging to Ramsing in Upper Siang District (35 Km)
34.	C/o road from Nafra to Nakhu and Nachiban in West Kameng District (11 Km)
35.	Construction of Road from NH 52 uAu to Pappu Hill Settlement (2 Km)
36.	Water Supply SCHEMES at Along
37.	Water Supply SCHEMES at Pasighat
38.	Water Supply SCHEMES at Roing
39.	Doparijo Water Supply Scheme
40.	Naharlagun Water Supply Scheme
41.	Water SUPPLY PROJECT at Bomdila Township
42.	Providing Water Supply at Lumla Township" in Tawang District
43.	Providing/Augmentation of Water Supply facilities to all the administrative HQs. and its villages under 14-Doimukh Assembly Constituency
44.	Guwahati University Campus. Kokrajhar
45.	Assam University Silchar (including Diphu Campus) - CS
46.	I.I.T. Guwahati-CS
47.	Infrastructure Development of North Eastern Judicial Officers Training Institute, Guwahati (Assam)
48.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for Assam (2006-07)
49.	Modernisation & Augmentation of Infrastructure Development of Assam Textile Institute at Guwahati
50.	Construction of Academic - cum - Administrative building of K.K Handique Government Sanskrit College
51.	Development of infrastructure facilities of Kahrupetia college, i.e construction of class rooms, computer laboratory with Ac, hostel for tennis, electricity facilities, water supply and sanitary installation in DARRANG distt.
52.	Champamati Irrigation Project
53.	Sukla Irrigation Project
54.	89 NOS. of MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES
55.	Construction of Dakhindol Lift Irrigation Scheme at Sonitpur and Joisidhi, Assam
56.	Belsiri Lift Irrigation Scheme

1	2
57.	Assam Medical College (HOPE)
58.	Conversion of 100 bedded Civil Hospital to 200 Bedded Hospital with construction of Staff Quarters and improvement & renovation of existing buildings at Haflong
59.	Renovation/Re-construction of RNB Civil Hospital at Kokrajhar
60.	Construction of 100 bedded hospital at Kajalgaon in BTC area
61.	1250 Capacity Auditorium at Guwahati
62.	Construction of Bodofa Cultural Complex at Kokrajhar
63.	Construction of North East Gate Way Bus Terminus at Srinwgai Gossaigaon
64.	Cashew processing Plant at Mankachar in Dhubri District in Assam
65.	ST&D - Construction of 1x2.5 MVA, 33 kV S/S at Gogamukh
66.	ST&D - Construction of 22 km long 33 kV line from Bordubi to Tengakhat with construction of 1x2.5 MVA transformer
67.	Installation of Street Lights from Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport upto Jalukbari near Guwahati University for National Games 2005
68.	Powerline to Balipara Industrial Growth Centre, Sonitpur
69.	ST&D - Construction of 38 km, 33 kV line from Balipara to Dhalukpung
70.	Installation of 2x31.5 MVA 132/33 KV transformers at Sarusajai Sub Station
71.	Construction of 220/132 Kv, 1x50 MVA, 132/33 Kv and 1x16 MVA Agia S/S
72.	Augmentation of Transformer Capacity of 132/33 KV Panchgram Sub Station from 2x16 MVA to 2x25 MVA in Cachar Districtu
73.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 1/1, 3/1 and 5/1 on Bahirjonai Berachapari Road in Dhemaji District (Assam) with approaches
74.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 1/1,4/1 and 5/1 on Sripani Jengrai Road in Dhemaji District (Assam) with approaches
75.	Barpeta Basbari Road, Barpeta
76.	Ambagaon - Barigaon Road
77.	Barangajuli-Khairabari road
78.	Charuali - Nagarijuli Road
79.	Udalguri-Tamulpur Road, Darrang.
80.	Causeway Over Kushi, Darrang
81.	Chamuapara - Purandia Road
82.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 2/2 - Haripur Sansarghat Road in Nalbari District

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83.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 20/1 -Nalbari Palla Road in Nalbari District
84.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 42/5 & 74/1 on DLHS Road in Karbi Anglong District
85.	Jagun-Kharsang Road (11 KM)
86.	Rcc Bridge on Additional Approach to Airport road(2nos)
87.	RCC Bridge 4/1 on Hatigaon -Betapara
88.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 1/2 and 3/1 on Sarupeta Bhuyapara in Barpeta District
89.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 4/2, 9/2, 10/2 and 17/1 on Met Na-Ali Jorhat Titabor in Jorhat District
90.	Construction of RCC BRIDGE No.1/2 on Manja to Hidim Teron Road in Karbi Anglong District
91.	Construction of RCC BRIDGE No.12/1 and 12/2 on Bangaon Jagara Road in Nalbari District
92.	Construction of RCC BRIDGE No.12/3 on Balkulia Rajapathar Road in Karbi Anglong District
93.	Construction of RCC BRIDGE No.13/1, 14/1, 15/1, 20/3 and 22/1 on Silchar Kumbhirgram Road in Cachar District
94.	Construction of RCC BRIDGE No.24/1 on Barpathar-Bokajan Deithor-Chowkihola (BBDC) Road in Karbi Anglong District
95.	Construction of RCC bridge No.26/3 on Samar Ali Das Road in Karbi Anglong District in Assam
96.	Construction of RCC BRIDGE No.3/1, 3/2, 6/3, 6/4, 6/6, 10/5, 12/1 13/1, 21/2 and 23/2 on Border Roads (Gar Ali) in Jorhat District
97.	Construction of RCC BRIDGE No.35/2 and 53/2 on Moran Naharkatia Road in Dibrugarh District
98.	Construction of RCC Bridge No.4/3, 10/2 and 14/1 on Pengeri Philobari Road in Tinsukia District with approaches
99.	Construction of RCC BRIDGE No.40/2 on CPDMDK Road in Karbi Anglong District
100.	Construction of RCC Bridge No.6/1 on Udalguri Barbengera Road in Darrang District with approaches
101.	Construction of RCC BRIDGE No.8/2, 20/1, 21/1, 23/3, 29/2, 32/1, 36/1 and 40/1 on Mangaldoi Bhutiachang Road in Darrang District
102.	Construction of RCC Bridge No.27/2, 28/1,29/1,30/2,32/2,35/1 and 45/1 including approaches on Dhubri-Kachugaon Road in Kokrajhar
103.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 1/1 and 4/1 with approaches on Nilbagan-Hojai Road in Nagaon District (Assam)

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104.	Construction of RCC Bridge No.3/1 including approaches on Pukia Silapathar Road in Dhemaji District
105.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 4/1 and 15/1 including approaches on Nagaon- Bhuragaon Road in Nagaon District
106.	Construction of RCC Bridge No.38/1,43/1,43/3 and 44/2 including approaches and subway on Silchar - Hailakandi Road in Hailakandi District
107.	Improvement of Kaurbaha-Nagrijiuli Road by metalling and black-topping including conversion of SPT Bridges into RCC Minor Bridges under special package for BTCAD
108.	Metalling and Black-topping of Narabari Dawkibari Road (Narabari to Florican Garden <i>via</i> Malgaon)
109.	Improvement of Bhowraguri Kachugaon Road in Kokrajhar
110.	Improvement and upgradation of Kashikotra to Basugaon Road
111.	Improvement of Sundari Bidyapur <i>via</i> Kakragaon Road
112.	Metalling and backtopping of Gossaigaon to Saraibil Road including improvement of existing hard crust and conversion of STP bridge to Rcc bridges
113.	Widening and Strengthening of Fakiragram-Serfanguri Road including conversion of STP bridge to RCC bridges
114.	Improvement of North Kajolgaon Bengtol Sonitpur road, Chirang
115.	Construction of Road from NH-31 at Barama to Masalpur, Baska
116.	Improvement of Jalah Rupahi Saudarbhitha Gobardhana road, Baska
117.	Construction of RCC Bridge No.2/2 and 4/2 including approaches on Gurnagar Tikrikilla Road in Goalpara District
118.	Goreswar to Khoirabari Road
119.	Bhergaon-Chouni-Khagrabari-Dimakuchi Road
120.	Lailongpara-Kopati Road (Via Boro Bazar)
121.	Khowrang Mahanpur Road
122.	Chapaguri-Khagrabari Road
123.	Tulsijhyora-Kailamaila Road <i>via</i> Amguri
124.	Bijni-Panbari Road
125.	Gossaigaon to Kazigaon <i>via</i> Bhukka, Tipkai Road
126.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 2/1 on Kokrajhar Monakocha Road over River Gaurang in Kokrajhar District with approaches
127.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 9/2 on Borbhogja Mikirbhata Road in Morigaon District with approaches

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128.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 17/4,19/4, 20/2 and 26/1 on Mt. Sepon Sunpura Road in Sivasagar District (Assam) with approaches
129.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 4/1,6/1 and 14/1 on North Lakhimpur Kamalabari Road
130.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 2/3, 5/1, 9/1, 11/1, 15/3, 16/1, 18/1 and 19/4 on Itakhola Pavoi Road in Sonitpur District (Assam) with approaches
131.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 1/1, 4/1, 8/1 and 9/2 on Fakiragram Sapatgram Road in Dhubri District with approaches
132.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 6/1 on Chariali Pavoi Road in Sonitpur District with approaches, protection work and sub-way
133.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 16/1, 19/1 and 19/3 on Bagals Road in Nalbari District with approaches
134.	Improvement of Tihu Doomni Road leading to Indo-Bhutan foot hills from 7th to 25 km in Baska district
135.	Improvement of Khoirabari MPK road (Andherighat) to Harisinga via Bhergaon, Tangla and Purandia 42.25 km length with conversion of 11 SPT bridges to RCC
136.	Construction of Kashikotra Bamungaon Bengtol Road
137.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 1/1, 3/1, 3/2 and 4/1 on Bhairabpur to Kulibazar Road in Dhemaji District (Assam) with approaches
138.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 6/1, 7/1, 8/1, 8/2, 9/1, 11/1 and 11/2 on Sepon Suffry Road in Sivasagar District (Assam) with approaches
139.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 10/1 and approaches on Khowang Bhamun Road in Dibrugarh District of Assam
140.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 5/1 on Burhagohain Tinthengia Road in Dibrugarh District of Assam
141.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 2/1 on Bamunbari to Jariguri Road in Dibrugarh District of Assam with approaches
142.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 5/1 on Sonakhira Bubright Road in Karimganj District (Assam) with approaches and protection work
143.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 11/1 on Teok Boloma Nakachari Road in Jorhat District (Assam) with approaches
144.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 24/2 and 32/2 on Mt. Golaghat Merapani Road in Golaghat District (Assam) with approaches and protection work
145.	Construction of approach road leading to Industrial Growth Centre at Balipara in Sonitpur District (Assam)
146.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 10/1 on Gogamukh Ghilamara Road in Dhemaji District (Assam) with approaches

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147.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 5/1 on river Bharalkunda, 7/1 on Sister-par Beel, 8/1 on Dulani Beel, 9/9 on Distributary of river Champamati and 11/1 on Hill Canal including approaches on Jogighopa Chapar Road in Bongaigaon District in Assam.
148.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 2/3 on river Bhulla, 3/2 on river Lakhi and 7/2 on river Lakhimorasuti on Bengbari Ambagaon Road in Udalguri District, Assam
149.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 2/4, 6/1 and 8/1 on river Kaldia including approaches on Dr. Jina Ram Das Road in Barpeta District
150.	Improvement of Nagaon Morikolong Nanoi DAKHINPATH Road under Nagaon district
151.	Project for Road Network of Jorhat Master Plan Area in Jorhat District
152.	Improvement of Barpeta Bashibari Road leading to Manas Sanctuary from KM. 1st to Km. 21 st in Barpeta District in Assam
153.	Improvement of Roads and Natural Drainage System within Greater Tezpur Town
154.	Construction of RCC Br. No. 4/1 & 6/1 with approaches on J.B road in Jorhat distt.
155.	Construction of Road from Bhangarpar to Chandranathppur) via babur bazar (Length 5.5 KM)
156.	Improvement of roads in Jorhat Town
157.	Improvement of Roads in Sivasagar Town
158.	Widening and Raising of Nazirakhat Sonapur Road (Length 6.00 km)
159.	Improvement of Rampur Model Road starting from NH - 37 in Kamrup District
160.	Construction of RCC Br. No. 1/1 over River Pota on Hazuwa Nalbari Road in Baska District in Assam
161.	Construction of RCC Br. No. 1/1 over Santijan on Srimanta Sankardev Govesona Kendra Road in Nagaon Road
162.	Metalling and Black Topping of Swapanpur to Ramchandi Road of Hailakandi District
163.	Construction of 4 lane Tripura ROAD including electrical works from NH - 37 to GS Road
164.	Construction of RCC bridge at 7th Km of Kathal Road over river Ghagra including approaches and protection work in Cachar District.
165.	Apex Stadium at Kokrajhar, BAC
166.	Mini Stadium at Chapaguri, Bongaigaon
167.	Diphu Sports Complex at Diphu Karbi Anglong District

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168.	Construction of Indoor STADIUM at Silchar
169.	Development of Jorhat STADIUM at JORHAT
170.	Drinking Water SUPPLY, Gossigaon
171.	Greater Silchar Town Water Supply Scheme
172.	Haflong Water Supply Scheme
173.	Stabilisation of Silchar Water Supply Scheme
174.	Kokrajhar WATER SUPPLY SCHEME
175.	Golaghat Town Water Supply Scheme
176.	Sibsagar Town Water Supply Scheme
177.	Subankhata Water Supply Scheme
178.	Dhubri Town Water Supply Scheme
179.	Greater Mahur Town Water Supply Scheme in Assam
180.	Udalguri Piped Water Supply Scheme
181.	Bheragaon Piped Water Supply Scheme
182.	Uttarpar Piped Water Supply Scheme
183.	Construction of Government College of Technology
184.	University and 60 Affiliated Colleges from Manipur
185.	Strengthening of Health equipments in Govt. Hospitals
186.	Construction of Thoubal District Hospital
187.	Construction of Dharmasala Building at Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS)
188.	Construction and Equipping of 50 bedded Hospital at Tamenglong District
189.	Construction and Equipping of 50 bedded Hospital at Senapati District
190.	Construction and Equipping of 50 Bedded HOSPITAL at Ukhul District
191.	Construction and Equipping of 50 Bedded Hospital at Chandel District
192.	Construction of 32 PHCs in Hill areas in Manipur
193.	Construction of 10 PHCs in valleys
194.	Construction of 18 PHSCs in valley areas
195.	Electrification of tribal Villages
196.	ST&D - 33 KV PC line from Leimakhong to IROISEMBA.
197.	Construction of 33 kv sub-station at Tousem
198.	Construction of 33/11 kv sub-station at Noney
199.	Construction of 33/11 kv sub-station at Tamei

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200.	Construction of 33/11 kv, 2x5 MVA substation at Singhat
201.	Installation of 132/33 KV substation at Rengpang (Tamelong District)
202.	ST&D - 2x1 MVA Sub Station at Shivapurikhan
203.	ST&D- 33 KV PC line from Mongsangei to Khumanlampak via kongba
204.	Installation of Sub Station at Lakhamai
205.	Installation of Sub Station at Namare
206.	Installation of Sub Station at Thanlon
207.	Installation of Sub Station at Thinkew
208.	2nd Phase electrification of 29 tribal villages
209.	Construction of Bally Suspension Bridge (360 ft. span) over Barak River on Tamenglong - Tousem - Haflong Road
210.	Construction of Keishmathong Bridge
211.	Construction of Singjamei BRIDGE
212.	Senapati-Phaibung Road (128.90 Kms.)
213.	Construction of Bridge over Thoubal River at Leishangthem
214.	Construction of Kumbi Bridge over Khuga River at km 10.75 of Moirang-Kumbi Road
215.	Construction of Bridge at Irong ICHIN
216.	Construction of Bridge over Imphal River at Kiyamgei Mang Mapa
217.	Construction of Bridge at Babu Bazar
218.	Construction of Bridge over THOUBAL River at Haokha
219.	Construction of Bridge over Heirok river at Heirok Chingdongpok
220.	Improvement of Lamsong-Khonghampat Road
221.	Augmentation of Water Supply for Churachandpur town from Khuga dam (Khuga river source) - Zone-III
222.	Composite WATER SUPPLY for Tamenglong District Headquarter
223.	Augmentation of Water Supply at Chakpikarong
224.	Augmentation of Water Supply at Khoupum
225.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Kangpokpi
226.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Mao
227.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Maram
228.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Noney
229.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Saikul

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230.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Tadubi
231.	Waithou Pat Water Supply Scheme
232.	Augmentation of Konthoujam Water Supply Scheme (Imphal West District)
233.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Purul Sub Division HQ
234.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Tungjoy
235.	Additional requirement of R.K. Mission, Cherrapunjee for construction of School Building, Library, Laboratory & Computer Classes
236.	Construction of School Building for Sutnga Presbyterian Higher Secondary School
237.	Campus Development Project of Building Infrastructure of Thomas Jones Synod College, Jowai
238.	Infrastructural Requirements of Mawsynram Border Area College
239.	Construction of School Building of O.M. Roy Memorial School at Kynton Massar, Mawlai, Shillong
240.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan 2006-07
241.	Construction of Airport at Baljek, Tura
242.	Construction and Development of the lawmusiang Multi Purpose Market Complex, Jowai
243.	Updating facilities of Ginger Processing Plant at Byrnihat for commercial production
244.	Sub Transmission & Distribution Scheme - T&D scheme - commissioning of transformer at Khliehriat
245.	Reconstruction of Bridges and Approaches on Mawphlang - Balat Road
246.	Upgradation of Double Lane and Strengthening of Dkhiah - Sutnga - Saipung - Moulsei - Haflong Road (9th to 16th km)
247.	Construction of RCC Bridge over River Daru on Ampati-Purkashia Road (2nd km) to Ampati Village
248.	Improvement, Widening, Strengthening including Reconstruction of Bridges and Culverts of Rymbai - Iapmala - Suchen Road (1-17 Km)
249.	Improvement, Widening, Strengthening including Metalling & Blacktopping of a road from 9th Mile of NH-37 (Guwahati - Shillong road) to Killing - Pilangkata (6.00 KM)
250.	Jowai Water Supply Project
251.	Tura Phase-III Water Supply Project
252.	Mairang Water Supply Scheme
253.	Mobilisation and development of feed & foder project, MODAFER

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254.	Infrastructure Development of Mizoram University (additional)
255.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (2006-07)
256.	Construction of Secondary School Buildings in Mizoram
257.	Construction of School Buildings in Mara Autonomous District Council.
258.	200 Bedded Hospital at Lunglai
259	Construction of Out-Patient Department Block, Civil Hospital, Aizawl
260.	State Referral Hospital, Aizawl
261	Construction of Community halls in various locations in Mizoram
262.	Construction of 33KV D/C Serlui uBu Kolasib switchyard at Serlui uBu & incoming bay at 132 KV S/s at Kolasib (bawktlang)
263.	Construction of 132 kV S/C line on D/C towers from Kolasib to Aizawl (Melriat) with LILO of one circuit at Aizawl (Zuangtui) 132 kV Sub Station
264.	Construction of 33 Kv D/C transmission line (Tower type) Lawngtalai to Saiha
265.	Bridge over River Chawngte (P to C) (LAI & Chakma ADC)
266.	Chawngte-Borapansury Road within Chakma Autonomous District Council
267.	Construction of Link Roads to Bamboo Plantation - Plot No. A from W.Serzawl Saiphal/Saitlaw 18 kms
268.	Construction of Link Roads to Bamboo Plantation - Plot No. B from Dur Lui - Sairum and Dur Lui - Mualkhang
269.	Lungtian-Mamte Road <i>via</i> Vartek Kai within Lai ADC
270.	Construction of 3 Bailey Bridges in Mizoram (1427)
271.	Construction of Bamboo Plantation Link Road from Saiphal to HORTOKI (0-27.5 km)
272.	Construction of Bamboo Plantation Link Road to proposed Bamboo Plantation Areas from TUIRIAL Airfield to Bukpui (0-40)
273.	Construction of Bamboo Plantation Link road from TUIRAL AIRFIELD to Bukpui Phase - II (40 - 84)
274.	Upgradation of Parva to Simenasora Road
275.	Construction of Indoor Stadium at Aizawl and Champhai
276.	Construction of Indoor Stadium at Aizawl
277.	Aizawl Water Supply Scheme (Phase-2)
278.	Lower Sakawrdai Water Supply SCHEME
279.	Sainik School at Punglwa, Kohima
280.	Additional Facilities to Sainik School at Punglwa, Nagaland

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281.	Additional facilities (false ceiling) for SAINIK School at Punglwa
282.	Integrated Nguiki Irrigation Project
283.	Utilization of ground water resources through Shallow Tube Well
284.	State Referral Hospital, Dimapur.
285.	Upgradation of District Hospitals, Nagaland
286.	Vitalisation of State Referral Hospital, Dimapur
287.	Upgradation of Naga Hospital at Kohima
288.	Setting up of State Archive at Kohima
289.	23MW HFO, Thermal Power Plant, Dimapur
290.	Construction of new 66 kV Tizit to Mon Transmission Line
291.	Upgradation of Dimapur Khopanala Jalukie Peren Road
292.	Construction and Upgradation of road from Old Phek <i>via</i> Khuza to Satakha Road
293.	Improvement and Upgradation of road from Longkhum <i>via</i> Mangmetong - Aliba
294.	Aboi-Tohok, 14 KM
295.	Kiphire - Pungro Road (Tuensang Seminar Road)
296.	Mon-Namotola Road (Mon Seminar Road)
297.	Tang-Junction to Chenmoho Road (Mon Seminar Road)
298.	Tohok-Chenkhao-Wangti, 31 KM
299.	Dimapur to Ganeshnagar Road
300.	Khipire-Amahator-Lukhani Road (Tuensang Seminar Road)
301.	Lamong Singha to Phomehing <i>via</i> Changnyu EAC HQ. (Mon Seminar Road)
302.	Replacement of Hamilton Bridge on Diku-Chare Road
303.	Tohok-Chen HQ-ChenlaisouWangti, 49 KM
304.	Improvement of Roads in Mon District (Under PMus Package)
305.	Improvement of Roads in Tuensang District (Under PMus Package)
306.	Improvement of Roads in Wokha District (Under PMus Package)
307.	Construction of 2 lane RCC Bridge over Dhansiri river
308.	Improvement of road from Hezidesa Village to Intanki River Bridge (6.60 km) and upgradation of Road from Mounglumuk to Jalukie Zandi Village (6.30km) in Nagaland
309.	Upgradation of Road from Rusoma to Kijumetuma (36.00 Km)

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310.	Construction of Road from Phek to Chozuba (44.36 Km)
311.	Construction of Sports Hall at Mokokchung
312.	Mini Outdoor Stadium at Wangkhao College in Mon Town
313.	Water Supply SCHEME for Mon and Chui villages
314.	Augmentation of water supply at Chen EAC H.Q. Chentwatnyu village
315.	Construction of School Buildings and Rain Water Harvesting for various Schools
316.	Development of village tourism at (a) CHIRBIREY, (b) Zoom and (c) Majhigaon river Bank in Sikkim
317.	Construction of 66 KV S/C transmission line from Myong to Chungthang and transformer bay at Chungthang and feeder bay at Mayong
318.	Construction of 132 KV Transmission line to Nathula with LILO arrangement at Bulbulay
319.	Surface improvement/widening, carpeting and bridge replacement on Gyalshing-Soreng Road (up to Dentam) : (a) Pelling - Dentam Road (20 km) and (b) Replacement of BB Lal Suspension Brdg over Kalez Khola
320.	Carpeting / Surface Improvement of Dentam - Uttarey Road (10 Km) in West Sikkim
321.	Carpeting / Surface Improvement, Protective works and Drainage on Namchi-Rabongla Road (26 Kms) in South Sikkim
322.	Construction of Diversion of Ranipool-Pakyong Road in East Sikkim
323.	Replacement of 2 NOS. of existing suspension bridges on Pelling- Yuksom Road in Sikkim
324.	Upgradation of Ranka Burtuk-Gangtok Road (8 kms) in East Sikkim
325.	Construction of Goshkan Dara Bridge over Teesta at Singtam
326.	Namchi to Samdruptse Ropeway, South Sikkim
327.	Augmentation of Gyalshing Water Supply Scheme
328.	Augmentation of Water Supply for greater Rangpo in East Sikkim
329.	Water Supply Scheme from Chakmakey and Ringyang under Soreng Sub-Division
330.	Construction of Rain Water Harvesting structure at Rabdentse in West Sikkim
331.	Augmentation of Water Supply for Sang Naya Bazar in East Sikkim
332.	Bhavanus Science College, Tripura
333.	Super Speciality Block, G.B.Pant Hospital, Agartala
334.	State Level Para Medical Institute at Agartala in Tripura
335.	Dhalai District Hospital

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336.	North District Hospital in Tripura
337.	South District Hospital in Tripura
338.	Development of Gobind Ballabh Pant Hospital
339.	Tribal Development Project
340.	New Capital Complex Project at Agartala
341.	Renovation & restrengthening of 132kv single circuit line from Agartala to . Dharmanagar
342.	Transmission Scheme including Bodhjangnagar Industrial Estate
343.	Replacement of 2 existing SEMI PERMANENT TIMBER (SPT) bridges in Tripura on Kamalpur-Maracherra-Ambassa Road by RCC bridges
344.	Upgradation of Halahali-Ambassa-Dangabari-Bel
345.	Drinking WATER SUPPLY SCHCME for Teliamura
346.	Water Supply Scheme at Melaghar
347.	Water Supply Scheme at Bishalgarh (1.00 MGD)

Bridge over Brahmaputra and NLKB road

303. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has taken up the implementation of the bridge over Brahmaputra between Dhola and Sadia, and construction of NLKB road along with bridge over Lohit-Khabolu with concerned Ministries;

(b) if so, the detailed status thereof indicating the reasons received from the respective Ministries and concerned State Governments; and

(c) the action initiated by his Ministry for execution of these projects during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period based on the response received so far?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) :

(a) to (c) Construction of bridge over Brahmaputra between Dhola and Sadia including its approach road (28 kms) is part of the Arunachal Package approved by the Government of India. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, who handle this project, has informed that the pre-qualification of bidders for the project has been completed and implementation will commence during the 11th Plan period.

The proposal for construction of NLKB road and bridges over Lohit-Khabolu was included in the list of 56 roads proposed by North Eastern Council to be taken up during 11th plan. However, due to large committed liabilities of NEC and limited availability of resources, the Planning Commission has accorded in principle approval only for 16 road projects to be taken up under Phase-I during the 11th Five Year Plan of NEC. The project for construction of NLKB road with bridges over Lohit and Khabolu has been included in the list approved by the Planning Commission.

Objectives of the Ministry

304. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI : Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state :

(a) whether requisite pace was kept and proper directions were given to meet the objectives set forth while creating initially department for development of North East Region during 1998-99 and later elevating it to a full fledged Ministry during 2004;

(b) the budgetary allocations for 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 for development of this region; and

(c) whether the allocated amount was fully spent or part of it lapsed?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUÉ) :

(a) The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region was set up as a Department in September 2001, and was upgraded to the level of a Ministry with effect from 27th May, 2004. The Ministry has been assigned specific tasks for the development of the Region which *inter-alia* include matters relating to Planning, execution and monitoring of development schemes and projects of NER, Non-lapsable fund for the NER and North Eastern Council. The details of Ministry's schemes and programmes are available at its website : <http://modoner.gov.in>

(b) and (c) Details of allocation and corresponding expenditure under plan schemes of the Ministry during the last three years were as under :

Amount in Rs. Crore					
2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1350.00	1334.51	1416.00	1390.74	1455.00	1415.13
					(provisional)

It can be seen that the Ministry has been able to spend 98.1 percent of its plan funds.

Compulsory afforestation fund for Chhattisgarh

305. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS :

SHRI BALWANT ALIAS BAL APTE :

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than one thousand crore rupees have been received from Chhattisgarh under Compulsory afforestation fund;

(b) if so, the arrangement made for its appropriation;

(c) whether the State has sent proposal for alternative afforestation, forest reforms, etc.; and

(d) if so, the progress in appropriation of the afore-mentioned amount indicating latest status of each proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) and (b) An amount of Rs. 1,524.19 crores has been deposited by the State of Chhattisgarh in *Ad-hoc* Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPAs) as on 30.09.2009. The Central Government with the concurrence of the Supreme Court of India formulated the guidelines in consultation with the States/Union Territories to utilize the money deposited in *Ad-hoc* CAMPAs by establishing State CAMPAs.

As per these guidelines and the Supreme Court order dated 10.7.2009, a sum of Rs. 1000 crores per year, for the next 5 years, shall be released to the State CAMPAs in production of 10% of the principal amount deposited by the States/Union Territories in *Ad-hoc* CAMPAs. Accordingly, about Rs. 123.21 crores has been released to the State CAMPAs, Chhattisgarh.

(c) and (d) The Government of Chhattisgarh has, so far, not submitted the revised proposals in accordance with the guidelines and the Supreme Court Order dated 10.7.2009 in IA No. 2143 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 202 of 1995 in the matter of T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad *versus* Union of India & Others.

Minimum Support Price of forest produce

306. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS :

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Minimum Support Price (MSP) of forest produce has been fixed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) if not, whether States have demanded the same; and
- (d) Governmentus approach in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) One proposal has been received from the State of Chhattisgarh only. However no policy has been framed in this regard.

Targets for Forest cover

†307. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA :

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has made several plans to increase the forest cover;
- (b) if so, the targets fixed to increase the forest cover under each plan;
- (c) the time frame within which the targets would be achieved; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether on achieving this targets negative impact of climate change would be neutralized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) to (c) Ongoing and newly introduced Schemes of Central and State Governments for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining lands and Afforestations/tree planting help in increasing the Forest and Tree Cover. The targets for Afforestation/Tree planting monitored under 20 Point Programme are fixed by this Ministry annually. These targets are to be achieved within that financial year. The targets and achievements to tree planting on public and forest lands during last five years are as follows :-

			Area in million ha.
Sl.No.	Financial Year	Targets	Achievement
1.	2004-05	1.47	1.13
2.	2005-06	1.63	1.48
3.	2006-07	1.85	1.65
4.	2007-08	1.86	1.54
5.	2008-09	1.77	1.67

(d) The plants/trees trap carbon dioxide and thereby help in mitigating climate change impact also.

Discussion on Climate Change Policy

308. SHRI D. RAJA :

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any discussion at any level so as to have a national consensus on climate change policy and India's stand at the forthcoming meeting at Copenhagen; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) and (b) Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change meets from time to time to oversee and guide the approach to climate change policy including formulation and approval of specific initiatives relating to implementation of India's National Action Plan on Climate Change. An institutional mechanism consisting of Policy Planning Group and Core Negotiating Group also functions with a view to help formulate the negotiating strategy on climate change with the necessary approvals from appropriate levels.

Forest Cover

309. SHRI P. R. RAJAN :

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

- (a) the present forest cover in the country, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;
- (b) the reason for decrease in cover, wherever it has been reduced and the reason for the increased wherever there is an increase in the percentage of the cover; and
- (c) the details of steps taken by Government to increase the forest cover?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS : (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) Present forest cover of the country State and Union Territory-wise is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) Reasons are given in the the Statement-II (See below) and forest cover change is given in the Statement-III (See below).

(c) Various steps have been taken under Central and State Government Schemes to increase the forest cover which include National Afforestation Programme, Integrated Forest Protection Scheme, Eco-Development Force (EDF) Scheme, Grants-in- Aid for Greening India Scheme, Gram Van Yojana (GVY) for afforestation on non forest lands, Assistance for Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries for afforestation, Regeneration of degraded forests etc.

Statement-I

*Forest Cover in States/UTs in India (SFR 2005) **

(Area in km²)

State/UT	Forest cover
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	44.372
Arunachal Pradesh	67.777
Assam	27.645
Bihar	5.579
Chhattisgarh	55.863
Delhi	176
Goa	2.164
Gujarat	14.715
Haryana	1.587
Himachal Pradesh	14.369
Jammu & Kashmir	21.273
Jharkhand	22.591
Karnataka	35.251
Kerala	15.595
Madhya Pradesh	76.013
Maharashtra	47.476
Manipur	17.086

1	2
Meghalaya	16.988
Mizoram	18.684
Nagaland	13.719
Orissa	48.374
Punjab	1,558
Rajasthan	15.850
Sikkim	3.262
Tamil Nadu	23.044
Tripura	8.155
Uttar Pradesh	14.127
Uttarakhand	24.442
West Benaal	12.413
Andaman & Nicobar	6.629
Chandigarh	15
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	221
Daman & Diu	8
Lakshadweep	25
Pondicherry	42
TOTAL :	677.088

*SFR 2005 - State of Forest Report 2005 by Forest Survey of India.

Statement-II

Main reasons for loss in the forest cover

Loss: The main reasons for loss in the forest cover in States where significant change has taken place, are mentioned below:-

Nagaland - shifting cultivation and gregarious flowering of muli bamboo

A&N Islands - destruction due to Tsunami

Manipur - shifting cultivation

Madhya Pradesh - submergence of forest area due to construction of dams

Chhattisgarh - submergence of forest area due to construction of dams, felling of trees

Gujarat - large scale felling and uprooting of *Prosopis juliflora* trees from the revenue lands

Assam - illicit felling in insurgency affected areas and due to shifting

Andhra Pradesh- departmental fellings and naxalite disturbances

Maharashtra- departmental felling

Uttarakhand- rotational felling of Eucalyptus and Poplar & rehabilitation of Gujars in Haridwar districts

Increase: The main reasons for increase in the forest cover in States where significant change has taken place, are mentioned below:-

- Mizoram- re-growth in the abandoned shifting cultivation areas in all the districts
- Arunachal Pradesh- regrowth in shifting cultivation areas and partly due to plantations.
- Meghalaya- re-growth in the abandoned area of shifting cultivation
- Tamil Nadu- plantations of miscellaneous species in many districts
- Tripura- regrowth of abandoned shifting cultivation areas
- Rajasthan- plantations of misc. species and regrowth
- West Bengal- improvement of tree cover in tea plantation area and protection & plantations
- Jharkhand- coppice growth of sal due to protection provided by VFC and plantations
- Orissa- improvement in shifting cultivation areas
- Punjab- plantations in private lands
- Haryana- coppice growth of misc. species and plantations
- Himachal Pradesh- plantations
- Bihar- plantations
- Karnataka- plantations
- Delhi- plantations

Statement-III

*Change in the forest cover of States/UTs between 2003 and 2005 (SFR 2005) **

States/UT	(Area in km ²)		
	2003 Assessment (Previous) Forest Cover	2005 Assessment (latest) Forest Cover	Change in Forest Cover
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	44,412	44,372	-40
Arunachal Pradesh	67,692	67,777	85
Assam	27,735	27,645	-90
Bihar	5,573	5,579	6
Chhattisgarh	55,992	55,863	-129
Delhi	174	176	2
Goa	2,164	2,164	0
Gujarat	14,814	14,715	-99
Haryana	1,576	1,587	11
Himachal Pradesh	14,359	14,369	10
Jammu & Kashmir	21,273	21,273	0
Jharkhand	22,569	22,591	22
Karnataka	35,246	35,251	5

1	2	3	4
Kerala	15,595	15,595	0
Madhya Pradesh	76,145	76,013	-132
Maharashtra	47,514	47,476	-38
Manipur	17,259	17,086	-173
Meghalaya	16,925	16,988	63
Mizoram	18,583	18,684	101
Nagaland	14,015	13,719	-296
Orissa	48,353	48,374	21
Punjab	1,545	1,558	13
Rajasthan	15,821	15,850	29
Sikkim	3,262	3,262	0
Tamil Nadu	23,003	23,044	41
Tripura	8,123	8,155	32
Uttar Pradesh	14,127	14,127	0
Uttaranchal	24,460	24,442	-18
West Bengal	12,389	12,413	24
Andaman & Nicobar	6,807	6,629	-178
Chandigarh	15	15	0
Dadra Nagar Haveli	221	221	0
Daman & Diu	8	8	0
Lakshadweep	25	25	0
Pondicherry	42	42	0
GRAND TOTAL	677,816	677,088	-728

*SFR 2005 - State of Forest Report 2005 by Forest Survey of India

Schemes to increase forest cover

‡310. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that to deal with the negative effect of climate change it is essential to increase the forest cover;

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the percentage of land on which Afforestation is essential for this purpose;

(c) whether Government has decided to implement various schemes to increase the forest cover; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated for implementation of each scheme during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No such study exists which establishes the correlation between the percentage of land to be afforested and mitigation of adverse effects of climate change.

(c) and (d) Various schemes are being implemented by the Centre & States for tree planting/afforestation to increase the forest cover. The details of ongoing schemes of Govt. of India alongwith allocations for the year 2009-10 are given in the table below :

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Allocation for 2009-10
1.	National Afforestation Programme	345.62
2.	Eco-Development Force	10.50
3.	Grants-in-Aid for Greening India	3.28

In addition to above, Gram Van Yojana (GVY) Scheme has been mooted for afforestation on non-forest lands for which an allocation of Rs.900 crores has been made during the 11th plan.

The Government of India has introduced a new scheme with an outlay of Rs. 500.00 crore as an additional central assistance for "Accelerated Programme of Restoration and Regeneration of Forest Cover" under State Plan during 2009-10.

Environmental Protection in Himalayas

†311. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is going to open a National Institute of Himalayan Glaciology at Dehradun and a fully automatic weather station at Almora in order to protect environment in the Himalayas;

(b) if so, what efforts Government has made in this direction; and

(c) by when these institutes would be set-up and the budget be earmarked by Government in this regard?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) to (c) There is no proposal to start a National Institute of Himalayan Glaciology. However, Government has initiated a nodal centre on glaciology as part of existing Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology (WIHG). The first fully automated weather tower has been established in the G. B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment & Development (GBPIHED). GBPIHED in collaboration with Centre for Mathematical Modeling and Computer Simulation, Bangalore have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding to establish series of fully automated weather towers across Indian Himalayas.

Yamuna Action Plan

312. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount Government has already spent on Yamuna Action Plan Project to clean the holy river Yamuna;
- (b) whether it is a fact that despite so much efforts the river still remains completely polluted;
- (c) whether it implies that the entire Yamuna Action Plan has proved to be a failure; and
- (d) if so, whether Government proposes to take action against the erring agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) to (d) The first phase of the Yamuna Action Plan (YAP), covering 21 towns of UP, Delhi & Haryana commenced in April, 1993. A total expenditure of Rs. 682 crore was incurred under this phase which was completed in 2003. The second Phase of YAP commenced in December, 2004. Till September, 2009, an expenditure of Rs. 226.89 crore has been incurred under this phase. The projects taken up under YAP include interception and diversion of raw sewage, setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants, creation of low costs sanitation facilities, setting up of electric/improved wood crematoria etc. Sewage treatment capacity of 753.25 mld has been created so far under this Plan.

As per the water quality monitoring undertaken through independent institutions, the water quality in the stretch of the river Yamuna from Tajewala to Palla in Haryana is found to be within the prescribed limits. However, the stretch of the river in the vicinity of Delhi (downstream of Wazirabad barrage to upstream of Okhla barrage) and in parts of Uttar Pradesh does not meet the standards in terms of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand. The water quality of Yamuna has not shown the desired improvement owing to large gap between the demand and availability of sewage treatment capacity and lack of fresh water in the river.

Besides YAP, the Government of NCT of Delhi has taken up sewerage and sewage treatment works under other schemes to fully address the pollution load being discharged into Yamuna. The Delhi Jal Board has prepared schemes for laying of interceptor sewers along three major drains

namely Najafgarh, Shahdara and Supplementary, construction of sewage treatment plants, interception of drains and rehabilitation of trunk sewers, laying of sewerage system in unsewered colonies and rural areas and desilting of peripheral and internal sewers.

Aims of National Green Tribunal

313. SHRI R. C. SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of the proposed National Green Tribunal (NGT);
- (b) how the proposed NGT would help to reduce the load of environmental cases;
- (c) whether the proposed NGT would also deal with the criminal cases; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) The aims and objectives of the proposed National Green Tribunal are effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matter connected therewith or incidental thereto

(b) The Tribunal shall have the jurisdiction over all civil cases where a substantial question relating to environment (including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment), is involved. There is also a bar on the civil courts to entertain such cases. The alternative remedy provided by the wide jurisdiction of the Tribunal will substantially reduce the burden of environmental litigations on the higher courts. The specialised Tribunal is expected to dispose of such cases expeditiously.

(c) and (d) The jurisdiction of the Tribunal is limited to civil cases and the environmental disputes of criminal in nature shall continue to be adjudicated by the existing criminal courts. Criminal cases require a hierarchy of courts and other paraphernalia needed for criminal proceedings which does not gel with the architecture of a Tribunal.

Framework convention on climate change

314. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the industrialized world does not fell the efficacy of the provision in the framework convention on climate change, that reduction of emissions is common but differentiated responsibility in full measures; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) and (b) In the International negotiations on climate change, Developed Country Parties have argued that the major developing economies should also take on binding commitments to undertake mitigation actions alongwith the developed countries who have an obligation to reduce emissions in quantified terrns. However, India and other developing countries have consistently taken a position that the Parties must take their actions in accordance with the principle of ucommon but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilitiesu of the Convention. Annex I Parties who bear the historic responsibility for climate change must commit themselves to deeper emission reduction commitments, while developing countries will take voluntary mitigation actions to the extent that the developed countries provide support in terms of finance and technology.

Protection of Tigers

315. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of tigers killed during the last three years;
- (b) whether there exists the Tiger Protection Act to take care of tigers;
- (c) if so, how effective this Act has been in protecting the tigers;
- (d) the funds made available to the States under this Act;
- (e) how these funds have been utilized, so far; and
- (f) the action taken by Government to protect the tigers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) Details of tiger mortality as reported by State, are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) and (c) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006, provides enabling provisions for protection and conservation of tigers. The tiger has been accorded the highest degree of protection and placed in Schedule-I of the said Act.

(d) and (e) The Central Assttance is provided to the tiger States under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger. The funding support provided to such States and details of utilization, during the current plan period, are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(f) The milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for protection and conservation of wild tigers and other wildlife are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Number of tigers killed (as reported by States) during the last three years

Sl. No.	Year	No. of tigers mortality
1.	2006	22
2.	2007	30
3.	2008	28
4.	2009	59*

* As on 13.11.2009

Statement-II

Funding support provided to the tiger States and utilization during the current plan period

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released
1	Andhra Pradesh	73.9175	50.0005	56.9830	80.8100	94.9100
2	Arunachal Pradesh	110.2542	110.0347	246.1710	54.7800	48.8600
3	Assam	95.6140	66.8830	1092.3790	210.0000	-
4	Bihar	98.3205	47.9936	49.6730	0.0000	-
5	Chhattisgarh	35.2250	32.3547	169.8700	131.4300	1338.7000
6	Jharkhand	45.1600	18.3765	115.3770	112.9000	110.7350
7	Karnataka	1159.7149	1126.8433	689.6390	640.9900	437.555
8	Kerala	153.2449	134.8449	267.0900	257.2900	248.8000
9	Madhya Pradesh	2975.9411	2878.0761	6998.5420	5339.1600	931.4910
10	Maharashtra	295.7191	253.8468	411.1250	391.2200	361.7850
11	Mizoram	82.9000	82.9000	241.4500	241.4500	128.0000
12	Orissa	43.2800	42.0400	625.9900	422.7300	127.7300
13	Rajasthan	410.6800	325.9826	2708.9500	1092.2800	10692.8900
14	Tamil Nadu	45.0000	44.2360	690.8060	431.2600	135.6100
15	Uttaranchal	202.0050	188.5550	462.8500	358.9600	187.6550
16	U. P	134.8900	260.2435	417.5130	243.9700	316.0000
17	West Bengal	308.6741	117.4000	228.3940	231.5300	298.5500
Total :		6,270.5403	5,780.6112	15,473.002	10,240.7600	15,459.27

Statement-III

Milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for protection and conservation of wild tigers and other wildlife

Legal steps

- 1 Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for providing enabling provisions for constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau.

2. Enhancement of punishment in cases of offence relating to a tiger reserve or its core area.

Administrative steps

3. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to Tiger Reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel/home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to Strengthening of communication/wireless facilities.
4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority with effect from 4.09.2006, for Strengthening tiger conservation by, *interalia*, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.
5. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from 6.6.2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
6. Declaration of eight new Tiger Reserves and in-principle approval accorded for creation of four new Reserves, namely Sahyadri in Maharashtra, Pilibhit in Uttar Pradesh, Ratapani in M.P. and Sunabeda in Orissa.
7. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to States for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, *interalia*, include funding support to States for enhanced village relocation/rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from Rs. 1 lakh/family to Rs. 10 lakhs/family), rehabilitation/resettlement of communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.
8. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation/assessment are benchmarks for future tiger conservation strategy.
9. An area of 29284.76 sq. km. has been notified by 15 Tiger States (out of 17) as core or critical tiger habitat under section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006 (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal). Two tiger States (Bihar and Uttar Pradesh) have taken a decision for notifying the core or critical tiger habitats (2765.04 sq.km.). The State of Madhya Pradesh has not identified / notified the core / critical tiger habitat in its newly constituted tiger reserve (Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary).

10. A Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding executed with tiger States for better/concerted implementation of conservation inputs.

Financial steps

11. Financial and technical help is provided to the States under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz. Project Tiger and Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the States for providing effective protection to wild animals.

International Cooperation

12. India has a Memorandum of Understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.
13. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.
14. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with directions to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming, and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.
15. Based on India's strong intervention during the 58th meeting of the Standing Committee of the CITES at Geneva from 6th to 10th July, 2009, the CITES Secretariat has issued a notification to Parties to submit reports relating to compliance of Decisions 14.69 and 14.65 within 90 days with effect from 20.10.2009 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).

Reintroduction of Tigers

16. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers/tigresses have been done.
17. Special advisories issued for *in-situ* build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.

Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)

18. The policy initiatives announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 29.2.2008, *inter-alia*, contains action points relating to tiger protection. Based on the one time grant of Rs. 50.00 crore provided to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for raising, arming and deploying a Special Tiger Protection Force, the proposal for the said force has been approved by the competent authority for 13 tiger reserves. Rs. 93 lakhs each has been released to Corbett,

Ranthambhore & Dudhwa Tiger Reserve for creation of STPF during 2003-09. Central Assistance will be provided to States for creation of STPF in remaining 10 Tiger Reserves in 2009-10. Since then, the guidelines of the STPF have been revised for deploying forest personnel in place of Police, with scope for involving local people like the Van Gujjars.

19. Special advisories issued for *in-situ* build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.

Tiger Deaths

316. SHRI N. R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to statistics of an NGO, Wildlife Protection Society of India (WPSI), 75 tiger deaths have been reported this year in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Chinese military officials were involved in illegal trade in Tiger and Leopard skins and other body parts from India;

(d) whether Debbie Banks of Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) a London based NGO which visited China in August, 2009 to investigate the illegal trade confirmed the involvement of Chinese military officials; and

(e) if so; the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) and (b) As reported by States and the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, during 2009, mortality of 59 tigers (including seizure of 7 tiger skins) has taken place. The State-wise details are given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) It is learnt that a foreign NGO, the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA), has investigated the illegal trade in Asian big cats in China during this year (2009), reporting purchase of wildlife articles by some officials in China.

(e) Reports are received from various sources on the illegal Wildlife trade linkages in various countries, and action is taken wherever necessary in respect of any connected crimes on Indian soil.

Statement

Tiger Mortality (as reported by States / Wildlife Crime Control Bureau)

(As on 13.11.2009)

Sl.No.	State	No. of tiger mortality	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1	Madhya Pradesh	13	-
2.	Assam	10	-

1	2	3	4
3.	Maharashtra	4	Includes seizure of 1 skin
4.	Uttarakhand	7	Includes seizure of 1 skin
5.	Karnataka	9	
6.	Rajasthan	3	
7.	West Bengal	2	
8.	Uttar Pradesh	3	
9.	Tamil Nadu	1	Includes seizure of 1 skin
10.	Andhra Pradesh	2	Includes seizure of 2 skins
11.	Goa	1	
12.	Orissa	1	
13.	Delhi	2	Includes seizure of 2 skins
14.	Kerala	1	
Total :		59	Includes seizure of 7 skins

Tiger Population

317. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tiger population and forest areas during the last five years, State-wise; and

(b) the concrete steps taken to preserve and increase the forest areas and the population of tigers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) As per the findings of the recent All India tiger estimation in 2008 using the refined methodology, the total country-level population of tiger is 1411 (mid value); the lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657 respectively. The State-wise tiger population and area of tiger occupied landscapes are indicated in Statement-I (See below). The new findings are based on spatial occupancy of tigers and sampling such forests using camera traps in a statistical framework, which is not comparable to the earlier total count using pugmarks. The said findings indicate a poor status of tiger population in areas outside tiger reserves and protected areas. The tiger population, by and large, in tiger reserves and protected areas of the 17 tiger States are viable, while requiring ongoing conservation efforts.

(b) The milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for conservation of tigers and its habitat are given in the Statement (Refer to the Statement-III appended to the answer to US. No. 315 PART (F)]

Statement-I

Forest occupancy and population estimates of tiger as per the refined methodology

State	Tiger km2	Tiger Numbers		
		No.	Lower limit	Upper limit
<i>Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex</i>				
Uttarakhand	1901	178	161	195
Uttar Pradesh	2766	109	91	127
Bihar	510	10	7	13
Shivalik-Gangetic	5177	297	259	335
<i>Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex</i>				
Andhra Pradesh	14126	95	84	107
Chhattisgarh	3609	26	23	28
Madhya Pradesh	15614	300	236	364
Maharashtra	4273	103	76	131
Orissa	9144	45	37	53
Rajasthan	356	32	30	35
Jharkhand **	1488		Not Assessed	
Central Indian	48610	601	486	718
<i>Western Ghats Landscape Complex</i>				
Karnataka	18715	290	241	339
Kerala	6168	46	39	53
Tamil Nadu	9211	76	56	95
Western Ghats	34094	412	336	487
<i>North East Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains</i>				
Assam *	1164	70	60	80
Arunachal Pradesh *	1685	14	12	18
Mizoram *	785	6	4	8
Northern West Bengal *	596	10	8	12
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra	4230	100	84	118
Sunderbans	1586		Not Assessed	
Total Tiger Population		1411	1165	1657

* Population estimates are based on possible density of tiger occupied landscape in the area, not assessed by double sampling.

** Data was not amenable to population estimation of tiger. However, available information about the landscape indicates low densities of tiger in the area ranging from 0.5 to 1.5 per 100 km².

Poaching racket in PANNA TIGER RESERVE

318. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has exposed a poaching racket in Panna Tiger Reserve;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what steps have been taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the details of the security arrangements made by Government to preserve tigers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) The questions do not arise.

(d) The milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for protection of tigers and other wild animals are given in the STATEMENT [Refer to the Statement-III appended to the answer to USQ No. 315 PART (f)]

Mining permission in Elephant RESERVE area in Orissa

319. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU:

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has issued licence to Vedanta to mine bauxite reserves in Niyamgiri hills in Kalahandi district of Orissa;

(b) whether it is not a violation of Section 18 of the Indian Wildlife Act, as this area has been declared as Elephant Reserve in 2004 and there is also a great danger to the eco system once mining starts;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the tribal are vociferously opposing mining in this area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons behind his Ministry giving permission for mining in a wildlife protected area and how State and Central Governments are planning to address the concerns of the tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) About 660.74 ha. of forest land for mining of bauxite ore in Niyamgiri Hills of Lanjigarh, Kalahandi district of Orissa has been approved for diversion subject to certain stipulations in favour of Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd. (OMCL) under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. However, the forest land will be handed over to the project proponent only after receipt of compliance of stipulations.

(b) The project falls neither in a declared elephant reserve nor it is a part of any Wildlife Sanctuary. Hence any violation of Section 18 has not taken place. The danger to the eco-system has been appraised while processing the environmental and the forest clearance. The proposal was examined by the Wildlife Institute of India. They examined the Wildlife Management Plan prepared by the State Government of Orissa and offered suggestions for its improvement and proper implementation. The Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI) studied the ground water discharge and natural flow in the streams and soil erosion. The CMPDI is of the view that the proposed mining activity may have negligible impact on the lower aquifer system. The natural water sources/streams will maintain their flow and will be benefitted in the said area. Further, improvement in the ground water table after mining operations is anticipated. The Forest Advisory Committee recommended the proposal stipulating certain specific conditions like concurrent reclamation, minimum tree felling in phased manner and modified Management Plan. Thus, appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impact of mining on the eco-system have been prescribed to be implemented at the project cost.

(c) and (d) Mining of bauxite ore is a site specific activity being done in bauxite rich areas of Niyamgiri Hills in Orissa. The proposal for diversion of forest land for this purpose was received from the State Government of Orissa. The proposal was examined through the Forest Advisory Committee (FAC) constituted under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The proposal was also examined by the Supreme Court of India and its Committee known as the Central Empowered Committee. The concerns of the local population including tribals have been duly considered while according approvals. The Rehabilitation Package suggested by the Supreme Court in their order dated 23.11.2007 has been accepted by the SILL, OMCL and State Government of Orissa. The following measures have been stipulated to undertake activities for the welfare of local people including tribals:

- (1) Though there is no displacement of the local tribals, the specific measures have been proposed to address the concerns of the local tribal population.
- (2) The State Government has also been requested to protect the forest rights of the people under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 before transfer of the forest land for mining purposes.
- (3) The Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) has been created by the State of Orissa with stakeholders like State of Orissa, Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd. and M/s Sterlite Industries (India) Limited (SILL) to ensure implementation of proper schemes for the development of the tribal. It has been decided that M/s Sterlite Industries (India) Limited (SILL) will deposit every year commencing from 1.4.07, 5% of its annual profits before tax and interest from Lanjigarh Project or Rs. 10 crores whichever is higher for Scheduled Area Development with the said SPV.

- (4) In addition to this, M/s SILL is also required to contribute Rs. 12.20 crores towards tribal development.
- (5) M/s SILL has also to pay Net Present Value of Rs. 55 crores.
- (6) M/s SILL has also to pay Rs. 50.53 crores towards Wildlife Management Plan for Conservation and Management of Wildlife around Lanjigarh bauxite mine.

Paints with higher contents of lead

†320. SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that most of the paints sold in country have higher contents of lead than the ones stipulated by the Bureau of Indian Standards;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reason therefor; and
- (c) if answer to the part (a) above be in the negative Governmentus reaction to the research report by the Centre for Science and Environment on this aspect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) and (b) The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has stipulated the Lead contents in paints which are in the nature of product specification and its compliance is voluntary. The labelling under the Eco-mark scheme for various categories of products including paints is not mandatory and is also managed by BIS. The BIS or the Central Pollution Control Board have not undertaken any study to measure Lead contents in paints. Traditionally lead compounds have been used in paints as pigments for getting a particular colour. Of late, some companies have initiated the use of alternate pigments to reduce Lead content in paints.

(c) The report of the Centre for Science and Environment lays emphasis on awareness generation apart from other measures. Awareness creation on environmental issues and eco-labelling is regularly undertaken by various Central and State agencies and non-government organizations (NGOs). BIS has undertaken the task of review of all Indian Standards on paints with respect to Lead content.

Environmental Development Works in West Bengal

†321. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of proposals under his Ministryus consideration for environmental development works in West Bengal; and
- (b) the details of the plan approved by his Ministry during last two years particularly for North Bengal, Darjeeling, Duars and Jalpaiguri?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) No proposal relating to environmental developmental works in West Bengal is pending consideration in the Ministry of Environment & Forests.

(b) During last two years an amount of Rs 171.975 lakhs has been released to Sunderbans Biosphere Reserve. Additionally, the revised cost estimate of Rs 135.44 crores for Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) Project at Calcutta Leather Complex under Ganga Action Plan Phase-II has been approved in November, 2007. The said project is funded on 50:50 cost sharing basis with the State Government.

National Network for research on climate changes

322. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had formed a national network of 127 educational institutions to conduct research on climate changes and to provide solutions to farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this national network has submitted any report; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment is currently engaged in the preparation of India's Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. A network of 127 institutions has been engaged countrywide belonging to Universities, Research and Development Institutions, autonomous institutions of the government, Non governmental organization and private institutions for studies on various aspects of climate change. These include greenhouse gas emissions of anthropogenic origin from sectors such as Energy, Industry, Agriculture, Forestry and Waste, Assessment and impact of projected climate change on key sectors such as Agriculture, Water, Natural ecosystems, Health, Extreme climate events, etc. The findings of the study on climate change scenarios would be relevant for agriculture sector and farmers.

(c) and (d) The network has not submitted any report

Construction of a new dam in Mullaperiyar

323. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given permission to Kerala Government for undertaking a forest survey for construction of a new dam in the Mullaperiyar reservoir area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Environment & Forests on the recommendation of Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife in its 16th Meeting on 16.09.2009 has granted permission for undertaking survey and investigation involving an area of 2.5 hectare only against the area of 92,500 ha of Periyar Tiger Reserve subject to compliance of certain conditions as envisaged by the Chief Wildlife Warden, Kerala. However, no such proposal from Kerala Government seeking permission for undertaking forest survey for construction of a new dam in the Mullaperiyar reservoir area has been received under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

National Environment Protection Authority

324. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to set up a statutory regulatory body the National Environment Protection Authority (NEPA) to grant clearances and enforce regulation under the Environment Protection Act, 1986;

(b) if so, whether the proposed regulatory body would function under the appellate supervision by a National Green Tribunal;

(c) if so, whether the Central Pollution Control Board and its state units would continue to function under the proposed NEPA; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) to (d) The proposal to set up a National Environment Protection Authority (NEPA) to strengthen compliance and enforcement of environmental statutes and to improve environmental planning and management is in a conceptual stage. A discussion paper on the proposed NEPA has been uploaded in the Ministry's Website and suggestions/comments are being received from various stakeholders. The proposal is in a primary stage and the configuration and scope of the proposed Authority is yet to be finalized.

Introduction of Bt. Brinjal

325. SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had made any scientific studies on introduction of Bt. Brinjalus into Indian market;

(b) if so, whether the expert committee made effective consultation with the scientists, agricultural experts, farmers organizations, consumer groups and NGOs; and

(c) whether the introduction of Bt. Brinjal would affect the local farmers and traders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) Bt brinjal event EE-1 has been developed in compliance with the prevailing regulatory procedures and biosafety guidelines which conform to the international norms. The environmental safety assessment studies have been carried out on pollen escape out- crossing, aggressiveness and weediness, effect of the gene on non-target organisms, presence of the protein in soil and its effect on soil microflora, confirmation of the absence of Terminator Gene and baseline susceptibility studies. The food and feed safety assessment studies carried out include composition analysis, allergenicity and toxicological studies, and feeding studies on fish, chicken, cows and buffaloes.

(b) In accordance with the prescribed terms of reference, the Expert Committee reviewed the findings of the data generated during large scale trials, biosafety data of Bt brinjal provided by the developer, studies conducted by various institutions, published literature, reports from international/national groups and representations from NGOs, farmers, consumers and other stakeholders.

(c) The cumulative results of more than 50 field trials conducted to assess the safety, efficacy and agronomic performance of Bt brinjal demonstrate that Cry1Ac protein in Bt brinjal provides effective protection from the Fruit and Shoot Borer, a major pest in brinjal crop; resulting in enhanced economic benefits to the farmers and traders accrued from higher marketable yield and lower usage of pesticide sprays.

National GANGA RIVER BASIN AUTHORITY

326. SHRI D. RAJA :

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN :

SHRI R. C. SINGH :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Ganga River Basin Authority has recently approved an ambitious project to prevent the discharge of untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluent into the Ganga by 2020;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have also been asked to provide share of total investment;

(d) if so, the total investment required and share to be provided by the State Governments; and

(e) how Government is going to create funds for the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) to (e) The first meeting of the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) held on 5th October 2009 resolved that by the year 2020, no untreated municipal sewage

or industrial effluent flows into Ganga. Currently, there is a sewage treatment capacity of about 1,000 million litres per day (mld) against about 3,000 mld sewage being generated in the towns along Ganga. An estimated investment of Rs. 15,000 crore over the next 10 years will be required to create the necessary treatment and sewerage infrastructure, to be shared suitably between Centre and States after consultations with the Planning Commission. An allocation of Rs 250 crore has been provided by the Central Government for NGRBA in the current financial year.

Impact of global warming

327. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has faced impact of global warming recently like floods in coastal areas, drought and shortfall of rain in agricultural producing States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government is taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) and (b) There is no conclusive scientific study to substantiate that the recent floods in coastal areas, drought and shortfall of rain in agricultural producing States is due to global warming. The studies conducted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) do not reveal confirmed findings about the adverse impact of climate change on Indian agriculture.

(c) A National Action Plan on climate change was launched in June 2008 which envisages *inter alia* National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture. The National Mission aims at developing strategies to make Indian agriculture more resilient to climate change through development of new varieties of thermal resistant crops, new credit and insurance mechanisms, better access to information and use of bio-technology.

Tiger Mortality

328. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tigers died due to illness/poaching during the last two years, till date;

(b) the details of the poachers booked/arrested/sentenced during the above period; and

(c) the steps taken to save tigers from poachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) The details of tiger mortality, as reported by tiger States, are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) The enforcement of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 is done by States, hence information on poachers booked / arrested / sentenced is not collated at the Government of India level.

(c) The milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for protection of tigers and other wildlife are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement-III appended to the answer to USQ. No. 315 PART (f)]

Statement-I

Details of tiger mortality (as reported by States) during last two years and current year (as on 13.11.2009)

Sl. No.	Year	Poaching	Illness & other causes	Total
1	2007	10	20	30
2.	2008	6	22	28
3	2009	15	44	59

Indiaus commitment towards global climate protection

329. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by the government during the last six years for environment protection in pursuant to its own policy initiative indicating those taken in adherence of the Supreme Court directions and those in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by multi-national forum;

(b) the salient features of Indiaus commitments to the international forum towards global climate protection efforts;

(c) whether Government is contemplating formulation of a comprehensive environment protection policy outlining both short-term and long-term measures duly stipulating road-maps for their implementations; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof and if not, the rationale therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment & Forests has taken several policy and legislative actions aimed at environment protection in accordance with national priority and the directions of the Supreme Court and the international agreements. These include, *inter alia*,

(i) Formulation of comprehensive Bill on the National Environment Policy 2006 with the objective of mainstreaming environmental concerns in all development activities,

(ii) Notification of Environment (Protection) Seventh Amendment Rules, 2009 prescribing the standards for national ambient air quality for twelve pollutants,

- (iii) Introduction of the National Green Tribunal Bill, 2009 in the Lok Sabha for the establishment of a National Green Tribunal for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection, conservation of forests and other natural resources,
- (iv) Setting up of Prime Ministers Council on Climate Change to coordinate the national action for assessment, adaptation and mitigation of climate change,
- (v) Setting up of an Expert Committee on Impact of Climate Change to make assessments of impacts and advice on the research activities needed to strengthen efforts to address climate change,
- (vi) Release of National Action Plan on Climate Change in June 2008 with the objective of enhancing the process of sustainable development and contributing to India's voluntary efforts for adaptation to and mitigation of climate change,
- (vii) Following a path of sustainable development through a range of policies and programmes to mitigate climate change aimed at energy conservation, improved energy efficiency in various sectors; promoting use of renewable energy; power sector reforms; use of cleaner and lesser carbon intensive fuel for transport; fuel switching to cleaner energy; afforestation and conservation of forests; promotion of clean coal technologies and encouraging Mass Rapid Transport systems.

(c) and (d) National Environment Policy 2006 of Government of India provides an outline of short term and long term measures necessary for environmental protection.

Scheme to increase forest cover

†330. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount spent after the year 2004 to increase the forest cover throughout the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has framed any scheme to increase the forest cover; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) to (c) Ongoing afforestation and tree planting schemes of Central and State Governments and the newly introduced State Plan Scheme through Additional Central Assistance of Rs 500 Crores during the current financial year of uAccelerated Programme of Restoration and Regeneration of Forest Cover, help in increasing the Forest and Tree Cover. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Afforestation Programme, implemented by this Ministry, Rs.1692.55 Crores have been released after 2004 (2004-05 to 2009-10) to the Forest Development Agencies in the States (as on 30/10/2009). The details of funds released during 2004-05 to 2009-10 are given in the Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Funds released during 2004-05 to 2009-10 (upto 30.10,09)

Sl. No.	State	Amount Released (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	59.90
2	Chhattisgarh	126.30
3	Gujarat	109.69
4	Haryana	70.67
5	Himachal Pradesh	47.70
6	Jammu & Kashmir	32.66
7	Karnataka	121.49
8	Madhya Pradesh	93.19
9	Maharashtra	108.54
10	Orissa	82.74
11	Punjab	16.96
12	Rajasthan	34.42
13	Tamil Nadu	75.16
14	Uttar Pradesh	140.32
15	Uttarakhand	60.26
16	Goa	0.00
17	Jharkhand	98.86
18	Bihar	27.87
19	Kerala	38.66
20	West Bengal	37.88
	Total (OTHER STATES) :	1383.27
21	Arunachal Pradesh	15.20
22	Assam	50.30
23	Manipur	45.46
24	Nagaland	37.28

1	2	3
25	Sikkim	41.49
26	Tripura	21.71
27	Mizoram	73.44
28	Meghalaya	24.40
Total (NE States)		309.28
Grand TOTAL :		1692.55

NDC meeting on climate change

331. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL :

SHRI N.K. SINGH :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has recently called a meeting of the National Development Council (NDC) to seek a consensus on India's position at the Copenhagen meet on climate change;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held in the meeting and outcome thereof;

(c) whether the developed countries are pressurising India to be flexible on its stand; and

(d) if so, the latest stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) and (b) The National Development Council (NDC) Meeting has not been convened so far .

(c) In the international negotiations on climate change, developed countries have called upon the major developing countries like India to contribute to global efforts for mitigation in form of mitigation actions that will result in deviation from Business As Usual.

(d) Government's approach to Climate Change is fully anchored in the United Nations Framework on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Kyoto Protocol and the Bali Action Plan. The actions of the Government of India will be guided by the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities as enshrined in the Convention and the policy laid down in the National Action Plan on Climate Change.

National action plan on climate change

332. SHRI N. K. SINGH :

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government has recently asked the State Governments and UTs to prepare climate change action plans consistent with the National Action Plan;

(b) if so, whether the multiple environmental crises, that confront the country, have created an alarming situation in many ways; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide special assistance to the State Governments/UTs for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : Yes Sir, Government has requested the State Governments to prepare State level Adaptation Action Plans on Climate Change consistent with the objectives of National Action Plan on Climate Change.

Climate Change is a global environment problem that may have adverse impacts in form of extreme weather events, water stress, glacial melt, sea-level rise that could flood coastal settlements, occurrence of vector disease, etc. These impacts of climate change may take place at regional and State level.

(c) Necessary assistance is provided to State Governments subject to availability of funds.

Limiting emissions and transfer of clean energy technology

333. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA :

SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any binding targets to limit emissions and transfer clean energy technology to developing Nations by developed world have been fixed so that significant contributory efforts to combat global warming are made; and

(b) if so, whether India and China, who were at the core of global negotiations during August 2009 to finalize a successor to Kyoto Protocol, have made any progress towards achieving this objective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) As per the Kyoto Protocol agreed by the Parties, Annex I Parties (Developed Countries) have to reduce their emissions by 5.2% over the 1990 levels by the end of first commitment period *i.e.* 2008-12 while there are no binding emission reduction targets for Developing Countries. Further, as per the Article 4.3 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, Annex I Parties are supposed to transfer finance and clean technologies to developing nations to help them reduce their emissions. Current negotiations under the Bali Action Plan are aimed, *inter alia*, at deciding institutional arrangements for development and transfer of clean technologies through technology cooperation and provision of financial resources to developing countries to enable them to adapt to and mitigate climate change.

(b) India along with either like minded countries including China has strongly urged the Annex I Parties to take deeper emission reduction commitments of at least 25-40% below the 1990 levels, in post-2012 period. India and China have actively participated in the negotiations in the *Adhoc* Working Group on Kyoto Protocol to pursue this objective. Hectic negotiations in this forum are underway in order to reach an outcome at the forthcoming meeting of Conference of Parties at Copenhagen in December 2009.

Steps to decelerate global warming

334. SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI:

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the decision taken at the recent climate change talks among the heads of the G-8 and G-5 countries held at LuAquila (Italy) to fix specific emission reduction goals to curb and control climate change and to decelerate global warming process with respect to the developed and the developing countries including India;

(b) the details of the road map being worked out by the Government in the light of these decisions and goals to achieve the 2050 target particularly that limit the rise in temperature to 2 degree Celsius; and

(c) the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) In the meeting held on 8th July 2009 at LuAquila (Italy) the Leaders of Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate declared *inter alia*, that all member countries would undertake Nationally Appropriate mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and prepare low carbon growth plans. Developed countries will take lead by undertaking robust aggregate and individual reductions in the mid-term whereas developing countries would undertake actions resulting in a meaningful deviation from business as usual in the mid term, in the context of sustainable development supported by financing, technology and capacity building.

(b) and (c) The Government is of the view that the LuAquila declaration on limiting global temperature increase above pre-Industrial levels to 2uC is only a recognition of a broad scientific view and reflects on aspiration goal. Actual pathway of reaching a stabilisation level based is closely linked with the carbon concentration of atmosphere which is dependent on several factors including the level of emission reduction by the developed country Parties and a burden sharing paradigm for a long term goal of emission reduction. Further, the MEF declaration recognizes the overriding priority of social and economic development in the developing countries and provides flexibility to developing countries to pursue a path of sustainable development while undertaking mitigation actions in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as laid down in the Convention.

Loss of Tigers in Panna Tiger Reserve

335. SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Special Investigation Team set up to go into the loss of Panna Tigers, has blamed poaching for the loss of tiger population from the Panna Reserve and attributed it to the failure of State Government authorities;

(b) if so, the steps taken and proposed to be taken by Government in the matter; and

(c) whether the SIT headed by Shri R.K. Sen had also examined the tiger conservation set up in Panna a year back; if so, the main observations and suggestions made by SIT in that context?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) and (b) The Government of India had constituted a Special Investigation Team (SIT) to look into the causative factors for disappearance of tigers from the Panna Tiger Reserve. The SIT has submitted its report and attributed the main cause of tiger disappearance to poaching. The report has been forwarded to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for taking appropriate administrative and ecological measures.

(c) A Committee comprising of Shri P.K. Sen and others was constituted for an appraisal of tiger status in the Panna Tiger Reserve during 2008. The observations / findings of the said Committee are given in the Statement.

Statement

Observations of the Committee

1. The Panna Tiger Reserve is in the Central Highlands, having dry deciduous forest. In last two years, rainfall was scanty, therefore, drought conditions prevail. Ken River is flowing through the Reserve over 55 kms, making pools of water in various places and may be considered as the lifeline of the Panna Tiger Reserve. There is water availability in many other areas of the Reserve, as seen from the road and while walking through the various beat compartments.
2. Most of the area is rocky and the road surface is very hard. Therefore, many of the pugmarks were not very clear. Pug Mark Impression Pads have been created all over the Reserve which are refreshed every morning by the Reserve staff.
3. Groups of sambhar, spotted, deer, blue bull, chinkara and wild boars have been observed in all 4 ranges. 2 four horned antelope have also been seen, therefore, the team concluded that there is no dearth of prey species. Signs of ungulates were evident in every area visited.
4. Signs of bear are evident in many places.

5. Pugmarks of leopards and lesser cats have also been noted. These were noted in many places; also while looking at tiger tracks along the roads.
6. One tiger moved along the bank of river Ken on the early morning of the 10th of January, 2008. Its pugmarks were captured in camera in softer soil as well as in dust and hard surface through out the track of about a kilometer. Alarm calls of langur and spotted deer were heard in the adjoining area.
7. Large numbers of cattle have been observed in almost every area. Cattle comprise feral cattle which number about 1400, semi feral cattle which have been let free by the villagers, which number around 4000. About 5600 village cattle graze in the Park freely. This is a matter of grave concern and the Park authorities have taken initiatives to transport feral and semi feral cattle outside the Park to 'Gau Sadans'. About 4000 cattle out of a population of nearly 6000 feral and semi feral cattle have been transported out to distance away from the Reserve. It is expected that village cattle will move out with the relocation of the villagers.

Recommendations of the Committee

1. The field Director and his staff appeared to be quite motivated and therefore their continuity is a must. Even if the Field Director is promoted, he should be allowed to stay in the Park for a considerable period, as he has been able to motivate the subordinate staff to a large extent. The staff appears to be quite dedicated, knowledgeable about the terrain and enthusiastic in their work.
2. The higher authorities in the State appear to be supporting the Field Director in his initiative. The proposed new areas to be included in a buffer of the Park should be notified as early as possible.
3. The adjoining forest of Uttar Pradesh also forms a part of the tiger corridor and therefore, a continuing dialogue between the two States - Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh is necessary.
4. It is very difficult to estimate the number of tigers. Male female ratio as stated earlier is a matter of concern. The total number of pugmarks analyzed suggests that 7 tigers mostly males, are present in the areas seen by the team. There may be 2 semi adult tigers also. However, it must be noted that the team has relied mostly upon pugmarks on PIPs. Other evidences recorded are of a kill, scats and alarm calls. Tigers have been sighted by tourists and staff in the beginning of January, therefore, any absence of tiger from the Reserve is not correct.
5. It is strongly recommended that a verification of the population/presence of tigers be done by camera trapping by a team of experts from Wildlife Institute of India. This will also establish the male / female ratio of tigers and presence of cubs.
6. The Park management should develop their own capacity of camera trapping for continuous monitoring. This will improve the capacity within the Reserve for better monitoring and management.

7. There is a need to bring out more information regarding the Reserve and specifically of tigers in the public sphere. This will also underline the good work that has been observed in the Panna Tiger Reserve.
8. The involvement of local people and groups may be considered in taking constructive suggestions and building a support network around the Reserve.
9. A team of experts should visit the Park during the summer months of 2008 to evaluate the progress made on continuing management interventions and the impact of actions proposed to be taken.

Butterfly parks in Andhra Pradesh

336. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to open the butterfly parks and gardens;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, by when such parks would come up in each State especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) No Sir, There is no proposal to open butterfly parks and gardens.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Illegal mining units

337. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of mining units identified as functioning illegally in the country causing environmental and health hazards, State-wise; and
- (b) whether Government is planning any steps to book such units under the existing laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) Mining activities without requisite environmental safeguards are known to have adverse impacts on different components of environment including human health. Press reports have appeared from time to time reporting illegal mining in different parts of the country.

(b) The State Governments are the owners of minerals and since the minerals rights and collection of revenue and matters related to police, law and order machinery vest with State Governments, the State Governments have been empowered under Section 23C of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 to frame Rules for prevention of illegal

mining and to take action. As informed by Ministry of Mines the Central Government is not empowered under MMDR Act to book any illegal miner for offence. However, whenever the Central Government has received complaint of illegal mining, these are enquired into by Indian Bureau of Mines and the concerned State Governments are requested to take stringent action.

Forest Cover

338. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the forest cover which were making valuable contributions to the national ecosystem, State-wise;

(b) the comparative details of the forest cover during the last five years, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the forest cover in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) The State-wise details of forest cover is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) The details of forest cover (State-wise) from 2001 to 2005 are given in the STATEMENT-II (See below). The latest data on - forest cover is available based upon State of Forests Report, 2005 published by Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun.

(c) The steps taken to increase the forest cover under various schemes of Central and State Government include National Afforestation Programme, Integrated Forest Protection Scheme, Eco-Development Force (EDF) Scheme, Grants-in- Aid for Greening India Scheme, Gram Van Yojana (GVY) for afforestation on non forest lands, Assistance for Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries for afforestation, regeneration of degraded forests etc.

Statement-I

*Forest Cover in States/UTs in India (SFR 2005) **

State/UT	Forest cover
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	44.372
Arunachal Pradesh	67.777
Assam	27.645
Bihar	5.579
Chhattisgarh	55.863
Delhi	176

(Area in km²)

1	2
Goa	2.164
Gujarat	14.75
Haryana	1.587
Himachal Pradesh	14.369
Jammu and Kashmir	21.273
Jharkhand	22.591
Karnataka	35.251
Kerala	15.595
Madhya Pradesh	76.013
Maharashtra	47.476
Manipur	17.086
Meghalaya	16.988
Mizoram	18.684
Nagaland	13.719
Orissa	48.374
Punjab	1.558
Rajasthan	15.850
Sikkim	3.262
Tamil Nadu	23.044
Tripura	8.155
Uttar Pradesh	14.127
Uttarakhand	24.442
West Bengal	12.413
Andaman & Nicobar	6.629
Chandigarh	15
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	221
Daman & Diu	8
Lakshadweep	25
Pondicherry	42
TOTAL :	677.088

SFR 2005 - State of Forest Report 2005 by Forest Survey of India.

Statement-II

*Forest cover of State/UTs SFR in 2001, 2003 and 2005 (SFR) **

(Area in km²)

State/UT	Forest cover in SFR 2001	Forest cover in SFR 2003	Forest cover in SFR 2005
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	44,637	44,412	44,372
Arunachal Pradesh	68,045	67,692	67,777
Assam	27,714	27,735	27,645
Bihar	5,720	5,573	5,579
Chhattisgarh	56,448	55,992	55,863
Delhi	111	174	176
Goa	2,095	2,164	2,164
Gujarat	15,152	14,814	14,715
Haryana	1,754	1,576	1,587
Himachal Pradesh	14,360	14,359	14,369
Jammu & Kashmir	21,237	21,273	21,273
Jharkhand	22,637	22,569	22,591
Karnataka	36,991	35,246	35,251
Kerala	15,560	15,595	15,595
Madhya Pradesh	77,265	76,145	76,013
Maharashtra	47,482	47,514	47,476
Manipur	16,926	17,259	17,086
Meghalaya	15,584	16,925	16,988
Mizoram	17,494	18,583	18,684
Nagaland	13,345	14,015	13,719
Orissa	48,838	48,353	48,374
Punjab	2,432	1,545	1,558
Rajasthan	16,367	15,821	15,850
Sikkim	3,193	3,262	3,262
Tamil Nadu	21,482	23,003	23,044
Tripura	7,065	8,123	8,155

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	13,746	14,127	14,127
Uttaranchal	23,938	24,460	24,442
West Bengal	10,693	12,389	12,413
Andaman and Nicobar	6,930	6,807	6,629
Chandigarh	9	15	15
Dadar Nagar Haveli	219	221	221
Daman & Diu	6	8	8
Lakshadweep	27	25	25
Pondicherry	36	42	42
GRAND TOTAL :	675,538	677,816	677,088

*SFR - State of Forest Report by Forest Survey of India.

Forest Cover in Tamil Nadu

339. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the dense forest cover area of Tamil Nadu is far less in comparison to other Southern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the lesser dense forest cover area in the State; and

(c) what efforts Central and State Governments have made or propose to make to increase the dense and other forests cover area in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Of the four Southern States the extent of dense forest cover in Tamil Nadu is more than Kerala but less compared to Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. The details of dense forest cover in southern states including Tamil Nadu under various density classes of dense forest cover as per SFR 2005 are as follows:

(sq. km)

State	Very Dense Forest (VDF) (above 70% canopy cover)	Moderately Dense Forest (MDF) (40-70% of canopy cover)	Totals of VDF and MDF
Andhra Pradesh	130	24,199	24,329
Kerala	1024	8,636	9,660
Karnataka	464	21,634	22,098
Tamil Nadu	2650	9,790	12,440

(b) Most part of Tamil Nadu Forests lies in the rain shadow region of the Western Ghats. Hence, these areas received poor rainfall which affects the growth of the vegetation. Forests in Eastern Ghats are also subjected to grazing, forest fires and heavy biotic pressure resulting in poor density of forest cover.

(c) Efforts made by the State and Central Government to enhance the forest cover are given below:-

1. Implementation of Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project (TAP) Phase-II IMPLEMENTED from 2005-2006 till 2012-13 to restore 1.775 lakh hectare of degraded forests in 32 districts over a 8 years span with external aid with an outlay of Rs. 567/- crores.
2. Implementation of Hill Area Development Programme to improve the ecological conditions in the Nilgiris district including protection of shola forests and conservation of wildlife habitats.
3. Western Ghat Development Programme aims at increasing the tree cover and improving the ecosystem of the Tamil Nadu portion of the Western Ghats.
4. Implementation of National Afforestation Programme under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
5. Implementation of a Government of India's new scheme as an additional central assistance for "Accelerated Programme of Restoration and Regeneration of Forest Cover" under State Plan during 2009-10.

Loans for agriculture based industries

†340. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide subsidy on interest to such agriculture based industries which take loan from banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has held discussion with all the concerned parties in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when it is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of (a) above, Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) In view of (c) above, Question does not arise.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Promotion of FPI in the Rural Sector

341. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to :

- (a) the details of initiatives to promote food processing industries in the rural sector;
- (b) whether it is a fact that during the harvest season there is abundance of perishable commodities in the market and producers are forced to sell the produce at unremunerative rates far below the cost of production; and
- (c) if so, what steps/measures are being taken to encourage setting up of small medium scale food processing units in rural/ backward regions of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY) : (a) to (c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries extends financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 25% of the cost of plant & machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs in general areas or 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs in difficult areas under the Scheme of Setting up/Modernization/Expansion of food processing industries.

Apart from this, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing various plan schemes for promotion and development of food processing sector including rural areas *i.e.* i) Scheme for Infrastructure Development with major components *i.e.* Mega Food Park, Cold Chain, Modernization of Abattoirs and Value Added Centres, ii) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and R&D, iii) Scheme for Human Resource Development, iv) Scheme for Strengthening of Institution and v) Scheme for Upgradation of Quality of Street Food.

Financial assistance to exporters, producers, growers, cooperative organizations and towards setting up of infrastructure facilities in horticulture sector like integrated pack houses and vapour heat treatment plants is provided by Agricultural and Processed Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under Ministry of Commerce and Industry under its plan scheme.

The Government also fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for major agriculture commodities and organizes purchase operations through public and cooperative agencies. The Government decides on the MSPs for various agricultural commodities taking into account the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, views of the STATE GOVERNMENTS and other relevant factors.

Besides, in order to increase level of processing and to promote food processing industries to exploit both the domestic and international market potential for food products, Vision 2015 Document has been finalized by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries which envisages tripling the size of the processed food sector by increasing the level of processing of perishables from 6% to 20% value addition from 20% to 35%.

Uniform Policy for Food Processing

342. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing any uniform food processing policy for the growth of the sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY) : (a) The need for having an appropriate food processing policy at the national and state levels was highlighted during the 1st Conference of the State Ministers of Food Processing Industries held on 6-10-2009. So far, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have formulated such food processing policies.

Subsidy for FPI

343. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is having any proposal to increase the subsidy for food processing industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministry only releases the funds in the shape of grants-in-aid to the agencies/entrepreneurs on the basis of applications received, depending upon the availability of funds within the budget provision on year to year basis. There is no proposal to modify existing norms of the extent of grants-in-aid.

Conference of Food Processing Industries Ministers

344. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRI N. K SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether conference of State Ministers of Food Processing Industries was organized at New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held in the conference;

(c) whether there is a need to formulate a National Food Processing Policy to spell out the vision for rapid growth; and

(d) if so, by when a National Food Processing Policy is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The 1st Conference of State Food Processing Ministers was organized by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries on 06.10.2009 at New Delhi. A number of issues relating to the development of the sector were discussed. Among the issues that were discussed include development of food processing infrastructure, formulation of food processing policies, capacity building, financing for the sector, food safety & quality and institutional strengthening.

(c) and (d) The need for having an appropriate food processing policy at the national and state levels was highlighted during the above Conference. No formal timeframe has been decided on the formulation of a national food processing policy.

CVC probe into financial irregularities in PRASAR BHARATI

†345.SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi High Court has asked for Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) probe into financial irregularities in Prasar Bharati;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not conducting audit of accounts of Prasar Bharati for the last few years;

(d) whether it is a fact that in order to keep the financial irregularities under cover, audit of Prasar Bharati has not been conducted; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. In a Writ Petition No. 8780/2009 filed by Centre for Public Interest Litigation Vs UOI & ors., the Honuble High Court of Delhi *vide* its interim order dated 27.07.2009 has *interalia* directed to refer the allegations regarding financial and administrative irregularities etc. to the Central Vigilance Commission for appropriate investigation and report. The Honuble High Court in its final order dated 13.11.2009 has reiterated the interim directions on this issue.

(c) The C & AG audits the accounts of the Prasar Bharati regularly. Last such audit was conducted for the year 2007-08 and the certified audited accounts were laid down on the Table of both the Houses of the Parliament.

(d) and (e) In view of above, No Sir. Further on 25/05/09, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has ordered a Special Audit under the provisions of GFR on General Accounting issues and specific financial issues pertaining to Prasar Bharati. The special audit is being conducted by the Chief Controller of Accounts, M/o Information and Broadcasting *w.e.f.* 05/06/2009.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Plants to counter propaganda from neighbouring countries

346. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has recently worked out plans to counter the propaganda from neighboring countries in the border areas of North East and Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the range of transmitters already setup in the border areas would be enhanced to counter the propaganda; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. With the view to counter subversive and malicious anti-India propaganda by the neighbouring countries, there are several programmes mounted both in All India Radio and Doordarshan.

(c) and (d) Strengthening of the coverage of All India Radio and DD networks is an ongoing process. Proposals for setting up of new High Power/Low Power AIR/DD transmitters, FM transmitters, in the border areas are considered and approved by the Government as per the requirement from time to time. Jammu and Kashmir Special Package Phase-II and North East Special Package Phase-II have been approved in September 2007 and May 2006 respectively for expansion of Doordarshan and All India Radio services.

Multi channel AIR and TV coverage through Doordarshan's free-to-air DTH service "DD Direct Plus" has been provided in the entire country. It is possible to receive DTH signals anywhere in the country, including NE States and J & K, with the help of small sized dish receive units.

Revenue collected from DTH operators

347. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is getting any regular revenue from the DTH operators;

(b) if so, the amount of revenue received by Government during the last three years; and

(c) whether this revenue includes hardware cost and carriage fee collected from various TV channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHAUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revenue received from the DTH operators during the financial years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 is Rs.23,23,25,641/-; Rs.34,56,31,258/-; and Rs.89,38,11,734 respectively.

(c) As per the definition of Gross Revenue provided in the guidelines for DTH Service, revenue earned from the sale of hardware such as Set Top Box and by way of charging carriage fee is required to be included for the purpose of calculation of annual license fee. The Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) in its order and judgement dated 26.8.2008 and further order dated 4.11.2009 has held that hardware such as Set Top Box are part of licensed activity and would be counted towards gross revenue for the purpose of license fee. However TDSAT has applied the principle of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) for determination of annual license fee. No specific directions have been given on carriage fee. The Government has filed a civil appeal No. 3549 / 2009 in the Supreme Court of India against the aforesaid order in so far as it applies the principle of AGR to DTH services.

Monitoring of television contents

‡348.SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a need of establishing a monitoring system for telecast of television content;

(b) if so, the Governmentus reaction thereto;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the people are being misled by the telecast of useless information in the form of advertisements; and

(d) if so, the Governmentus reaction thereto and whether it is also a fact that the consumer interests are exploited due to the usage of maximum time for advertisement in serials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHAUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has set up an Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) with a view to monitoring the content being aired on TV channels.

(c) and (d) Some instances of misleading advertisements have been brought to the notice of the Government. All advertisements of satellite TV channels transmitted or retransmitted through cable service are required to adhere to the provisions of Advertising Code prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. With a view to look into the violation of the Advertising Code, the Central Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee under Section 20 of the Act. The Committee either *suo-motu* or on receipt of complaint, examines cases of violation of the Codes. If any violation is noted by the Committee, action is taken against the TV channel as per rules.

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Regional news bulletin from DDK, PANAJI

349. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prasar Bharati is proposing to telecast a regional news bulletin from Doordarshan Kendra, Panaji, Goa;

(b) if so, the details of the preparations including the appointment of the staff required for the purpose; and

(c) by when the bulletin is likely to be telecast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) No, Sir, Prasar Bharati have informed that there is no proposal with them to telecast the regional news bulletin from Doordarshan Kendra, Panaji, Goa.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Draft content code

350. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the proposed Draft Content Code, 2008; and

(b) whether there is any time bound agenda for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) The Government had constituted a committee for reviewing the Programme and Advertising Code (Content Code) prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder, which has submitted its report and made recommendations in the form of draft Self-regulation Guidelines for the broadcasting sector (2008). Government is in the process of holding consultations with all concerned stakeholders to arrive at broad consensus on the recommendations of the Committee. The process of consultation is going on.

(b) No, Sir.

Operational TV channels

351. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of television channels operational in the country;

(b) the number of channels telecasting news; and

(c) the number of channels received investment from foreigners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) and (b) As on date, Ministry has permitted 512 TV channels belonging to 224 companies. 436 private satellite TV channels have been permitted to uplink from India as per uplinking guidelines, out of which, 234 are news & current affairs TV channels and 202 are non-news & current affairs TV channels. Besides this, 76 private satellite TV channels, uplinked from abroad, have also been permitted to downlink in India as per downlinking guidelines. Out of this, 15 are news & current affairs TV channels and 61 are non-news & current affairs TV channels. As such, total number of news and current affairs TV channels is 249 and number of non-news & current affairs TV channels is 263 under uplinking and downlinking guidelines.

(c) At present a total of 224 companies have been permitted to operate various channels. 188 companies have been permitted to uplink TV channels from India. Out of which, 43 companies have varying components of foreign equity. 36 companies have been permitted to downlink foreign-uplinked TV channels in India, out of which 24 companies have varying components of foreign equity.

Regulation for TV channels

352. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in an effort to built political consensus on controversial issue of establishing a broadcast regulator for television channels in the country, his Ministry has written to States and Union Territories on the issue;

(b) if so, whether a meeting of Information Ministers of States has also been convened to discuss the issue at length;

(c) if so, the outcome of the meeting held and the view of State Governments; and

(d) whether a legislation in this regard is likely to be introduced in the current session of the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been in communication with the State Governments and Union Territories to elicit their views on the proposed draft of the Broadcasting Services Regulation Bill, 2007.

(b) and (c) The agenda for the next Conference of the State Information Ministers which has been convened on 5th December 2009 at Vigyan Bhawan includes *inter-alia* discussion on the proposed draft Broadcasting Services Regulation Bill.

(d) No, Sir.

Punjabi language in DD and AIR

353. SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) Governmentus policy as regards Punjabi language is concerned;
- (b) the number of news bulletins in Punjabi broadcast by Doordarshan and All India Radio on national or international bulletins;
- (c) the status of Punjabi language on Doordarshan and Radio in Jammu and Kashmir, the details of news bulletins, timings and other programme being shown in the State; and
- (d) the status of Punjabi language in Haryana and Himachal Pradesh on the local Doordarshan and Radio Stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that AIRus communication policy envisages broadcasts in different languages and dialects to meet the communication needs of listeners in the various parts of the country. Similarly Doordarshan telecasts programmes in all major languages including Punjabi.

(b) AIR produces and broadcasts three National and one External bulletin in Punjabi from Delhi. Two Punjabi regional bulletins are broadcast from AIR, Chandigarh. Doordarshan telecasts one Punjabi bulletin on DD India, four bulletins on DD-Punjabi and three regional bulletins from DDK, Jalandhar. DDK, Chandigarh also telecasts local news bulletin in Punjabi on every Monday and Wednesday.

(c) AIR Stations and DDKs in Jammu & Kashmir do not broadcast Punjabi bulletins. Various programmes are broadcast in Punjabi from Radio Kashmir, Srinagar and Radio Kashmir, Jammu. Similarly, Punjabi programmes are telecast by DDKs in Jammu and Srinagar.

(d) In Haryana, AIR, Rohtak and DDK, Hissar broadcast programmes in Punjabi. In Himachal Pradesh, AIR, Shimla, Dharmshala and Hamirpur broadcast Punjabi music etc. and DDK, Shimla telecasts programmes in Punjabi occasionally.

Autonomous body to look into broadcasting sector

354. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up an autonomous body to look into the broadcasting sector; and
- (b) if so, the terms of reference, objectives and composition of such a body?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) and (b) The Ministry in the Year 2007 has put up a proposal to set up a Broadcasting Regulatory Authority of India by enactment of a Legislation for ensuring orderly growth of broadcasting services. The Draft of the Broadcasting Services Regulation Bill, 2007, which is available on this Ministry's website www.mib.nic.in *interalia* provides terms of reference, objectives and composition of the proposed Authority. However, concerns have been expressed by various sections in the media with respect to the need, scope, functional and financial autonomy and independent functioning of the proposed Regulator.

Ministry has initiated *vide* ranging consultations with stakeholders for arriving at a consensus on this issue. The Ministry has already held consultations with Indian Broadcasting Foundation, Multi System Operator (MSO) Alliance, News Broadcasters Association (NBA), Broadcast Editors Association (BEA) and the Cable Operators Federation of India (COFI). A task force of Ministry's officials and representatives of the Broadcasters is envisaged to hold further interactions with diverse stakeholders to understand their perspective and submit a roadmap for the setting up of an independent Broadcast Authority.

Non-utilization of DD Bhawan at MANDI HOUSE

355. SHRI N. R. GOVINDARAJAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Doordarshan News runs its channel from the Central Production Centre (CPC) headquarters at Asian Games Village and DD Bhawan set-up with Rs. 20 crores at Mandi House is not being utilized;

(b) whether it is a fact that DD Bhawan set-up at Mandi House is equipped with hi-tech equipments with production and transmission facilities;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the news automation system installed there has expired and Doordarshan has to make an additional expenditure of Rs. 174 lakhs towards annual maintenance contract; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN) : (a) Doordarshan News is at present running its channel from Central Production (CPC) Headquarters at Asian Games Village and necessary action is being taken for shifting News to DD Bhawan, Mandi House.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Doordarshan has informed that the warranty of News Automation System installed at DD Bhawan, Mandi House expired in December, 2008. No annual maintenance contract has, subsequently, been awarded and there has been no expenditure on this account. However, AMC is under process.

Disposal of pending cases

356. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN :
SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN :
DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Prime Minister has recently asked the judiciary to focus on wiping every tear of every waiting litigant by addressing the scourge of having the world's largest backlog of court cases;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the pendency of court cases in the country is highest in the world;
- (d) if so, whether the efforts taken by Government to clear the backlog of pending cases have not been fruitful; and
- (e) if so, the corrective steps likely to be taken to address the needs of the litigants in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI VEERAPPA MOILY) : (a) to (e) The Prime Minister in his speech at the Joint Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts held in New Delhi on 16th August, 2009, *inter-alia* mentioned that 'India has to suffer the scourge of the world's largest backlog of cases'... He further stated that 'the focus of the judicial system should be to wipe every tear of every waiting litigant'...

Government has been making sustained efforts to facilitate disposal of pending cases. However, as per the latest available information, notwithstanding the efforts made, 53,221 cases are pending in the Supreme Court as on 30th September, 09 and 3,11,39,022 cases are pending in the High Courts and the Subordinate Courts in the country as on 30th June '09. The Government is presently considering for implementation a road-map for judicial reforms in the country which aims, *inter alia*, at reducing pendency in the courts and providing quick and effective justice.

Setting up of Institutes of excellence

357. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government is planning to set up four regional institutes of excellence to equip lawyers to bring them on a par with Indian Information Technology (IT) professionals who are known the world over for their competence;
- (b) if so, whether these Institutes would be under the control of his Ministry, or these would be looked after like other graduation and post graduation law courses, by the Ministry of Human Resource Development; and
- (c) whether the Bar Council of India and other similar bodies have given their in-principle agreement for opening of such institutes of excellence?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Pending court cases

358. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that over 3.11 crore cases are pending in various trial courts and High Courts in the country as reported in the Times of India dated the 16th August, 2009;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) the number of cases pending in Supreme Court, High Courts, trial courts, etc. as on September, 2009;

(d) whether Government has received any proposal to set alternative dispute resolution methods to reduce the burden/disposal of pending cases in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken by Government so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. 3,11,39,022 cases were pending in the Supreme Court, the various High Courts and the Subordinate courts as on 30.6.09. Government has taken a number of steps to facilitate reduction in pendency of cases and at present is implementing schemes for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary, computerization of the district and subordinate courts and training of conciliators and mediators.

(d) to (f) Government has been encouraging the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) methods to facilitate dispute resolution outside the courts and to reduce pendency of cases in the country. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 has been amended to provide for settlement of disputes through arbitration, conciliation, judicial settlement including settlement through Lok Adalat or through mediation. Various High Courts have set up Mediation Cells at District Level Courts and also in the High Courts. National Level Services Authority and the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution are promoting ADR. Training programmes are also organized for training of Arbitrators, Conciliators and Mediators.

A National Consultation for Strengthening the Judiciary towards Reducing Pendency and Delays was held in New Delhi on 24-25 October, 2009, which, *inter-alia*, recognized the need for mediation and other methods of dispute resolution as an organized mainstream justice delivery mechanism.

Cases Cleared by ITAT

359. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the overall pendency of appeals in the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) as on the 1st April, 1999;

(b) whether these have been reduced by sanctioning additional benches in April, 1999;

(c) if so, reduction achieved by the end of March, 2008;

(d) whether Government has further sanctioned 10 Additional Benches *w.e.f.* 2004; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and whether these have started functioning?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY) : (a) The overall pendency of appeals in the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) as on 1st April, 1999 was 300597.

(b) Yes, SIR.

(c) An overall reduction of 229758 cases has been achieved by the end of March, 2008, a part from the disposal of 387467 cases instituted during the period from 1st April, 1999 to 31st March, 2008.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The 10 Additional Benches have been set up with effect from 30.01.2004 with 2 Benches each at Mumbai and Delhi and one Bench each at Pune, Lucknow, Ahmedabad, Bilaspur (camping Bench), Jaipur and Ranchi (Circuit Bench). All the 10 Additional Benches have since been made functional.

Disposal of pending cases

†360. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of recommendations made by Law Commission of India for disposal of cases pending in courts;

(b) the number of cases pending in courts and their time period; and

(c) the action being taken by Government for disposal of these cases as per the recommendations of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY) : (a) The Law Commission of India has made a large number of recommendations on disposal of cases pending in courts primarily in their 14th, 27th, 54th, 58th, 77th, 80th, 99th, 120th, 121st, 124th, 129th and 150 Reports. A short list of recommendations made by the Law Commission is given in the Statement (See below). For the exhaustive list of recommendations made in the above mentioned Reports of the Law Commission, the official website of the Law Commission of India <http://lawcommissionofindia.nic.in> may please be referred.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) As per the latest available informaton, 53,221 cases were pending in the Supreme Court as on 30.09.09. As per the figures received from the High Courts, 40,18,914 cases were pending in the High Courts and 2,71,20,108 cases were pending in the subordinate Courts as on 30.06.09.

(c) Government has taken several steps to facilitate disposal of cases in the courts including pending cases, which include:

- (i) Increasing the strength of judges in the High Courts and subordinate Courts.
- (ii) 'Fast Track Courts' extended upto 31.10.2010.
- (iii) Introduction of some legislative measures for improvement in judicial procedure and for expediting disposal of civil and criminal cases in courts. The Civil Procedure Code and Criminal Procedure Code have been amended and the concept of 'Plea-Bargaining' has been introduced.
- (iv) Other measures like grouping of cases involving common question of law, constitution of specialised benches, setting up of special courts and organizing Lok Adalats at regular intervals have also been taken.
- (v) Steps have also been taken for modernisation of the judicial infrastructure through computerization of courts. Government is implementing a scheme for computerization of District and Subordinate Courts and for upgradation of the Information and Communication Technology infrastructure of the Supreme Court and the High Courts.
- (vi) Government has enacted the Gram Nyayalays Act, 2008 (Act 4 of 2009) which provides for establishment of over 5000 Gram Nyayalayas and will bring justice at the doorstep of the rural people.
- (vii) Government has been encouraging the Alternative Dispute Resolution methods to facilitate dispute resolution outside the courts and to reduce pendency of cases in the country. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 has been amended to provide for settlement of disputes through arbitration, conciliation, judicial settlement through Lok Adalat or through mediation.

Statement

A Short list of the recommendations made by Law Commission in its various reports

- (1) The service conditions of judges and judicial officers ought to be improved drastically if the judicial machinery is to function efficiency. The Commission also suggested that the age of retirement of judges should be raised from, 62 years to 65 years.
- (2) Proper housing facilities, transport facilities etc should be provided to the judges. The overall infrastructure of the courts also needed to be improved.
- (3) The work of maintaining and controlling the Court Diary should be done by the presiding officers and not by the readers. While fixing cases for a particular date, the presiding officer should ensure that the number of cseses fixed on that date is such that can be easily disposed of on that day, while keeping a margin for collapse of few cases because of unforeseen circumstances.

- (4) Arguments ought to be heard just after the close of evidence. Unduly lengthy arguments and tendency to cite needlessly large number of authorities should be discouraged. Judgements of the trial courts should deal with questions of fact appraising the evidence, referring to relevant statutory provisions and citing only those authorities which have direct bearing on the case.
- (5) Time lag between pronouncement of judgement and preparation of decree should not be too long and should be done within 15 days time span, as laid down by Order 20, Rule 6A of the C.P.A.
- (6) Setting up of Conciliation Boards on an experimental basis, in selected areas in disputes giving to claims for recovery of money not exceeding Rs. 5000. Adoption of conciliation would go a long way in relieving the Courts of heavy load of civil cases.
- (7) Creation of an All India Judicial Service, with the same rank and pay scales as IAS.
- (8) In its analysis and study, the Commission found that in India, there are 10.5 judges per million people. While contrasting this with other countries, it could be seen that these countries had substantially greater number of judges per million population. Australia has 46 judges per million, Canada has 75.2 judges per million, England has 50 judges per million and U.S.A. 107 judges per million. India is demographically and politically much larger than these nations and yet with only 7,675 judges, it is far behind these countries. The Commission recommended that by the year 2000, India should command at least the ratio U.S.A. command in 1981 *i.e.* 107 judges per million people.
- (9) Radical restructuring of the grass root justice system which would provide a regulatory mechanism to the inflow of work to the High Court and the Supreme Court and reduce the number of second appeals.
- (10) The Chief Justice should enlist the *services of retired judges* for setting up benches composed of two judges to do civil, criminal and miscellaneous work in the morning. The Chief Justice, depending upon the pendency of old matters, should draw a line of the base year and then direct that all matters pending up to the base year and admitted before the base year should be exclusively assigned to the retired judges. The retired judges will use the same building during the pre-lunch session and the sitting judges can use it after lunch. This will give them ample time to write judgements regularly. This suggestion has a double advantage as their will be optimum utilisation of fixed capital as well as speedy disposal of cases because the judges have rich expertise and experience in delivering justice. The retired judges should be paid the salary drawn by sitting judges without deducting pension or gratuity.

Setting up of Fast Track Courts

361. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government proposes to constitute Fast Track Courts to dispose of crores of cases pending in lower courts in the country.

(b) if so, whether the matter has been discussed with the State Governments so as to finalize the scheme;

(c) if so, the reaction of the State Governments in the matter, State-wise; and

(d) by when the proposed courts are likely to set up and start functioning and how the cost of these courts is proposed to be shared between the Centre and the States?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY) : (a) to (d) Fast Track Courts have already been set-up by the State Governments on the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission. The scheme of central assistance for Fast Track Courts was started in the year 2000 for a period of five years which was further extended for a period of 5 years *i.e.* up to 31st March, 2010. As per the information received from the State Governments/Registry of the High Courts, 25,94,231 cases have been disposed of by the Fast Track Courts out of 32,08,911 cases transferred to them.

Legislation in force

†362. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI :

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of legislation in existence at present which were passed during the pre-Independence era by the then Government passed by the Central Government after Independence and passed by the State Governments after Independence;

(b) the number of such legislation out of these existing only on paper and are not being complied with;

(c) the number of legislations out of these not in effect in its current form; and

(d) whether Government has any plan to review such acts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY) : (a) (i) Pre-Independence : Total No. of Acts : 364

(ii) After Independence : Total No. of Acts : 741

(iii) As regard, Acts passed by State Governments, the information is being collected.

(b) and (c) (i) Number of Acts not enforced - 26

(ii) Number of Acts partly enforced - 13.

(d) No.

Upgradation of legal education

363. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the Advocates Act, 1961 prohibits non-Indian lawyers from practicing in the country and whether international law firms are banned from operating in the country since the 1995 ruling by the Bombay High Court;

(b) if so, whether Government has proposed to set up four law institutes under the National Law School University to upgrade legal education in the country to global standards; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposed law institutes and the likely location of regional hubs?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY) : (a) The Advocates Act, 1961 bars the practice of law in India without enrolment under the Indian Advocates Act, 1961. THE section 47 of the Act ensures reciprocity between a foreign country and India in the matter of exercise of legal profession. It is the discretion of the Bar Council of India to permit or not to permit person to come on its roll. A litigation is also pending before the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay in Writ Petition No. 1526/1995-Lawyers Collective Vs Bar Council of India & Ors on the entry of foreign law firms. The matter is under hearing.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Pending court cases

364. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in various District Courts, High Courts and the Supreme Court of India, as on the 31st October, 2009;

(b) whether Government proposes any time bound programme/plan to bring down the pendency; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY) : (a) to (c) As per the latest available information, 53,221 cases were pending in the Supreme Court as on 30.9.09. As per the figures received from the High Courts, 40,18,914 cases were pending in the High Courts and 2,71,20,108 cases were pending in the Subordinate Courts as on 30.6.09. Government has been making sustained efforts to facilitate disposal of pending cases. In addition, the Government is also preparing a road map for judicial reforms in the country which aims, *inter alia*, at reducing pendency in the courts.

***National Consultation for Strengthening the Judiciary towards
Reducing Pendency and Delays (24-25 October 2009)***

RESOLUTION dated 25th October 2009

The Participants,

Reiterating the Constitutional promise to deliver equal justice under law to all citizens and to provide access to justice to all, particularly the weaker sections of society

Noting that the President of India in her address to the Joint session of Parliament delivered on June 3rd 2009 had emphasized the need for a roadmap for judicial reforms

Noting that the Prime Minister of India in his address to the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices on August 16th 2009 described the huge arrears and case backlogs as the prime source of concern in relation to the Indian legal system

Recalling the consensus of all those present, including the Honourable Chief Justice of India, the Honourable Union Minister for Law and Justice, the Honourable Attorney General of India and the Learned Solicitor General of India and others that the pendency and delays in the courts calls for urgent and immediate action

Reaffirming the commitment of those present including the Justices of the Supreme Court of India and other members of the Judiciary, Judicial officers, Law officers, Members of the Bar, representatives of the Union Ministry of Law & Justice and members of the public to dedicate themselves to reduce the pendency of cases from 15 years to 3 years and to work together to implement the various steps required to ensure expeditious, quality and inclusive justice

Taking Note of the Vision Document presented by the Honourable Union Minister of Law and Justice to the Honourable Chief Justice of India

Adopt the Vision Statement and Action Plan as a public commitment for redesigning the justice delivery system to reduce pendency and delays

Urge all constituents to recognise their special role and responsibility to implement the Action Plan

Decide that to implement the Action Plan the National Arrears Grid and the Special Purpose vehicle be incorporated no later than 26th November 2009, Law Day

Recommend the High Courts make available all the data for the National Grid by 30 November 2009

Also decide that the implementation of the Action Plan should focus on human resource development, infrastructure development and procedural reforms

Commit to comprehensive human resource development in all sectors including judges lawyers, law officers, prosecutors and court staff in an inclusive manner

Further commit to efficient and optimum utilization of existing infrastructure and improvements and additions to physical and technological infrastructure

Also commit to specific implementation of procedural reforms at all levels in a time bound manner including curtailment of adjournments, introducing a system of continuous hearing in civil cases and criminal trials and expediting execution proceedings by removing unnecessary delays

Acknowledge the initiative undertaken by the Government of India to frame a National Litigation Policy by 31st December 2009 with a view to ensure conduct of responsible litigation by the Central Government and urges every State Government to evolve similar policies

Welcome and Applaud the idea of an SPV as an autonomous and flexible means to provide infrastructural, managerial technological and manpower services to the Judiciary and the singular contribution of Dr. Sam Pitroda in the conceptualisation of the SPV and the implementation of its programs

Bearing in mind that all such changes should focus on inclusive growth reaching all levels of society and acknowledging the need to create an Indian model

Request the Central Government to make available adequate and committed resources to implement and support the Action Plan

Recognize the need for mediation and other methods of dispute resolution as an organized mainstream justice delivery mechanism

Further recognize the principle behind judicial appointments should be delivery of quality and expeditious justice and public service

Commend for consideration the establishment of a All India Judicial Service through an open competitive examination ensuring the best possible selection

Welcome the suggestion of the Honourable Chief Justice of India for a notional increase in the sanctioned strength of judges by 25 % in order to enable the Judiciary to make advance selection for appointment as soon as the vacancy arises

Also recognise the need for appointment of *ad hoc* judges at all levels of the Judiciary on a temporary basis from amongst retired judges and members of the bar

Recommend the creation of a National Pool of Judicial Officers from retired judges to enable persons from the pool to be appointed as HC judges in various states

Recommend assigning special judges to deal with all pending criminal cases where the term is less than 3 years

Welcome and Applaud the leadership given by the Chief Justice of India, Judges of the Supreme Court and Chief Justices of the various High Courts and their colleagues, Bar Councils of India and Bar Associations for their positive role in initiating and furthering a meaningful dialogue to further the objectives of the vision document.

Transparency in JUDICIARY

365. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is serious enough to make judiciary transparent, accountable and corruption free;

(b) whether judges are willing to declare their assets and liabilities despite Governmentus persistence; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) In the Writ Petition (C) No. 288/09 filed on behalf of the Honuble Supreme Court in the Delhi High Court, challenging the order dated 6th January, 2009 passed by the Central Information Commission under the Right to Information Act, 2005, it has been asserted on behalf of Supreme Court that the judiciary has no objection to disclosure of assets of judges provided this is done in a formal manner by an Act of Parliament with adequate safeguards. It has been, *inter alia*, stated therein that "the Learned Judges of the Supreme Court are not opposed to declaring their assets provided that such declarations are made in accordance with due procedure laid down by a law which would prescribe (a) the authority to which the declaration would be made; (b) the form in which the declaration would have to be made along with a clear definition of what constitutes uassetsu; and (c) proper safeguards, checks and balances to prevent misuse of the information which would be made available".

In this regard, the Government is considering to bring in a comprehensive legislation to ensure standard and accountability in the higher judiciary.

Implementation of Gram Nyayalaya Act

366. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to implement the Gram Nyayalaya Act;

(b) how many States have responded so far; and

(c) if none, what steps would be taken for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government has brought the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 into force *w.e.f.* October 2, 2009. The Government has also requested the State Governments to operationalize the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 and set up these courts in their respective States. The Central Government has also decided to provide financial assistance to the States for establishing the Gram Nyayalayas and for operating the same during the first three years. The Central Government would bear the non-recurring cost of establishment of Gram Nyayalayas subject to a ceiling of Rs. 18.00

lakhs per Gram Nyayalaya. The Central Government would also bear 50% of Rs.6.40 lakhs per annum as recurring cost per Gram Nyayalaya for the first three years. 11 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi have responded so far in this regard.

Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices

367. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has expressed serious concern over huge number of pending court cases and called upon judiciary and executive to work together to eliminate this scourge;

(b) if so, the other main points discussed during the conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices on the 16th August, 2009;

(c) whether corruption in judiciary was also discussed; and

(d) if so, whether any action plan has been prepared by Government to implement decisions taken in the conference?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The main points discussed during the Conference are given below:

1. Operationalization of Gram Nyayalayas,
2. Progress made in setting-up of fast track courts of magistrates and fast track civil courts and continuation of fast track courts,
3. Progress made in setting-up and functioning of evening/morning courts in subordinate courts and setting up of more courts - (A) CBI courts and (B) Family Courts,
4. Introducing judicial reforms through the following measures: (a) formation of All India Judicial Service, (B) Management training for judicial officers,
5. Progress made in the implementation of the ICT enablement of the courts- Establishment of E-Courts with Special emphasis on- (A) Total involvement of the State Government machinery for site preparation, (B) Commitment on meeting the expenditure on technical manpower beyond the period supported by the central government and recurring expenditure on AMCS and power back-up, (C) Definition of information flows in the courts, ownership of information and dissemination channels,
6. Progress made in development of the infrastructure of subordinate courts,
7. Steps required to be taken for reduction of arrears and ensuring the speedy trial,

8. Filling up of vacancies in the High Courts and Subordinate Courts,
9. Consideration of 118th report of the Law Commission "Proposals for constitution of Hi-Tech Fast Track Commercial Divisions in High Courts",
10. Strengthening of Legal Aid System,
11. Strengthening of A.D.R.System, including mediation and conciliation,
12. Judicial Impact Assessment,
13. Granting financial autonomy to the High Courts,
14. Progress made in setting up permanent mechanism for implementation of resolutions passed by the Chief Justices Conference and decisions taken at the Joint conferences of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices.

(d) The Resolutions have been sent to the Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justice of High Courts for implementation on the matters related to them. Besides, a number of schemes are under implementation by the Government of India for development and modernisation of judicial infrastructure and improving access to justice.

Roadmap for clearing pending cases

368. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending as on the 1st November, 2009 for over five years in the trial courts and High Courts, separately;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to prepare a roadmap to clear pending cases by 2012 in these courts; and

(c) what is the roadmap for increasing efficiency of our judicial system and increasing throughput of disposal of cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) The Government is preparing a roadmap for judicial reforms in the country which aims, *inter-alia*, at reducing pendency in the courts, providing quick and effective justice, introducing accountability of the judges and bringing in transparency in judicial process for the litigants.

Amendment in Anand Marriage Act

369. SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a request for amending the Anand Marriage Act is pending with his Ministry for long time;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice has recommended for its amendment;

(c) whether the Minister has also assured the Rajya Sabha that the Bill would be introduced at the earliest, if so, what follow up action has been taken by the Ministry;

(d) by when this Bill would be introduced in the Parliament; and

(e) whether the Ministry has any positive considerations towards the demands of the Sikh Minority Community?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) In reply to Starred Question No.141 answered on 10.3.2008, this House was informed that the issue of registration of marriage under Anand Marriage Act will be expedited. Since this requires consultation with the State Governments and other stakeholders, it will take some more time before a final decision is taken in the matter.

Overhauling of JUSTICE delivery system

370. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has prepared several radical ideas to overhaul the justice delivery system in the country including appointment of thousands of new judges, bringing down the pendency of cases from 15 years to 3 years and operating courts in three shifts;

(b) if so, the status thereof;

(c) whether Government also proposes to establish a National Arrears Grid to ascertain the exact number of cases in every court; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY) : (a) to (d) The Government has taken up the work of preparing a roadmap for judicial reforms in the country which aims, *inter-alia*, at reducing pendency in the courts. In this context, the Government organized a "National Consultation for strengthening the judiciary towards reducing pendency and delays" on 24th-25th October, 2009 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. In the National Consultation, it was, *inter-alia*, resolved that the efforts will be made by all concerned to reduce the time taken for disposal of cases from 15 years to 3 years and to work together to implement the various steps including formation of a National Arrears Grid, required to ensure provision of expeditious, quality and inclusive justice. These are under consideration of the Government.

Benches of Supreme Court

371. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has recently recommended setting up of four zonal benches and a permanent Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the creation of zonal benches has been a long pending demand particularly from the Southern States; and

(d) if so, by when the zonal benches of Supreme Court are likely to be created and made functional?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY) : (a) and (b) The Law Commission of India in its 229th Report, has recommended that :

(i) A Constitution Bench be set up at Delhi to deal with constitutional and other allied issues.

(ii) Four Cassation Benches be set up in the Northern region/zone at Delhi, the Southern region/zone at Chennai/Hyderabad, the Eastern region/zone at Kolkata and the Western region/zone at Mumbai to deal with all appellate work arising out of the orders/judgments of the High Courts of the particular region.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The recommendations are being examined by the Government.

Reduction in court fee

†372.SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Law Commission of India has advised the States to reduce court fee;

(b) whether the Commission has made recommendation to bring comprehensive uniformity in the criteria of court fee apart from fixing a maximum limit for fee in the country in its recent report; and

(c) if so, Governmentus reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Law Commission of India in its 220th Report on "Need to fix Maximum Chargeable Court-fee in Subordinate Civil Courts" had recommended "...there should be some measure of uniformity in the scales of court-fee. There is no justification for any differential treatment of different suitors. The Government, therefore, seriously consider the feasibility of a fixed maximum chargeable court-fee".

(c) The Parliamentary Standing Committee has, however, while deliberating upon the Judges (Inquiry) Bill, 2006 had raised the issue of differential fees for commercial and corporate cases in the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

context of globalization and corporate/commercial competition being observed during the recent times. The Committee drew the attention of the executive and the judiciary to arrive at a decision regarding differential court fees for the Commercial/corporate matters immediately; and to amend the Supreme Court Rules, High Court Rules and other Court fees Acts accordingly. The Law Commission has, therefore, been requested to consider this and submit its recommendations.

Disclosure of assets by JUDGES

373. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that divergent views have been expressed by different High Courts on the issue of disclosure of assets by judges and bringing it under the purview of Right to Information Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to work out a consensus on the issue within the ambit of the Constitution of India?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Government is considering to bring in a comprehensive legislation on the issue of Accountability of Judges wherein it is also proposed to deal with the subject of declaration of assets by judges.

GSI's Role in Identification of Mineral Reserves

374. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI:

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the profile of Geological Survey of India (GSI) with regard to locating or identifying new minerals, etc.;

(b) whether there is continuous upgradation of the technology as per international state-of-art achievements in this regard;

(c) whether any quantification of total mineral reserves in India has been done; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) Geological Survey of India (GSI) is the principal agency for locating or Identification of new mineral deposits in the country with a mandate to explore (through ground, airborne, satellite and marine surveys) and scientifically assess mineral and energy resources. Exploration carried out by GSI in the country has augmented manifold the resources of a number of important minerals like non-coking coal, iron ore, bauxite, gold, basemetal, chromite, platinoid group of elements (PGE), molybdenum, dolomite, limestone, manganese, magnesite, ball clay, bentonite etc.

(b) Yes, Sir. There is continuous upgradation of technology in GSI, particularly in respect of photogeology and remote sensing work, field survey, ground geophysical survey, aerogeophysical survey, marine survey, drilling operations, laboratory studies & research projects, information technology etc. GSI is developing expertise in magnetotelluric survey and Hyperspectral mapping at present.

(c) and (d) GSI carries out regional exploration for minerals and quantifies the resource of the minerals investigated. Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) prepares the inventory of mineral reserves of country from its own data and the information made available by Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, State Directorates of Geology and Mining and other exploration agencies. The reserve of major minerals in India (as on 01.04.2005), (Source: IBM Year Book, 2007) is as under:

Sl.No.	Ore / Mineral	Reserve (in million tonnes)
1.	Copper ore	369.49
2.	Lead-Zinc ore	125.75
3.	Iron ore, Haematite	7004.16
4.	Iron ore, Magnetite	58.50
5.	Manganese ore	138.15
6.	Bauxite	899.38
7.	Limestone	12715.31
8.	Dolomite	985.15
9.	Gold Ore	19.25
10.	Chromite	66.12
11.	Molybdenum	1.5

In addition the Annual Review of GSI (2009) gives the reserves of coal and lignite as under:

Sl.No.	Ore / Mineral	Reserve tonnes (in million tonnes)
1.	Coal	267210
2.	Lignite	39070

Promotion of small scale mining

375. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as enunciated in the National Mineral Policy, 2008, efforts would be made to promote small scale mining of small deposits;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard especially in Jharkhand; and

(c) how far these measures would be benefiting the Scheduled Tribes of the State?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) and (b) The National Mineral Policy 2008 enunciates that efforts would be made to grant mineral concessions to consortia of small scale miners so that such clusters of small deposits will enable them to reap the benefits of economies of scale. Mineral Concession applications are to be made to the State Government. The Ministry of Mines has on 12.10.2009 circulated a Model State Mineral Policy to all State Governments including Jharkhand which *inter-alia* addresses this issue and has requested the State Governments to consider adopting the policy.

(c) The State Government would need to make specific provision in the policy in this regard.

Illegal mining in Keonjhar, Orissa

376. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of large scale illegal mining of iron-ore and manganese in Orissas mineral rich Keonjhar district which run into several thousand crores rupees;

(b) whether it is a fact that investigation carried out by Indian Bureau of Mines has found evidence to substantiate illegal mining in that area and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that illegally exploited mineral like iron-ore, manganese and chromites, which are of strategic importance are being clandestinely transported to China and Bangladesh by a racket; and

(d) if so, Governmentus reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) to (d) Some instances of illegal mining of iron ore and manganese ore in Keonjhar district of Orissa have come to the notice of the Government. The Indian Bureau of Mines inquiries has found evidence of illegal mining of 1957 tonnes of iron ore and 56453 tonnes of manganese ore of a value of approximately Rs.23.39 crores.

The State Government of Orissa has informed that ;-

- A Vigilance investigation is underway
- Administrative enquiry is underway
- The State Government has arrested 8 persons (of which 6 are Government officials and 1 retired officer of the State Government) on 12.8.2009, who were subsequently released on bail.
- State Level Task Force has been reconstituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary.
- All the District Collectors have been directed to hold District Level Task Force meetings regularly, verify the lease hold areas and take appropriate action.

- The State Level Enforcement Squad constituted earlier has now been strengthened and enforcement activities intensified.
- The Department has introduced newly designed Transit Passes printed in Government Printing Press.

The State Government has also reported on 16.11.2009 that it has taken the following additional action in this matter :

- 128 mining leases for various minerals including iron ore, manganese, chromite, limestone, dolomite and quartzite, where application for renewal of lease had been pending have been verified and mining operations suspended.
- 482 licences granted by the State for trading and storage of minerals have been suspended /cancelled.
- State Level Enforcement squad is conducting intensive inspection of non grant areas to check for illegal mining.
- The Mines Department in the State has begun verification of the mining lease boundaries, for which remote sensing technology is also proposed to be used.
- Four Committees have been constituted at State level for setting up integrated check gates, Revenue Intelligence, Study rationalization of weigh-bridges, and Study to deploy IT application in mineral administration.
- Filling up vacant post in the Mines Department of the State Government to enhance enforcement.

The Government has not come across any instance of clandestine transportation of iron ore, chromites and manganese into China and Bangladesh. However, the export of these minerals is guided by the EXIM policy laid down by the Government.

Working of NALCO

377. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- whether gross profit and net profit of NALCO has been reduced;
- if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the reasons therefore;
- whether the modernization work of NALCO has been delayed; and
- if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken against those who are responsible for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B. K. HANDIQUE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The gross and net profit of National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) for the last three years is as under:-

Year	Rs. in crores	
	Gross profit	Net profit
2006-07	3631	2381
2007-08	2313	1632
2008-09	1804	1272

NALCO has informed that the reasons for reduction in profit in 2007-08 were due to lower realization from sale of both alumina and aluminium in view of appreciation of rupee against US Dollar and increased cost of production. In 2008-09, the major reasons for drop in profit were reduction in the London Metal Exchange (LME) price of aluminium, increase in total operating cost of the Company due to escalation of prices of raw materials and revision of salary for executives.

(c) and (d) NALCO's 2nd phase expansion project envisaging augmentation of its various production capacities, which was scheduled for completion by December, 2008 has been delayed. The primary reasons for the project falling behind schedule are as under:-

- (i) Delay in appointment of Engineering, Procurement, Construction and Management (EPCM) consultant.
- (ii) Delay in appointment of technology supplier M/s Aluminium Pechiney (now Rio Tinto Alcan).
- (iii) Poor response of suppliers to tenders and request for quotations floated by the Company, in view of saturated market conditions which ultimately delayed execution of work.
- (iv) Failure of major contractors engaged for the various project segments in honouring their commitments.
- (v) Lack of availability of adequate skilled manpower for mines and refinery project in Damanjodi due to its difficult terrain and naxalite threat perception.

Illegal mining in Orissa

378. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of **MINES** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the illegal mining in Orissa;
- (b) if so, what is the loss to Government's revenue due to this illegal mining; and
- (c) the details of the preventive and corrective steps that have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) to (c) Some instances of illegal mining of iron ore and manganese ore in Keonjhar district of Orissa have come to the notice of the Government. The Indian Bureau of Mines inquiries has found evidence of illegal mining of 1957 tonnes of iron ore and 56453 tonnes of manganese ore, of a value of approximately Rs.23.39 crores.

The State Government of Orissa has informed that :-

- A Vigilance investigation is underway
- Administrative enquiry is underway

- The State Government has arrested 8 persons (of which 6 are Government officials and 1 retired officer of the State Government) on 12.8.2009, who were subsequently released on bail.
- State Level Task Force has been reconstituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary.
- All the District Collectors have been directed to hold District Level Task Force meetings regularly, verify the lease hold areas and take appropriate action.
- The State Level Enforcement Squad constituted earlier has now been strengthened and enforcement activities intensified.
- The Department has introduced newly designed Transit Passes printed in Government Printing Press.

The State Government has also reported on 16.11.2009 that it has taken the following additional action in this matter :

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- 482 licences granted by the State for trading and storage of minerals have been suspended/cancelled.
- State Level Enforcement squad is conducting intensive inspection of non grant areas to check for illegal mining.
- The Mines Department in the State has begun verification of the mining lease boundaries, for which remote sensing technology is also proposed to be used.
- Four Committees have been constituted at State level for setting up integrated check gates, Revenue Intelligence, Study rationalization of weigh-bridges, and Study to deploy IT application in mineral administration.
- Filling up vacant post in the Mines Department of the State Government to enhance enforcement.

The Government has not come across any instance of clandestine transportation of iron ore, chromites and manganese into China and Bangladesh. However, the export of these minerals is guided by the EXIM policy laid down by the Government.

Contract workers in NALCO

379. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of contract workers working in NALCO;
- (b) the number of gate-pass issued to the contract labour in NALCO; and
- (c) the number of contract labour who are covered under EPF and ESIC?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has informed that the total number of contract labours working under various contractors in the Company as on 31.10.2009 are 14490.

(b) The total number of gate-pass issued to the contract labour in NALCO as on 31.10.2009 are 12829.

(c) The contract labours covered under EPF are 14490 and under ESIC are 8866, as on 31.10.2009.

Theft and Illegal mining in Orissa

380. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are allegations about mining exploitation leakage, theft, illegal mining and transport in Barbil, Orissa;

(b) whether big industrial houses, mine owners from the State and outside, political leaders are involved in the theft and illegal mining in Barbil and Sukinda chromite mines area; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether Government would order for CBI inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) to (c) Some instances of illegal mining of iron ore and manganese ore in Keonjhar district of Orissa have come to the notice of the Government. The Indian Bureau of Mines inquiries has found evidence of illegal mining of 1957 tonnes of iron ore and 56453 tonnes of manganese ore, of a value of approximately Rs.23.39 crores.

The State Government of Orissa has informed that :-

- A Vigilance investigation is underway
- Administrative enquiry is underway
- The State Government has arrested 8 persons (of which 6 are Government officials and 1 retired officer of the State Government) on 12.8.2009, who were subsequently released on bail.
- State Level Task Force has been reconstituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary.
- All the District Collectors have been directed to hold District Level Task Force meetings regularly, verify the lease hold areas and take appropriate action.
- The State Level Enforcement Squad constituted earlier has now been strengthened and enforcement activities intensified.

The Department has introduced newly designed Transit Passes printed in Government Printing Press.

The State Government has also reported on 16.11.2009 that it has taken the following additional action in this matter :

- 128 mining leases for various minerals including iron ore, manganese, chromite, limestone, dolomite and quartzite, where application for renewal of lease had been pending have been verified and mining operations suspended.
- 482 licences granted by the State for trading and storage of minerals have been suspended/cancelled.
- State Level Enforcement squad is conducting intensive inspection of non grant areas to check for illegal mining.
- The Mines Department in the State has begun verification of the mining lease boundaries, for which remote sensing technology is also proposed to be used.
- Four Committees have been constituted at State level for setting up integrated check gates, Revenue Intelligence, Study rationalization of weigh-bridges, and Study to deploy IT application in mineral administration.
- Filling up vacant post in the Mines Department of the State Government to enhance enforcement.

The Government has not come across any instance of clandestine transportation of iron ore, chromites and manganese into China and Bangladesh. However, the export of these minerals is guided by the EXIM policy laid down by the Government.

Minority concentration districts

381. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of Minority concentration districts identified in the country, State-wise.
- (b) the details of districts that have been put under A category and B category;
- (c) the details of multi-sectoral and other development programmes undertaken in category A and B districts, State-wise; and
- (d) how Government ensures that the benefits of programmes reaches to the beneficiary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : (a) to (c) 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) which are relatively backward and lagging behind the national average in terms of socio-economic and basic amenities indicators have been identified in the country. Of these, 53 MCDs which fall behind in both socio-economic and basic amenities indicators has been classified under Category "A" and 37 MCDs which fall behind in either one of the indicators have been classified under Category "B". A special area development

programme has been launched in 2008-09 as a Central Sponsored Scheme (CSS) called multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) and this has been designed to address the development deficits identified by a baseline survey by topping up existing CSS which address such deficits. The MCDs in Category "A" and "B" and scheme/programme implemented under the Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) in the MCDs are available on the website www.minorityaffairs.gov.in

(d) To ensure that the programme is implemented effectively, the programme envisages that district and State level committees constituted for implementation of the Prime Minister New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities in the States/UTs shall monitor the progress of implementation of MsDP.

Review of 15 Point Programme

382. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review of implementation of 15 point programme of the Prime Minister has been made by Government;

(b) if so, the details of the results of the review; and

(c) the details of the implementation of the programme by various States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities was launched in June, 2006 incorporating programme specific interventions. The new programme envisages location of a certain proportion of development projects in minority concentration areas. It also provides that, wherever possible, 15% of targets and outlays under various schemes should be earmarked for minorities. The programme provides for a close monitoring mechanism at the Centre, State and District levels. The status of implementation of the new programme has been reviewed six times. Three new schemes have been included in the new 15 Point Programme viz National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) of the Department of Drinking Water Supply, and Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of the Ministry of Urban Development. The Government has also approved inclusion of certain numbers of Members of Parliament and Members of the Legislative Assembly in the State and District Level Committees for implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities.

The state-wise details of implementation of the schemes amenable to earmarking for minorities in the programme for 2008-09 is on the web-site of the Ministry at www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

Scholarship to Minority Communities

383. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of students from various minority communities benefited of various scholarship schemes aided by the Centre; and
- (b) the details of thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : (a) and (b) Community-wise and State-wise information on Pre-matric Scholarship, Post-matric Scholarship and Merit-cum-means based Scholarship is available at the website-www.minorityaffairs.gov.in. of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

Illiteracy among the Muslim women

384. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that percentage of illiteracy rate is very high among the Muslim women in the country specially in rural areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps Government is taking to improve this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : (a) and (b) 50.1% is the Muslim female literacy rate against national female literacy rate of 53.7% as per 2001 census. It has been estimated from 2001 census that the Muslim female literacy rate in rural areas is 43% against total national rural literacy rate of 46% in rural areas.

(c) The Ministry of Minority Affairs has three scholarship schemes and has earmarked 30% of scholarships for female students from the minority communities which include Muslims. Maulana Azad Education Foundation also gives scholarships to female students from minority communities, including Muslims. studying in class XI and XII.

Skill development and leadership training to minority women

385. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA:

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that Government is going to launch a scheme to provide skill development and leadership training to women belonging to minority community exhibiting entrepreneurial skill;
- (b) if so, the details of the scheme;

- (c) how much money has been sanctioned for implementation of this scheme; and
- (d) what skills would be imparted under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A scheme for leadership development of minority women is under consideration for launching it during 2009-10. A budgetary provision of Rs. 8 crores has been provided for this scheme for 2009-10.

Scholarship to minority communities

386. SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of students of minority communities given scholarship by the Ministry, minority community-wise;
- (b) the figures of each community, State-wise;
- (c) the number of minority students who have been given grant or scholarship for studies abroad, community-wise; and
- (d) the number of applications pending with the Ministry, community-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : (a) and (b) Community-wise and State-wise information on Pre-matric Scholarship, Post-matric Scholarship and Merit-cum-means based Scholarship is available at the website-www.minorityaffairs.gov.in-of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

- (c) and (d) Nil, Sir.

Development of minority concentration district

387. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 90 districts have been selected in the country as minority concentration areas for overall development of minorities;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether the benefit of the schemes is also being extended to people other than minorities also; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of minority concentration districts (MCDs) and the scheme of Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for minority concentration districts are available on the website www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

(c) and (d) The Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for minority concentration districts is a special area development programme and has been launched in the 2008-09 for addressing the development deficits in socio-economic parameters and basic amenities identified by a baseline survey. Identified development deficits would be made up through a district specific plan for provision of better infrastructure for school and secondary education, sanitation, pucca housing, drinking water supply, basic health infrastructure, ICDS centre etc. The programme aims at improving the availability of such infrastructure and benefits provided through different Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) by augmenting them. Such infrastructure and benefits are meant for all communities and the programme does not permit any change in the existing CSS guidelines. To ensure that the maximum benefits are given to the minorities in the MCDs, the programme envisages that priority be given for location of infrastructure and benefits in villages/blocks/localities having a substantial minority population.

Benefits of 15 point programme

388. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

SHRI SABIR ALI :

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the benefit of 15 point programme is not reaching the minorities in real terms;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the drawbacks in its implementation;
- (d) the suggestions received for making this programme a success; and
- (e) the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : (a) to (e). The Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities was launched in June, 2006 incorporating programme specific interventions. The new programme envisages location of a certain proportion of development projects in minority concentration areas. It also provides that, wherever possible, 15% of targets and outlays under various schemes should be earmarked for minorities. The programme provides for a close monitoring mechanism at the Centre, State and District levels. The status of implementation of the new programme has been reviewed six times. The Ministries/Departments whose schemes are included in the programme have reported achievements and the same for the year 2008-09 is given in enclosed Statement (See below). Three new schemes have been included in the new 15 Point Programme viz National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) of the Department of Drinking Water Supply, and Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure

Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of the Ministry of Urban Development. The Government has also approved inclusion of certain numbers Members of Parliament and Members of the Legislative Assembly in the State and District Level Committees for implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities.

Statement

(A) Achievements of targets for schemes considered amenable to earmarking for minorities during the year 2008-09 :

(i) Physical progress

Sl. NO.	Name of the scheme and Ministries/ Departments concerned	Achievement
1	2	3
1. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA): D/o School Education & Literacy		
(i)	No. of primary schools constructed	3266
(ii)	No. of upper primary schools constructed	2662
(iii)	No. of additional classrooms constructed	15563
(iv)	No. of new primary schools opened	1386
(v)	No. of new upper primary schools opened	3176
(vi)	No. of teachers sanctioned	15759
(vii)	No. of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) sanctioned in educationally backward blocks, having a substantial minority population	133
2.	Swarojgaris assisted under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY): M/o Rural Development	275121
3.	BPL families assisted under Indira Awas Yojana(IAY):M/oRD	384775
4.	Beneficiaries assisted under Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY): M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA)	
(i)	Micro-enterprises	30574
(ii)	Skill training	37179
(ii) Financial progress		
		Rs. in Crore
1.	Indira Awas Yojana (IAY): M/o Rural Development.	1046.84
2.	Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY): M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA)	18.16

1	2	3
3.	Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) into Centres of Excellence : Ministry of Labour & Employment Target : 60 ITIs	29.86
4.	Priority Sector Lending: D/o Financial Services	82864.65

(B) Flow of funds under Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) to towns/cities having a substantial minority population. M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) during the year 2008-09

Scheme	Projects sanctioned in towns/cities having a substantial minority population covered. (Rs. in crore)	Achievements	Project cost (Rs. in crore)	% of flow of total
BSUP	Improvement in the condition of slums inhabited by minority communities through BSUP & IHSDP:		5234.39	20.73%
IHSDP	Improvement in the condition of slums inhabited by minority communities through BSUP & IHSDP:		1660.16	19.76%

(C) Schemes meant exclusively for minorities

(i) Scholarships awarded to meritorious students from minority communities during the year 2008-09:

Scholarship schemes	No. of Scholarship awarded	No. of States/UTs covered
Merit-cum-means	26,195	29
Post-matric	1,50,532	32
Pre-matric	5,12,657	28

(ii) Free coaching given to candidates/students from the minority communities during the year 2008-09:

No. of coaching/ training institutes	No. of States/ UTs covered	No. of students/ candidates coached/ trained
71	20	5,522

Grants by Maulana Azad Education Foundation

389. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of grants/funds sanctioned by Maulana Azad Education Foundation to various institutes/institutions /NGOs and bodies during the last eight months alongwith the names of such bodies;

(b) whether it is a fact that the work of the Foundation has been at standstill for the past sometime;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any responsibility has been fixed in the matter; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to revamp the foundation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : (a) Upto the end of October 2009 the Maulana Azad Education Foundation has sanctioned grants-in-aid amounting to Rs.10.55 crores to 77 Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) throughout the country. The list of NGO which have been sanctioned grants-in-aids by the Foundation is given in the STATEMENT (See below).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

Statement

Maulana Azad Education Foundation

Details of State-wise Grant-in-Aid sanctioned during 2009-10 (Upto 31.10.2009)

Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO	Purpose	Grant Sanctioned Amount (Rs)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
1	The Khader Memorial Educational Society, #1-10/135/2, Adjacent to House Board Colony, Miryalgoda, Distt. Nalgonda	Construction of B.Ed. College bldg.	3000000
2	Soghra Educational Society, C/o Soghra College of Teacher Education, Chinthapally (V&M), Devarakonda, Distt. Nalgonda	Construction of B.Ed. College bldg.	3000000
3	Islamic Educational & Cultural Society, Markapur, Distt. Prakassam	Construction of B.Ed. College bldg.	3000000
4	Anjumane-e-Islamia, Ponnur Road, Guntur	Construction/ expansion of School bldg.	1500000

1	2	3	4
5	Boston Educational Society, D.No..19-2-23/M/64, Kala Pathar, Tadban, Hyderabad	Purchase of lab equipments & computers	450000
6	Farha Educational Society, C/o Salala High School, H. No. 18-11-28/1/A, Opp, Pilli Dargah, Salala Barkas, Hyderabad	Construction/ expansion of School bldg.	1500000
7	Bukharia Educational Society, D. No. 13/386, Sahib Makan, M. D. Rahmatulla Street, Kapada	Construction of School bldg.	1500000
8	Vikas Educational Society, 22/66, Behind I Town Police Station, Maulana Azad Street, No.IV, Proddatur, Distt. Kodappa	Expansion of School bldg. & purchase of lab equipments	1000000
9	Mohammadia Educational Society, C/o Andhra Muslim College of Education, Ponnur Road, Guntur	Construction of B.Ed. College bldg.	3000000
10	Marinet Educational Society, Malapally, Distt. Nizamabad Assam	Construction of Girls Hostel bldg.	2400000 1000000
11	Azad Social Welfare Society, VPO: Hablakha, PS: Hajo, Distt. Kamrup	Construction of School & Hostel bldg.	1000000
Bihar			
12	Bihar Muslim Womenus Educational Development Society, C/o Millat Urdu Girls High School, New Azimabad Colony, Sultanganj, PO: Mahendru, Patna	Construction of School bldg.	1500000
13	Al-Wasi Educational Trust, C/o Araria Public School, At. Rahikatola, PO & Distt. Araria	Construction of School bldg.	1500000
Gujarat			
14	Majlis-e-Dawatul Haque, C/o Gujarat High School, Tinbatti, Barapura, Palanpur, Distt. SK	Construction/ Expansion of School bldg.	1500000

1	2	3	4
15	Sukun Centre for Social, Educational & Cultural Development, Near By-pass highway, Bherunda Road, Modasa, Distt. SK	Construction of School bldg.	500000
16	Kavi Kelvani Mandal, PO: Kavi, Tq. Jambusar, Distt. Bharuch	Construction of School bldg.	1500000
Haryana			
17	Mewat Trust for Educational Welfare, VPO: Fatehpur Taga, Distt. Faridabad	Expansion of School bldg.	1000000
Himachal Pradesh			
18	Anjuman-e-Islamia, Nahan, Jama Masjid, Katcha Tani, Distt. Sirmour	Purchase of furniture	100000
Madhya Pradesh			
19	Chindwara Welfare Association, C/o Iqra Convent Hr. Sec. School, Iqra Manzil, Nice Chowk, Chindwara	Expansion of School bldg.	1500000
20	Saif Education Society, 3, Mirza Market, Ashta, Distt. Sehore	Construction of school bldg.	1000000
Karnataka			
21	Rural Welfare & Education Society, Budhwar Peth, Athani, Distt. Belguam	Construction/ Expansion of School bldg.	750000
22	Gawan Educational Trust, 9-2-64, Outside Shah Gunj, Bidar	Construction of ITI bldg .	1500000
23	Al-Madeena Islamic Complex, Manjanady, Madavoor Nagar, Thoudugoli Cross, Post Mangalanthi, Mangalore, Distt. Dakshin Kannada	Construction of Hostel bldg.	3000000

1	2	3	4
24.	Bharath Education Society, Kerebilachi, Tq. Channagiri, Distt. Davangere	Construction of PU College bldg.	1500000
Kerala			
25	Darul Irshadhil Islamiya, Kalimangalam, PO: Irshad Nagar, Distt. Thrissur	Construction of School bldg.	1500000
Maharashtra			
26	Hindustani Education Society, Afsar Nagar, Near Power House, Ausa, Distt. Latur	Construction of Technical Institute, <i>i. e.</i> Technical stream of School	1350000
27	National Education Welfare Society, C/o C.H.B. Urdu High School, Bodwad, Distt. Jalgaon	Expansion of school bldg.	1000000
28	Sir Syed Education Society, 414, Raunaqbad, Malegaon, Distt. Nasik	Construction/ Expansion of School bldg.	1500000
29	United Education Society, A/P Anjanwal, Tq. Guhagar, Distt. Ratnagiri	Construction of School bldg.	1500000
30	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Education Society, Degloor, Distt. Nanded	Expansion of School bldg.	1500000
31	Hawwabai Education & Welfare Society, Lohara, Tq. Balapur, Distt. Akola	Construction of School bldg.	1000000
32	Asad Education Society, C/o Ab. Rashid Memorial Urdu High School & Jr. College of Arts, Shembalpimpri, Pusad, Distt. Yavatmal	Expansion of School bldg.	1500000
33	Monis Educational & Welfare Trust, C/o Waholi Urdu High School, At. & Post Waholi, Tq. Kalyan, Distt. Thane	Construction of School bldg.	1500000

1	2	3	4
34	Falah-e-Aam Trust, C/o Al-Irfan College of Arts & Science, Sulibhanjan, Khuldabad, Distt. Aurangabad	Construction of School bldg./Jr. College	750000
35	Unity Education Society, 265, New Ready Road Co-Operative Housing Society Ltd., 3rd Floor, Flat No.8, Dockyard, Mumbai	Expansion of EBT High School At & Post Thakurwadi Tirlot, Tq. Devgadh, Distt. Sindhudurg	1500000
36	Anjuman-e-Islam, Janjira, At. & PO: Murad Janjira, Distt. Raigad	Construction of School bldg.	1500000
37	Mohd. Siddique Naik Foundation, 2544, Dr. Ambedkar Marg, Ratnagiri	Construction of School bldg.	1500000
38	Ideal Education Society, Dr. Ansar Road, 2nd Rabodi, Distt. Thane	Construction of School bldg.	1500000
39	Anjuman-e-Taleem, C/o Haji S.M. Mukaddem High School & Jr. College, Khed Distt. Ratnagiri	Construction of School bldg.	1500000
40	Azad Ali Shah Education Society, C/o Shining Star School, Opp. Veterinary Hospital, Khadkeshwar, Aurangabad	Construction of Schobt bldg.	1500000
41.	Sarvoday Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Jaysingpur, Tq. Shirol, Distt. Kolhapur	Expansion of School bldg.	1500000
42.	Muslim Social Welfare Trust, S.No.438, Al-Hera Colony, Gharib Nawaz Nagar, Dhule	Expansion of School bldg.	1500000
43.	MESCO Education Society, 110 Veer Savarkar Marg, Mahim, Mumbai	Construction of School bldg.	1500000
44.	Sai Education Society, C/o Haroon Solkar High School, Sai, Tq. Mangaon, Distt. Raigad	Construction of School bldg.	1500000

1	2	3	4
45.	Universal Education & Social Welfare Society, C/o Iqra Urdu High School & Jr. College of Science, Ward No.2, Maulana Azad Nagar, Akot, Distt. Akola	Construction of School bldg.	500000
46.	Youth Education & Welfare Society, National Campus, Maulana Azad Road, Sarda Circle, Nasik	Construction of School bldg.	1500000
Rajasthan			
47.	Garib Nawaz Shiksha Samiti, C/o 47 Gareeb Nawaz Sec. School, PO: Basni, Distt. Nagor	Construction of SCHOOL bldg.	1500000
Tamil Nadu			
48.	Mohideen Andavar Jumah Pallivasal Jamath Committee, Aramba Padasalai, Veeranam, Tq.Veerakaralam Pudur, Distt. Tirunelveli	Expansion of School bldg.	1500000
49.	The Congregation of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart of Jesus at Palayamkottai, No.9, High Ground Road, Palayamkottai, Distt. Tirunelveli	Construction of Girls Hostel bldg.	1500000
50.	The Ilayangudi Muslim Institute of Technology Industry & Science, Ilayangudi-Paramakudi Highway Road, Ilayangudi, Distt. Savaganga	Construction of ITI bldg	1500000
Uttar Pradesh			
51.	Indian Adarsh Shiksha Samiti, Town, Bhachharaun, Tehsil Dhanaura, Distt. J.P. Nagar	Construction of School bldg.	950000
52.	Talimi Society Jamia Islahul Muslimeen, Paikolia Muslim, Post Paikolia, Distt. Basti	Construction of School bidg.	1000000
53.	Modern Public Shiksha Samiti, Mohalla Ghabharia, Lucknow Road, Sultanpur	Construction of School bldg.	500000

1	2	3	4
54	The Education & Welfare Society, Village Madarpur, Post Beaily, Distt.Basti	Expansion of school bldg,	500000
55	Azad Smarak Educational & Welfare Society, VPO: Laliyana, Tehsil Mawana, Distt. MEERUT	Construction of School bldg	400000
56	The Rafi Education Development Society, 4/1415, Top-in-Town, Medical Road, Civil Lines, Aligarh	Construction of Boys Hostel bldg. & purchase of lab equipment/ computers/ furniture	1700000
57	Awadh Infotech & Modern Educational Society, 295/6, A-1, Asharfabad, DD Road, Lucknow	Construction of Girls/Boys Hostel bldg.	2500000
58	Saket Educational Society, 866, Khwas Pura, Faizabad	Construction/ Expan-sion of school bldg.	1000000
59	Modern Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Vill. Dakhia Peeru, Post Dakhia Jat, Distt. Moradabad	construction of school bldg.	1000000
60	Jawahar Public School Samiti, Mohalla Chak, Swar, Distt. Rampur	Construction of School bldg.	1000000
61	Sajida Shiksha Samiti, Sir Syed Nagar, Moradabad	Construction of School bldg. & purchase of lab equipments	1500000
62	Islamia Educational & Charitable Society, C/o Islamia Degree College, Deoband, Saharanppur	construction of Girls Hostel bldg.	3000000
63	Al-Haj Munshidar Fatima Educational Socia! Wel-fare Society, Zeba Market, Khalilabad, Distt. Sant Kabeer Nagar	Construction of School bldg.	1350000
64	Aziz Fatima Rahat Society, Inshaallah khan, Nadir Ali Bldg., Meerut	Construction of School at Budhana, Muzaffar Nagar	1000000
65.	Alfiya Educational & Welfare Society, Alfiya Market, Samnan Garden, Campbell Road, Chowk, Lucknow	Construction of School	1000000

1	2	3	4
66	ShoaiBUS Institute for Educational & Social Development, 51/4, Chak Dondi, Naini, Allahabad	Construction/expansion of School bldg.	1500000
67	Amroha Education Foundation 329, Begum SARAI Kalan, Amroha, Distt. J. P. Nagar	Construction/ expansion of School bldg.	1500000
68	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Educatfonal Welfare Society, C/o Maulana Azad Hr. Sec. School, Kamalganj, Farrukhabad	Construction/expansion of School bldg.	1000000
69	Jan Sewa Sansthan, Androon Kotla, Deoband, Distt. Saharanpur	Construction of School bldg.	1000000
70	Mother Academy Society, Mohalla Quila, Near Post Office Deoband, Distt. Saharanpur	Construction of School bldg,	1000000
71	Doaba Gramin Vikas Kalyan Samiti, Mohalla Khail Kala, Town Kerana, Distt. Muzaffar Nagar	Construction of School bldg.	500000
72	Noori Educational Society, Mazra Qadri Nagar, Gulauli, Kalpi, Distt. Jalaun	Construction of School bldg.	500000
73	Madina Educational Society, C/o Spring Dale Public School, Madni Road, Deoband, Saharanpur	Construction of School bldg.	850000
74	Sahawar Muslim Talimi Society, C/o M. A. Islamia High School, Sahawar, Saron Road, Distt. Kashiram Nagar	Construction of School bldg.	1000000
75	Al-Jamiatul Burakia Samiti, Village, Shaikhpur, PO: Kamalpur, Distt. Farrukhabad	Construction of School bldg.	1500000
76	Paigham-e-Haque Muslim Minority Education Society VPO: Rajapur, Distt. Farrukhabad	Construction of School bldg.	1500000
77	St. Bellalus Educational & Cultural Society, Kakori, Lucknow	Construction of School bldg.	1000000
TOTAL			105550000

Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission

390. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to launch Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission in the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the aim and the objectives of the said mission;

(d) whether it is a fact that the product/appliances of solar energy are beyond the reach of the common people in the country;

(e) if so, the details and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(f) the details of steps taken by government to bring such product within the reach of the common people?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) to (c) Government has approved Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission to develop solar energy technologies to make solar power competitive to conventional grid power. The Mission aims at setting up of 20,000 MW grid solar power and 2,000 MW of off-grid solar power including 20 million solar lights. In addition, it aims at installation of 20 million square metre solar thermal collector area by 2022. The mission will be implemented in three phases. Government has also approved the target to set up 1,100 MW grid connected solar plants and 200 MW capacity equivalent off-grid solar applications in the first phase of the Mission, till 2012-13.

(d) to (f) Several solar energy applications such as solar water heaters and solar lights are commercially viable or close to commercial viability. Such systems are being purchased by the people through bank loans also. However, the high initial cost of solar energy systems is a barrier in large scale utilization of solar energy systems, specially for power generation.

The Ministry is supporting research and development to reduce cost, improve efficiency and overall performance of solar energy systems and also for development of new materials and devices.

The Ministry has taken several other steps to increase utilization of solar energy in the country, which include (i) expanded programmes to encourage utilization of solar energy systems through subsidy or soft loans, (ii) incentive to manufacturers, commercial users and power project developers (iii) support to Akshaya Urja shops to provide additional channels for supply and after-sales servicing of solar energy systems, and (iv) support for capacity building and for creation of awareness through print and electronic media.

Setting up of solar terminal plant at TUTICORIN

391. SHRI N. R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a 100 megawatt solar thermal plant at Udangudi, Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Tamil Nadu Government is seeking Central assistance for this project as the capital cost is high; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response from Government?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) No such proposal has been received in the Ministry so far.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Formulation of Solar Energy Policy

392. SHRI T. V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to formulate solar energy policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) to (c) Government has approved Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission to develop solar energy technologies to make solar power competitive to conventional grid power. The Mission aims at setting up of 20,000 MW grid solar power and 2,000 MW of off-grid solar power including 20 million solar lights. In addition, it aims at installation of 20 million square metre solar thermal collector area by 2022. The mission will be implemented in three phases. Government has approved the target to set up 1,100 MW grid connected solar plants and 200 MW capacity equivalent off-grid solar applications in the first phase of the Mission, till 2012-13.

In addition, the Mission will also support research and development to reduce cost, improve efficiency and overall performance of solar energy systems and also for development of new materials and devices.

Power Generation renewable sources

393. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of electricity power generation capacity from renewable sources installed, State-wise at the commencement of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan indicating estimated capacity addition by each source during the current plan period;

(b) the details of measures introduced, if any, for attracting investments in small, medium and large capacity electricity generation and transmission projects based on renewable sources, namely hydel, solar, wind and municipal waste etc. as on date indicating nature and characteristics of commitments, if any, of the States thereto; and

(c) the details of nodal agency constituted, if any, to monitor progress of projects/prompter bottlenecks, resolution etc?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) Around 10,256 MW grid-interactive renewable power generation capacity was installed in the country as on 31.03.2007 (at the beginning of 11th plan, period), State-wise details of which are given in the Statement. (*See below*). Further capacity addition of 14,000 MW is targeted during the current plan period, comprising 10,500 MW from wind power, 1,400 MW from small hydro power and 2,100 MW from bio-power including waste-to-power. This apart, about 50 MW capacity is targeted from grid-interactive and off-grid/ distributed Solar power.

(b) The Government has taken several measures to attract private investment in setting up of renewable power generation projects. These include a mix of fiscal and financial incentives and other policy/regulatory measures that comprise capital/ interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation and nil/ concessional excise and customs duties. Under the Electricity Act 2003, it has been made obligatory upon State Electricity Regulatory Authorities to fix a minimum percentage for purchase of electricity from renewable sources taking into account local factors. Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power is being given in most potential States following the provisions made under the National Electricity Policy 2005 and National Tariff Policy 2006. Uniform guidelines by CERC for fixation of such preferential tariffs have been issued recently. Generation Based Incentives Scheme on a pilot basis for Solar Power have also been introduced to attract private investment by Independent Power Producers not availing Accelerated Depreciation benefit.

(c) Almost all the States / UTs have already constituted State Nodal Agencies (SNAs) for implementation / monitoring of the progress of renewable energy schemes/ programmes. Details of these SNAs are available on the website of the Ministry : <http://www.mnre.gov.in/>.

Statement

State-wise details of installed grid-interactive renewable power generation capacity as on 31.03.2007

Sl. No.	States/UT	Small	Wind	Bio POWER			Total Capacity
		Hydro Power	Power	Biomass Power	Waste to Energy	Solar Power	
		(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	178.85	122.40	301.25	28.50	0.10	631.10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	45.24				0.03	45.27
3	Assam	2.11					2.11
4	Bihar	50.40					50.40
5	Chhattisgarh	18.05		113.30			131.35
6	Goa	0.05					0.05
7	Gujarat	7.00	636.60	0.50			644.10
8	Haryana	62.70		6.00			68.70
9	Himachal Pradesh	141.61					141.61
10	Jammu & Kashmir	111.83					111.83
11	Jharkhand	4.05					4.05
12	Karnataka	416.50	821.10	254.28	1.00		1492.88
13	Kerala	98.12	2.00			0.03	100.15
14	Madhya Pradesh	51.16	57.30	1.00	2.70	0.10	112.26
15	Maharashtra	209.33	1487.70	76.00	1.00		1774.03
16	Manipur	5.45					5.45
17	Meghalaya	30.71					30.71
18	Mizoram	17.47					0.00
19	Nagaland	20.67					20.67
20	Orissa	7.30					7.30
21	Punjab	123.90		28.00	1.00	0.33	153.23
22	Rajasthan	23.85	469.80	23.30		0.15	517.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	Sikkim	39.11					39.11
24	Tamil Nadu	89.70	3492.79	215.50	4.25	0.05	3802.29
25	Tripura	16.01					16.01
26	Uttar Pradesh	25.10		121.50	5.00	0.38	151.98
27	Uttaranchal	75.67				0.05	75.72
28	West Bengal	98.40	1.10			0.05	99.55
29	Andaman & Nicobar	5.25				0.10	5.35
30	Chandigarh						
31	Dadar & Nagar Haveli						
32	Daman & Diu						
33	Delhi						
34	Lakshadweep					0.76	0.76
35	Pondicherry					0.03	0.03
	Others	17.48	3.20			0.79	21.47
	Total (MW)	1975.60	7093.99	1140.63	43.45	2.12	10255.79

MW = megawatt

Contribution of NEW and RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

394. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA :

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- the percentage of contribution of the New and Renewable Energy to total power generation in the country / Rajasthan; source-wise;
- whether the targets of generating electricity from renewable sources during the last three years have been achieved in the country / Rajasthan;
- the potential of new and renewable energy in Rajasthan source-wise;
- the potential of solar energy in Rajasthan and how much solar energy has actually been generated so far, year-wise during the last three years;
- whether third generation solar energy technology is in use in Rajasthan; and
- the steps taken by Government to promote electricity generation from renewable sources?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) A cumulative grid-interactive power generation installed capacity of around 15,538 MW from various renewable energy sources mainly wind, small hydro, biomass and solar energy has been set up in the country as on 31.10.2009 as per the following source-wise break-up:

Wind Power:	10,891 MW
Small Hydro Power:	2,520 MW
Biomass Power :	816 MW
Bagasse cogeneration:	1,241 MW
Urban/ Industrial Waste to Power:	67 MW
Solar power:	3 MW
	<hr/>
	15,538 MW
	<hr/>

The above capacity corresponds to over 9 per cent of the total power generation installed capacity from all sources in the country. Out of this a capacity of around 792 MW (comprising of 23.85 MW Small hydro power, 735.40 MW wind power, 31.30 MW Biomass power and 0.15 MW Solar power) has been set up in Rajasthan.

(b) Yes, Sir. Around 6,367 MW grid-interactive renewable power generation capacity has been added during the last three years in the country against a target of 5,949 MW as under:

	Target	Achievement
2006-07	1,385 MW	2,138 MW
2007-08	1,987 MW	2,146 MW
2008-09	2,577 MW	2,083 MW
	5,949 MW	6,367 MW

State-wise targets are not fixed. However, a capacity of around 396 MW capacity (380 MW wind power and 16 MW biomass power) was set up in Rajasthan during the period.

(c) 5400 MW from wind, 63 MW from small hydro, 10 MW from biomass power and 62 MW from waste to energy have been estimated for grid-interactive renewable power generation capacity in Rajasthan.

(d) Rajasthan receives solar radiation in the range of 5.5 to 6.8 kWh per sq. m. On average about 35 MW capacity solar plant can be installed on 1 sq. km. land area in Rajasthan. 2 no. grid connected solar power plants of 150 kWp capacity are installed in Rajasthan, which are expected to generate about 0.25 million units/ annurn. During the last three years no new grid connected solar power plant has been set up in the State.

(e) So far, no grid connected solar PV power plant, based on third generation solar PV technologies, has been installed in Rajasthan.

(f) The Government is promoting renewable power generation through a mix of fiscal and financial incentives and other policy/regulatory measures. These include capital/ interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation and nil/ concessional excise and customs duties. Under the Electricity Act 2003, it has been made obligatory upon State Electricity Regulatory Authorities to fix a minimum percentage for purchase of electricity from renewable sources taking into account local factors. Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power is being given in most potential States following the provisions made under the National Electricity Policy 2005 and National Tariff Policy 2006. Uniform guidelines by CERC for fixation of such preferential tariffs have been issued recently. Generation Based Incentives Scheme on a pilot basis for Solar Power have also been introduced to attract private investment by Independent Power Producers not availing Accelerated Depreciation benefit.

Mega solar energy initiative

395. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether after having approved a mega solar energy initiative, Government is planning to give a major thrust to overall renewable energy as it was way for the future and would go a long way in meeting India's energy needs in addition to reducing environmental hazards;

(b) whether the Ministry had declared to launch a solar mission programme across the country from November 14; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to implement policy for launching solar mission programme?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) to (c)
The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has set a target to install 14,000 MW capacity renewable energy based grid power generation plants during the 11th plan period in the country.

Government has also approved Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission to develop solar energy technologies to make solar power competitive to conventional grid power. The Mission aims at setting up of 20,000 MW grid solar power and 2,000 MW of off-grid solar power including 20 million solar lights. In addition, it aims at installation of 20 million square metre solar thermal collector area by 2022. The Mission will be implemented in three phases. Government has approved the target to set up 1,100 MW grid connected solar plants and 200 MW capacity equivalent off-grid solar applications in the first phase of the Mission, till 2012-13.

In addition, the Mission will also support research and development to reduce cost, improve efficiency and overall performance of solar energy systems and also for development of new materials and devices.

Energy production through wind mills

396. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the energy production in Tamil Nadu is not sufficient to face the energy needs of the State;

(b) whether Government is having any proposal to increase the energy production of Tamil Nadu through wind mills in future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government has been promoting commercial grid connected wind power projects through private sector investment in wind potential states including Tamil Nadu by providing fiscal incentives, loan from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other financial institutions. Technical support, including detailed wind resource assessment to identify further potential sites, is provided by Ministryus Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided to increase wind energy generatton in the potential States including Tamil Nadu. Wind power installation has been progressively increasing in the state of Tamilnadu, which has reached to 4,563 MW by October, 2009. Tamil Nadu is the leading state in wind power development in the country.

Chinese nationals working in power projects

397. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that the working of 30,000 Chinese nationais in various power projects in the country on business visa is against the norms;

(b) if so, the details of Chinese workers working in various power and other projects under his Ministry and since how long they are working;

(c) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has interceded in the matter and requested the Ministry of Home Affairs not to repatriate the illegal workers and requested to convert their business visa into employment visa; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) As informed by Ministry of External Affairs, the existing Visa regulations, business visa does not permit nationais of other countries to work in India. In view of the significant number of foreign personnel, including Chinese nationais, coming for turn-key project contracts, the Government

realized the potential for the existing business visa regime being misused by foreign workers coming for long period of work / stay in India. In order to stop this misuse, the Government decided in July 2009 that business visa will henceforth be issued only to *bona fide* businessmen and that business visa holders currently employed in India will have to apply again properly for employment visas. Those who were taking up employment in India were asked to leave India by 31 October, 2009 and apply for employment visa in order to return for project-related work. Indian Mission and Posts in China have been advised to exercise due diligence and ensure strict enforcement of the provisions contained in the Visa Manual with regard to the issuance of business and employment visas. Based on the information received from Ministry of External Affairs, the details of business visas issued to Chinese nationals during the last five years are as follows:-

Year	Business visas issued to Chinese Nationals
2004	15979
2005	22427
2006	33960
2007	48146
2008	58658
2009 (Upto October)	38924

(c) and (d) 4000 MW capacity of power projects with Chinese equipment are scheduled for commissioning during the balance period of 2009-10 and more next year. These projects are in the advanced stage of commissioning and urgently required the services of Chinese engineers for the commissioning activities. Due to non-availability of the commissioning engineers from Chinese companies, these projects are likely to slip thus adversely affecting the commissioning programme of power projects for the year 2009-10. Ministry of Power has, therefore, requested the Ministry of Home Affairs to expedite issuing of employment visas to the Chinese engineers so that plants can be completed on time.

Release of Electricity connections to BPL families

398. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects covering release of electricity connections to BPL families in West Bengal being implemented during the last two years, year-wise and district-wise;

(b) by when the above projects are going to be completed; and

(c) the amount allocated and sanctioned, so far, for the above projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) 13 Projects in X Plan and 15 Projects in XI Plan covering electrification of un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrification of electrified villages and release of BPL connections, were

sanctioned under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in West Bengal. The details are given in the STATEMENT-I (See below). The year-wise and district-wise release of BPL connections for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY in West Bengal for the last two years, is given in the Statement-II (See below) 226575 BPL connections have been released under the sanctioned projects of RGGVY as on 31.10.2009 in West Bengal. The projects are likely to be completed by the end of XI Plan period.

(c) There is no state-wise upfront allocation of funds under RGGVY. Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) received from States, based on guidelines of schemes are sanctioned by Ministry of Power on recommendations of REC, the nodal agency. 13 Projects were sanctioned in X Plan with an outlay of Rs.385.03 crore and 15 Projects were sanctioned in XI Plan with an outlay of Rs. 1959.60 crore under RGGVY in West Bengal. An amount of Rs. 1131.91 crore has been released to West Bengal under RGGVY as on 31.10.2009.

Statement-I

Details of projects sanctioned under RGGVY in West Bengal

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of un/de-electrified villages	No.of electrified villages	No. of BPL connections to be released	Total Cost of Project (Rs.in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sanctioned during X Plan					
1	24 Parganas (North)	51	-	944	434.48
2	24 Parganas (South)	82	-	883	849.20
3	Bankura	451	-	12114	3403.67
4	Burdwan and Birbhum	13	-	156	99.66
5	Dakshin Dinajpur	185	-	2208	1545.17
6	Darjeeling	3	-	15	29.81
7	East Midnapur (RCE)	807	-	22696	7771.44
8	Malda	11	-	66	79.03
9	Murshidabad	32	-	186	226.97
10	Purulia(RCE)	467	-	7575	4710.77
11	Uttar Dinajpur	80	-	1423	767.71
12	West Midnapur (only Kharagpur I & II block) RCE	225	-	4952	2029.92

1	2	3	4	5	6
13	West Midnapur (except Kharagpur block)	1876	-	44629	16555.73
13	Sub -TOTAL	4283	0	97847	38503.56
Sanctioned during XI Plan					
1	Malda (supp)	0	1552	126087	10638.66
2	Howrah	0	776	66962	5605.92
3	Darjeeling SMP (supp)	0	285	18718	1878.10
4	Hooghly	0	1416	30103	7694.07
5	Cooch Behar	0	1110	204713	10851.57
6	Purulia (supp)	290	1723	174105	17869.14
7	Burdwan (supp)	0	2437	257702	18218.52
8	Birbhum(sup)	0	2088	212528	15170.27
9	Murshidabad (sup)	0	1898	458220	23559.19
10	Nadia	0	1222	236244	12245.83
11	Uttar Dinajpur (supp)	0	1342	139704	10930.81
12	Dakshin Dinajpur (supp)	0	1279	106569	8843.68
13	24 Parganas (South)(sup)	0	1948	279817	16345.47
14	West Medinipur (Kharagpur Block only) (supp)	0	332	12055	1839.48
15	West Medinipur (except Kharagpur Block only) (supp)	0	5367	278360	34269.18
15	Sub -TOTAL	290	24775	2601887	195959.89
28	Grand TOTAL	4573	24775	2699734	234463.45

Statement-II

*Year-wise & District-wise BPL connections reportedly released
under RGGVY in West Bengal*

Sl.No.	District	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
1	24 Parganas (North)	572	0
2	24 Parganas (South)	404	539
3	Burdwan and Birbhum	129	0

1	2	3	4
4	Dakshin Dinajpur	736	0
5	Darjeeing	0	0
6	East Midnapur	3484	2117
7	Malda	60	279
8	Murshidabad	469	0
9	Uttar Dinajpur	185	0
10	Bankura	2096	0
11	West Midnapur (except Kharagpur block)	16058	19167
12	Purulia	3972	3407
13	West Midnapur (only Kharagpur I & II block)	3168	87
Total :		31333	25596

Improvement in Power situation

399. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it only 3,453 MW capacity was added in 2008-09 against the target of 11,061 MW according to the latest report by Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether business across the country lost, an estimated Rs.43,000 crores due to supply disruption and power cuts, both scheduled and un-scheduled, as well as voltage fluctuations according to a separate study by Manufacturesu Association for Information Technology (MAIT) and Emerson Network Power (India); and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to improve the power situation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) The capacity addition target during 2008-09 was 1 1061 MW, which was revised in September, 2008 to 7530 MW subsequent to change in the definition of commissioning of power projects. Capacity addition achieved during 2008-09 was 3454 MW. The details are given below :

(in MW)

Sector	Hydro		Thermal		Nuclear		Total	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Central	0	0	1750	750	660	0	2410	750
State	1097	969	1262	852	0	0	2359	1821
Private	0	0	2761	883	0	0	2761	883
TOTAL	1097	969	5773	2485	660	0	7530	3454

(c) Ministry of Power has not received any report of any such study by Manufacturers Association for Information Technology (MAIT) and Emerson Network Power (India).

(d) The Government is already taking steps to improve the power situation in the country, which include the following:

- Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of on-going generation projects.
- Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each under competitive bidding.
- Harnessing surplus captive power into grid.
- Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- Import of coal to meet the deficit in supply of indigenous coal,
- Steps necessary to augment manufacturing capacity in the country.
- Augmentation of gas supply to utilize the stranded capacity of gas based power stations.
- Reduction of AT&C losses through implementation of various measures under R-APDRP scheme.

Power Theft

†400. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is of the opinion that power theft causes heavy losses to Government exchequer;

(b) if so, the details of losses to the exchequer during last five years, due to power theft;

(c) the reasons for Government's failure in checking power theft in country; and

(d) whether in order to curb power theft at rural level in country, Government proposes to constitute women squad on the lines of Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Uttarakhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, power theft causes loss to State Government exchequer as State Government is responsible for the distribution sector and losses are primarily in the distribution segment. Theft of electricity is one of the major contributing factors impacting the financial health of power utilities. This also contributes to poor quality of power supply, frequent load shedding and unscheduled outages.

The financial health of power utilities is also one of the criteria for assessing the viability of new investments. This Theft of electricity is also one of the reasons for high AT&C losses in the country.

As per the Report on the Performance of the State Power Utilities for the year 2005-06 to 2007-08 published by Power Finance Corporation, the average all India losses stand at 29.24 % during 2007-08 and the aggregate losses (without accounting for subsidy) of all Utilities during the last five years are as under :

Year	Aggregate Losses (Rs. Crores)
2003-04	19249
2004-05	24045
2005-06	20869
2006-07	27101
2007-08	31862

(c) Government of India has introduced the Electricity Act, 2003 which provides a legal framework for making theft of electricity a cognizable offence. Under Section 135 of the Electricity Act, 2003, whoever dishonestly taps lines or cables or service wires, tampers, damages or destroys meters etc., shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term, which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

It is also true that there is lack of proper infrastructure in sub-transmission and distribution system in many states/utilities. Distribution utilities are under the jurisdiction of State Governments.

Now in 11th Plan, the Government of India has Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme(R-APDRP), in which the entire distribution system would be IT enabled. Establishment of reliable and automated systems for sustained collection of accurate base line data, and the adoption of Information Technology in the areas of energy accounting will be necessary pre-conditions before sanctioning any project under Restructured APDRP (R-APDRP).

Projects under the scheme shall be taken up in Two Parts. Part-A shall include the projects for establishment of baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting/auditing & IT based consumer service centers. Part-B shall include regular distribution strengthening projects.

So far 1130 projects at the cost of Rs.4183.93 crore have been approved to eighteen states (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) under Part-A.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration in Government of India, as this is a State Subject.

Mega power projects in BIHAR

401. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of mega power projects to augment availability of power in Bihar;
- (b) the locations selected in Bihar for installation of these projects along with their completion schedule; and
- (c) whether Government would consider giving priority to those States that are facing acute power scarcity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) Details of thermal mega power projects under construction in Bihar are as given in the table below:

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Location (District)	Implementing Agency	Capacity (MW)	Commissioning Schedule
1.	Barh STPP St.I	Patna	NTPC	3x660 = 1980	2012- 14
2	Barh STPP St.II	Patna	NTPC	2 x 660 =1320	2012- 14
3	Nabi Nagar TPP	Aurangabad	NTPC JV with Railways	4x250 = 1000	2012- 13
				4300	

There are no hydro projects under construction in Bihar.

(c) Central Sector mega power projects are planned in different States depending upon availability of suitable sites and other inputs including infrastructural facilities required for setting up of such projects.

Private companies in distribution and transmission

402. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the distribution and transmission of electricity has been entrusted with private companies in various States;
- (b) if so, the details of the States where private companies were given contract for the purpose, along with the details of the companies, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has any mechanism to evaluate/monitor the working of these companies; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) The details of private distribution companies operating in various parts of the country as furnished by the Central Electricity Authority are given in the STATEMENT-I (See below). The details of private transmission companies operating in inter-state transmission of electricity in various States of the country as given by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) and (d) The Electricity Act, 2003 provides for specification of performance standards of a licensee or a class of licensees by the Appropriate Commissions. Further, the National Electricity Policy stipulates that Appropriate Commission should regulate utilities based on pre-determined indices on quality of power. Further more the Electricity Rules, 2005 notified under the Electricity Act, 2003, provide for establishment of Grievance Redressal Forum by the distribution licensee for redressal of grievances of consumers.

The Electricity Rules, 2005 also provide for appointment of Ombudsman by the State Commission under section 42(6) of the Act and he shall, *inter-alia*, submit his opinion on the licensee's compliance of standards of performance as specified by the Appropriate Commission during the preceding six months.

Statement-I

Private Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) in India

The Private Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) are operating in various parts of the country as indicated below:

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	Name of the Area/State where operating	In operation since
1	2	3	4
1.	Calcutta Electricity Supply Co. (CESC)	Kolkata (West Bengal)	1897
2.	Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd. (Torrent Power Ltd.)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	1913
3.	Surat Electricity Co. Ltd. (Torrent Power Ltd.)	Surat (Gujarat)	1920
4.	BSES (Reliance Energy Ltd.)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	1929
5.	Tata Power Co. Ltd.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	1907
6.	Kanan Devan Hills Plantations Company Private Limited	Munnar area, Idduki District (Kerala)	1910
7.	Dishergarh Power Co. Ltd.	Ranigunge-Asansol Belt (West Bengal)	1919

1	2	3	4
8.	Noida Power Co. Ltd (NPCL)	Greater NOIDA (Uttar Pradesh)	1993
9.	NESCO	North-Eastern Sector (Orissa)	1999
10.	WESCO	Western Sector (Orissa)	1999
11.	SOUTHCO	Southern Sector (Orissa)	1999
12.	CESCO	Central Sector (Orissa)	1999
13.	BSES Yamuna Power Limited (BYPL)	East and Central Delhi	2002
14.	BSES Rajdhani Power Limited (BRPL)	West and South Delhi	2002
15.	North Delhi Power Limited (NDPL)	North and North-West Delhi	2002

Note: Chhattisgarh State Electricity Regulatory Commission has informed that there is only one private company in the State of Chhattisgarh namely M/s Jindal Steel & Power Ltd., which has been issued distribution license for distribution of electricity in limited area of Jindal Industrial Area adjoining two villages in the district of Raigarh.

Statement-II

*List of Private Transmission Licensees of CERC
(As on 31.12.2008)*

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Name of organization	Date of issue of order	Date of issue of licence
1	2	3	4	5
1.	40/2003	Powerlinks Transmission Ltd.	22.10.2003	Licence issued on 13.11.2003
2.	97/2006	Torrent Power Transmission Private Limited	16.5.2007	Licence issued on 16.5.2007
3.	44/2007	Jaypee Power GRID Limited (JPPGL)	1.10.2007	Licence issued on 1.10.2007
4	157/2007	Essar Power Transmission Company Ltd.	10.4.2008	Licence issued on 10.4.2008
5	32/2008	Parbati Koldam Transmission Company Limited	15.9.2008	Licence issued on 15.9.2008
6.	27/2008	Western Region Transmission (Maharashtra) Pvt. Ltd.	30.12.2008	Licence issued on 30.12.2008

1	2	3	4	5
7.	28/2008	Western Region Transmission (Gujarat) Pvt. Ltd.	30.12.2008	Licence issued on 30.12.2008
8.	116/2008	Teestavalley Power Transmission Ltd. New Delhi	14.5.2009	Licence issued on 14.5.2009
9.	16/2009	North East Transmission Company Ltd, New Delhi	16.6.2009	Licence issued on 16.6.2009

Power shortage

403. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is power shortage in the country:

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the actual demand and supply in each State especially in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years; and

(d) by when 100 per cent power would be supplied for domestic and industrial purposes in each State especially in Andhra Pradesh to develop the country in all aspects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There is an overall shortage of power in the country both in terms of energy and peaking power. The shortages vary from state to state on month to month and day to day basis depending upon the demand and supply of power. The energy and peaking shortage in the country during 2009-10 (April to October, 2009) was 9.8% and 12.6% respectively. The state/UT-wise details in this regard, including Andhra Pradesh, are enclosed are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) The State/UT-wise details of actual demand and supply of power including Andhra Pradesh during the last three years are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(d) Electricity is in the concurrent list in the constitution of India. The supply and distribution of electricity to various sectors in a State comes under the purview of State Government/State Power Utilities. The National Electricity Policy notified by the Government stipulates that demand for electricity to be fully met by 2012; energy, and peaking shortages to be overcome and adequate spinning reserve to be available.

Statement-I
Power Supply Position (Provisional)
April to October, 2009

State/System/ Region	Figures in MU net				Figures in MW net			
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus / Deficit (-) Peak		Peak Demand	Surplus / Deficit (-) Met		
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,031	1,005	-26	-2.5	308	308	0	0.0
Delhi	16,079	15,929	-150	-0.9	4,502	4,408	-94	-2.1
Haryana	21,143	20,173	-970	-4.6	6,133	5,678	-455	-7.4
Himachal Pradesh	3,955	3,825	-130	-3.3	960	915	-45	-4.7
Jammu & Kashmir	7,120	5,537	-1,583	-22.2	2,000	1,493	-507	-25.4
Punjab	31,034	26,335	-4,699	-15.1	9,786	7,407	-2,379	-24.3
Rajasthan	23,968	23,023	-945	-3.9	6,487	5,500	-987	-15.2
Uttar Pradesh	45,445	35,228	-10,217	-22.5	10,856	8,563	-2,293	-21.1
Uttarakhand	5,168	4,929	-239	-4.6	1,414	1,313	-101	-7.1
Northern Region	154,941	135,980	-18,961	-12.2	37,159	31,439	-5,720	-15.4
Chhattisgarh	7,601	7,390	-211	-2.8	2,819	2,703	-116	-4.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat	39,624	39,038	-586	-1.5	10,406	9,515	-891	-8.6
Madhya Pradesh	22,816	18,629	-4,187	-18.4	6,766	5,970	-796	-11.8
Maharashtra	71,065	58,604	-12,461	-17.5	18,981	14,292	-4,689	-24.7
Daman & Diu	1,139	1,024	-115	-10.1	280	255	-25	-8.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2,279	2,133	-146	-6.4	509	461	-48	-9.4
Goa	1,760	1,709	-51	-2.9	455	410	-45	-9.9
Western Region	146,285	128,528	-17,757	-12.1	37,190	31,178	-6,012	-16.2
Andhra Pradesh	45,478	42,230	-3,248	-7.1	11,325	10,294	-1,031	-9.1
Karnataka	25,158	23,415	-1,743	-6.9	7,196	6,352	-844	-11.7
Kerala	10,039	9,745	-294	-2.9	3,045	2,852	-193	-6.3
Tamil Nadu	44,824	42,258	-2,566	-5.7	10,158	9,675	-483	-4.8
Puducherry	1,275	1,162	-113	-8.9	325	281	-44	-13.5
Lakshadweep #	14	14	0	0	6	6	0	0
Southern Region	126,774	118,810	-7,964	-6.3	29,216	26,445	-2,771	-9.5
Bihar	7,029	5,876	-1,153	-16.4	2,249	1,495	-754	-33.5
DVC	8,611	8,367	-244	-2.8	1,932	1,904	-28	-1.4
Jharkhand	3,322	3,146	-176	-5.3	1,088	947	-141	-13.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Orissa	12,550	12,395	-155	-1.2	3,188	3,120	-68	-2.1
West Bengal	20,547	19,882	-665	-3.2	5,381	5,349	-32	-0.6
Sikkim	214	174	-40	-18.7	84	84	0	0.0
Andaman - Nicobar #	140	105	-35	-25	40	32	-8	-20.0
Eastern Region	52,273	49,840	-2,433	-4.7	12,980	12,384	-596	-4.6
Arunachal Pradesh	228	181	-47	-20.6	95	78	-17	-17.9
Assam	3,153	2,827	-326	-10.3	920	845	-75	-8.2
Manipur	290	228	-62	-21.4	111	97	-14	-12.6
Meghalaya	896	757	-139	-15.5	270	238	-32	-11.9
Mizoram	199	155	-44	-22.1	66	64	-2	-3.0
Nagaland	293	247	-46	-15.7	95	94	-1	-1.1
Tripura	533	473	-60	-11.3	176	173	-3	-1.7
North-Eastern Region	5,591	4,869	-722	-12.9	1,760	1,445	-315	-17.9
ALL INDIA	485,864	438,027	-47,837	-9.8	116,281	101,609	-14,672	-12.6

Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand - alone systems, power supply position of these, does not from part of regional requirement and availability.

Note : Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

Statement-II

Actual Power Supply Position (Energy)

(figures in Million Unit)

Region/State/System	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern						
Chandigarh	1343	1341	1446	1446	1446	1446
Delhi	22397	22012	22439	22301	22439	22301
Haryana	26249	23132	29353	25652	29353	25652
H.P.	5136	4996	5992	5814	5992	5814
J&K.	11725	7983	11782	8362	11782	8362
Punjab	38641	34839	42372	38795	42372	38795
Rajasthan	33236	31715	36738	35597	36738	35597
U.P.	57441	48370	62628	51335	62628	51335
Uttaranchal	5957	5599	7047	6845	7047	6845
N.R.	202125	179986	219797	196147	219797	196147
Western						
Chhattisgarh	14063	13169	14079	13409	14079	13409
Gujarat	62464	54083	68747	57614	68747	57614

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
M.P.	38710	32834	41560	35700	41560	35700
vharashtra	110005	89138	114885	93846	114885	93846
Daman & Diu (\$)	1602	1408	1774	1580	1774	1580
D.N. Haveli	2923	2879	3388	3372	3388	3372
Goa	2624	2606	2740	2707	2740	2707
W.R.	232391	196117	247173	208228	247173	208228
Southern						
A.P.	60964	58280	64139	61511	64139	61511
Carnataka	40797	39948	40320	39230	40320	39230
Cerala	15023	14716	15663	15284	15663	15284
Tamil nadu	61499	60445	65780	63954	65780	63954
ondicherry	1808	1808	1841	1841	1841	1841
Lakshadweep	25	25	24	24	24	24
S.R.	180091	175197	187743	181820	187743	181820
Eastern						
Bihar	8425	7741	9155	7933	9155	7933
D.V.C.	11542	11308	13387	13039	13387	13039
Jharkhand	4369	4154	5139	4458	5139	4458

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	17101	16796	18846	18500	18846	18500
W.Bengal	26538	25966	29020	27902	29020	27902
Sikkim	223	218	284	267	284	267
Andaman Nicobar	240	190	240	180	240	180
E.R.	68198	66183	75831	72099	75831	72099
N.E. Region						
Ar.Pradesh	286	259	391	302	391	302
Assam	4297	3984	4816	4412	4816	4412
Manipur	451	429	530	501	530	501
Meghalaya	1368	1063	1620	1232	1620	1232
Mizoram	235	221	288	246	288	246
Nagaland	343	328	377	334	377	334
Tripura	802	728	777	686	777	686
N.E.R.	7782	7012	8799	7713	8799	7713
All India	690587	624495	739343	666007	739343	666007

Actual POWER SUPPLY POSITION (Peak)

Region/ State/System	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Peak Demand	Peak Met	Peak Demand	Peak Met	Peak Demand	Peak Met
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern						
Chandigarh	1343	1341	275	275	279	279
Delhi	22397	22012	4075	4030	4036	4034
Haryana	26249	23132	4956	4821	5511	4791
H.P.	5136	4996	1061	1010	1055	1014
J&K.	11725	7983	1950	1439	2120	1380
Punjab	38641	34839	8672	7340	8690	7309
Rajasthan	33236	31715	6374	5564	6303	6101
U.P.	57441	48370	11104	8568	10587	8248
Uttaranchal	5957	5599	1200	1150	1267	1267
N.R.	202125	179986	32462	29495	33034	29504
Western						
Chhattisgarh	14063	13169	2421	2188	2421	2188
Gujarat	62464	54083	12119	8885	12119	8885
M.P.	38710	32834	7200	6436	7200	6436

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra	110005	89138	18441	13575	18441	13575
Daman & Diu(\$)	1602	1408	240	215	240	215
D.N.& Haveli(\$)	2923	2879	460	424	460	424
Goa	2624	2606	457	408	457	408
W.R.	232391	196117	38277	29385	38277	29385
Southern						
A.P.	60964	58280	10048	9162	11083	9997
Karnataka	40797	39948	6583	5567	6892	6548
Kerala	15023	14716	2918	2730	3188	2751
Tamil NADU	61499	60445	10334	8690	9799	9211
Pondicherry	1808	1808	276	276	304	275
Lakshadweep	25	25	6	6	6	6
S.R.	180091	175197	26777	24368	28958	26245
Eastern						
Bihar	8425	7741	1882	1243	1842	1333
D.V.C.	11542	11308	1852	1803	2217	2178
Jharkhand	4369	4154	865	787	889	887

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	17101	16796	3142	2905	3062	2987
W.Bengal	26538	25966	5283	4987	5387	5379
Sikkim	223	218	69	66	97	95
Andaman Nicobar	240	190	40	32	40	38
E.R.	68198	66183	12031	10699	12901	11789
N.E.R.						
Ar.Pradesh	286	259	101	75	130	79
Assam	4297	3984	848	766	958	797
Manipur	451	429	119	97	128	95
Meghalaya	1368	1063	455	279	457	293
Mizoram	235	221	97	58	100	64
Nagaland	343	328	91	88	95	86
Tripura	802	728	171	141	167	156
N.E.R.	7782	7012	1742	1347	1820	1358
ALL INDIA :	690587	624495	108866	90793	109809	96785

New Power Projects

404. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the new power projects coming up in each State especially in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the details of such new projects under the current Five Year Plan;
- (c) the estimated project cost of such new projects, State-wise; and
- (d) the capacity of power projects to meet the future demands of each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) to (d) State-wise details of new generation projects under construction in the country, including those in Andhra Pradesh, indicating *inter alia*, estimated cost, capacity, commissioning schedule etc. in respect of each project are given in the Statement-I (See below) for Thermal and Nuclear Projects for Hydro Projects, are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Details of Thermal Power Project under construction
yeilding benefit during 11th Plan*

State	Project Name	Sec.	Impl Agency	Unit No	Cap. (MW)	Latest Comm. Schedule	Latest Proj. Cost (Rs. Crore)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Thermal POWER Units under construction								
AP								
	Simhadri STPP St-II	C	NTPC	U-3	500	11/2010	5039	
		C		U-4	500	05/2011		
	Kakatiya TPP	S	APGENCO	U-1	500	05/2010	2059	
	Kothagudem TPP Extn.	S	APGENCO	U-1	500	03/2011	2203	
	Rayalaseema St-III TPS	S	APGENCO	U-5	210	10/2010	998	
	Konaseema CCPP	P	KGPL	GT-1	140	Comm	2035	
		P		GT-2	140	Comm		
		P		ST	165	10/2009		
	Lanco Kondapalli CCPP	P	LKPPL	GT-1	233	10/2009	1188	
		P		ST	133	01/2010		
Sub-total							13522	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam								
	Lakwa Waste Heat Unit	S	APGCL	ST	37.2	05/2010	236	
	Namrup CCGT	S	APGCL	GT	70	11/2011	694	
				ST	30	01/2012		
Sub-total							930	
Chhattisgarh								
	Korba STPP St.-III	C	NTPC	U-7	500	10/2010	2448	
	Sipat-I STPP	C	NTPC	U-1	660	07/2010	8323	
		C		U-2	660	01/2011		
		C		U-3	660	07/2011		
	Lanco Amarkantak	P	LAPPL	U1	300	Comm	2632	
				U-2	300	12/2009		
Sub-total					3080		13404	
Delhi								
	Pragati CCGT -III	S	PPCL	Block-I	750	03/2010	5196	
		S		Block-II	750	05/2010		
	Rithala CCPP	P	NDPL	2GT-ST	108	03/2010	256	
Sub-total					1608		5452	
Gujarat								
	Hazira CCPP Extn.	S	GSECL	GT+ST	350	07/2010	1152	
	Pipavav CCPP	S	GSPC	Block-1	351	11/2010	2498	
		S		Block-2	351	02/2011		
	Surat Lignite TPP Extn.	S	GIPCL	U-3	125	12/2009	1181	
		S		U-4	125	03/2010		
	Ukai TPP Extn.	S	GSECL	U-6	490	05/2011	2218	
	Mundra	P	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1	330	Comm	2280	
	TPP Ph-I	P		U-2	330	12/2009		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mundra TPP Ph-I	P	Adani Power Ltd.	U-3	330	03/2010	2070	
		P		U-4	330	04/2010		
	Mundra TPP Ph-II	P	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1	660	03/2011	5796	
		P		U-2	660	08/2011		
	Mundra TPP Ph-III	P	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1	660	05/2011	8960	
		P		U-2	660	08/2011		
		P		U-3	660	10/2011		
	Mundra Ultra Mega Power Plant	P	Coastal Gujarat Power Ltd. (Tata Power Co. Ltd.)	U-1	800	9/2011	(COD)	
		P		U-2	800	3/2012	(COD)	
			Sub-total		8012		26155	
Haryana								
	Indira Gandhi TPP	C	APCPL	U-1	500	10/2010	7892	
	(NTPC-Haryana-Delhi JV)	C		U-2	500	01/2011		
		C		U-3	500	05/2011		
	Rajiv Gandhi TPS, Hissar	S	HPGCL	U-1	600	12/2009	4337	
		S		U-2	600	02/2010		
			Sub-total		2700		12230	
Jharkhand								
	Chandrapura TPS Extn.	C	DVC	U-7	250	Comm	2066	
		C		U-8	250	03/2010		
	Koderma TPP	C	DVC	U-1	500	11/2010	4313	
		C		U-2	500	02/2011		
	Maithon RBC TPP	C	DVC-Tata Power JV	U-1	525	10/2010	4455	
		C		U-2	525	04/2011		
			Sub-total		2550		10834	
Karnataka								
	Bellary TPP St-II	S	KPCL	U-2	500	10/2011	2261	
	Raichur U-8 TPS	S	KPCL	U-8	250	04/2010	1046	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Udupi TPP	P	Udupi PCL	U-1	507.5	04/2010	4299	
		P		U-2	507.5	06/2010		
			Sub-total		1765		7606	
Maharashtra								
	Mauda TPP	C	NTPC	U-1	500	03/2012	5459	(Inc. Unit-2 cost)
	Bhusawal TPS Expn.	S	MSPGCL	U-4	500	03/2011	4124	
		S		U-5	500	05/2011		
	Khaperkheda TPS Expn.	S	MSPGCL	U-5	500	08/2010	2170	
	New Parli TPP Extn.	S	MSPGCL	U-2	250	01/2010	1091	
	Paras TPS Extn.	S	MSPGCL	U-2	250	02/2010	1224	
	JSW Ratnagiri TPP	P	JSW(R) Ltd	U-1	300	03/2010	4500	
		P		U-2	300	06/2010		
		P		U-3	300	09/2010		
		P		U-4	300	12/2010		
	Tirora TPP Ph-I	P	Adani Power Mah. Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	660	04/2011	9263	(Incl. of Ph-II)
		P		U-2	660	07/2011		
	Tirora TPP Ph-II	P	Adani Power Mah. Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	660	01/2012		
			Sub-total		5680		27831	
MP								
	Vindhyachal STPP -IV	C	NTPC	U-11	500	03/2012	5915	(Incl. Unit-12 cost)
	Satpura TPP Extn	S	MPPGCL	U-10	250	01/2012	2637	(Incl. Unit-11 cost)
	Sasan UMPP	P	Sasan Power Ltd.	U-1	660	12/2011	(COD)	
			Sub-total		1410		8552	
Orissa								
	Sterlite TPP	P	Sterlite energy Ltd.	U-1	600	03/2010	7669	
		P		U-2	600	05/2010		
		P		U-3	600	08/2010		
		P		U-4	600	11/2010		
			Sub-total		2400		7669	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajasthan								
	Barsingsar Lignite TPP	C	NLC	U-1	125	02/2010	1626	
		C		U-2	125	05/2010		
	Chhabra TPP	S	RRVUNL	U-1	250	Comm	2350	
		S		U-2	250	03/2010		
	Jallipa Kapurdi TPP	P	Raj West Power Ltd.	U-1	135	Comm	5075	
		P		U-2	135	03/2010		
		P		U-3	135	05/2010		
		P		U-4	135	07/2010		
		P		U-5	135	09/2010		
		P		U-6	135	11/2010		
		P		U-7	135	01/2011		
		P		U-8	135	04/2011		
			Sub-total		1830		9051	
TN								
	Neyveli TPS-II Exp.	C	NLC	U-1	250	05/2010	2454	
		C		U-2	250	02/2011		
	Vallur TPP Ph-I	C	NTECL	U-1	500	11/2011	5553	
		C		U-2	500	12/2011		
	Mettur TPP St-III	S	TNEB	U-1	600	07/2011	3550	
	North Chennai Extn TPP	S	TNEB	U-1	600	07/2011	3095	
	North Chennai Extn TPP	S	TNEB	U-2	600	11/2011	2719	
			Sub-total		3300		17370	
U P								
	NCPP Dadri , StuLL	C	NTPC	U-5	490	12/2009	5135	
		C		U-6	490	03/2010		
	Rihand STPP St-III	C	NTPC	U-5	500	03/2012	6231	(Incl. Unit-6 cost)
	Anpara D TPP	S	UPRVUNL	U- 1	500	06/2011	5359	(Incl. Unit-2 cost)
	Harduaganj Ext TPS	S	UPRVUNL	U-8	250	11/2010	2225	
		S		U-9	250	09/2010		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Parichha Extn TPS	S	UPRVUNL	U-5	250	05/2010	2015	
		S		U-6	250	07/2010		
	Anpara-C TPP	P	Lanco Anpara Power Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	600	02/2011	4115	
		P		U-2	600	04/2011		
	Rosa TPP Ph-I	P	Rosa Power Supply Ltd.	U-1	300	12/2009	2642	
		P		U-2	300	03/2010		
	Rosa TPP Ph-II	P	Rosa Power Supply Ltd.	U-3	300	12/2011	2500	
		P		U-4	300	03/2012		
			Sub-total		5380		30222	
	WB							
	Durgapur Steel TPS	C	DVC	U-1	500	10/2010	4457	
		C		U-2	500	02/2011		
	Farakka STPS ST III	C	NTPC	U-6	500	11/2010	2570	
i	Mejia Extn TPS, Ph-II	C	DVC	U-1	500	03/2010	4677	
		C		U-2	500	05/2010		
	Raghunath- pur TPP, Ph-I	C	DVC	U-1	600	02/2011	4122	
		C		U-2	600	05/2011		
	Santal dih TPP Extn	S	WBPDC	U-6	250	04/2010	1000	
			Sub-total		3950		16826	
	Nuclear power Units under construction							
	Karnataka							
	Kaiga APP	C	NPCIL	U-4	220	03/2010	3282	(incl U-3)
	Rajasthan							
	Rajasthan APP	C	NPCIL	U-5	220	12/2009	3072	
		C		U-6	220	03/2010		
	TN							
	Kudankulam	C	NPCIL	U-1	1000	06/2010	13171	
		C		U-2	1000	12/2010		
	Kalpakam Proto type fast breeder reactor	C	BHAVINI	U-1	500	03/2011	3492	
			Sub-total		3160		23017	

Statement-II

Details of Hydro projects under execution in 11th Plan

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Sector	State/ Implem. Agency	Capacity (MW)	Latest cost (Rs. Crs)	Likely commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Parbati St. II 4x200= 800 MW	Central	Himachal Pradesh/ NHPC	800	3954	2012-13
2	Chamera-III 3x77=231MW	Central	Himachal Pradesh/ NHPC	231	1584	2010-11
3	Parabati-III 4x130= 520 MW	Central	Himachal Pradesh/ NHPC	520	2217	2010-11
4	Kol Dam 4x200=800 MW	Central	Himachal Pradesh/ NTPC	800	4527.15	2011-12
5	Rampur 6x68.67=412 MW	Central	Himachal Pradesh/ SJVNL	412	2047.03	2012-13
6	Uhl-I 3x33.33= 100 MW	State	Himachal Pradesh/ Beas Valley Power Corp. Ltd. (BVPC)	100	431.56	2012-13
7	Swara Kuddu 3x36.6=110 MW	State	Himachal Pradesh/ Pabbar Valley Corp. (PVC)	110	727.71	2012-13
8	Allain Duhangan 2x96=192 MW	Private	Himachal Pradesh/ ADHPL	192	922.35	Feb. 10 Mar. 10
9	Karcham Wangtoo 4x250-1000 MW	Private	Himachal Pradesh/ JPKPL	1000	5909.59	2011-12
10	Budhit 2x35= 70 MW	Private	Himachal Pradesh/ LANCO	70	418.80	2010-11
11	Malana-II 2x50=100 M W	Private	Himachal Pradesh/ Everest PC	100	598	2010-11
12	Sorang 2x50=100MW	Private	Himachal Pradesh/ Himachal Sorang Power Corporation Ltd.	100	586	2011-12
Sub-Total (Himachal Pradesh)				4435		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	Uri-II 4x60+ 240 MW	Central	Jammu & Kashmir/ NHPC	240	1725	2010-11
14	Sewa - II 3x40=120 MW	Central	Jammu & Kashmir/ NHPC	120	897	Jan, 10, Feb. 10, Mar. 10
15	Chutak 4x11=44 MW	Central	Jammu & Kashmir/ NHPC	44	802	2011-12
16	Nimoo Bazgo 3x15=45 MW	Central	Jammu & Kashmir/ NHPC	45	780.89	2011-12
			Sub-total; (Jammu & Kashmir)	449		
17	Koteshwar 4x100= 400 MW	Central	Uttarakhand / THDC	400	1301.56	2010-11
18	Loharinagpala 4x150=600 M W	Central	Uttarakhand / NTPC	600	2895.10	2012-13
19	Tapovan Vishnugad 4x130=520 MW	Central	Uttarakhand / NTPC	520	2978.48	2012-13
20	Shrinagar *4x82.5= 330 MW	Private	Uttarakhand / M/s GVK Industries	330	2069	2011-12
			Sub-total; (Uttarakhand)	1850		
21	Maheshwar10x40= 400 M W	Private	Madhya Pradesh/ SMHPCL	400	2449.20	2011-12
			Sub-total; (Madhya Pradesh)	400		
22	Priyadarshni Jurala 6x39- 234 MW	State	Andhra Pradesh/ APGENCO	117*	547	U #4- Jan. 10 U #5 & 6-2010-11
23	Nagarujana SagarTR 2x25= 50 MW	State	Andhra Pradesh/ APGENCO	50	464.7	2010-11
24	Pulichintala 4x30=120 MW	State	Andhra Pradesh/ APGENCO	120	380	2011-12
25	Lower Jurala 6x40- 240 MW	State	Andhra Pradesh/ APGENCO	240	908.34	2011-13
			Sub-total; (Andhra Pradesh)	527*		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	Kuttiyadi Addl. Ext.2x50=100MW	State	Kerala/ KSEB	100	168.28	Mar. 2010
27	Pallivasal 3x20=60 MW	State	Kerala/ KSEB	60	268.02	2011-12
		Sub - TOTAL (Kerala)		160		
28	Bhawani Barrage II 2x15=30MW	State	Tamil Nadu/ TNEB	30	400.59	2011-12
29	Bhawani Barrage III 2x15=30MW	State	Tamil Nadu/ TNEB	30	396.59	2011-12
		Sub - TOTAL (Tamil Nadu)		60		
30	Teesta Low Dam-III 4x33=132 MW	Central	West Bengal/ NHPC	132	1279.40	2010-11
31	Teesta Low Dam-IV4x40= 160 MW	Central	West Bengal/ NHPC	160	1061.38	2011-12
		Sub - TOTAL (West Bengal)		292		
32	Chujachen 2x49.5= 99 MW	Private	Sikkim/ Gati	99	651.50	2010-11
33	Teesta- III 6x200 = 1200MW	Private	Sikkim/ Teesta Urja Ltd.	1200**	5705.55	2011-12
		Sub - TOTAL (Sikkim)		1299		
34	Subansiri Lower 8x250= 2000 MW	Central	Arunachal Pradesh/ NHPC	2000	7452	2012-13
35	Kameng 4x150= 600 MW	Central	Arunachal Pradesh/ NEEPCO	600	3253.22	2012-13
		Sub - TOTAL (Arunachal Pradesh)		2600		
36	Myntdu 2x42=84 MW	State	Meghalaya/ MeSEB	84\$	671.29	Dec. 09., Feb. 10
36.a	Myntdu Addl unit1x42= 42 MW	State	Meghalaya/ MeSEB	42		2010-11
37	New Umtru 2x20= 40 MW	State	Meghalaya/ MeSEB	40	194.30	2011-12
		Sub - TOTAL (Meghalaya)		166		
		Total (Under Execution)		12238		

* excludes three units (3x3=117 MW), already commissioned, ** three units with effort \$ likely to slip 2010-11

Generation and Consumption of Power

405. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the power generation during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the details of the power consumption during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (c) how Government is meeting the shortage of power in the country for the current Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : The state-wise details of power generation during last three years (2006-07 to 2008-09) are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) The state/UT-wise energy consumption (Sales to ultimate consumers - utility & non utility) for three years *i.e.* 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 (latest available) are given in the Statement-II (See below)

(c) The steps taken / being taken by the Government to mitigate shortage of power in the country during the current plan include (i) quantum jump in generating capacity addition; (ii) development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each; (iii) harnessing surplus captive power into the grid; (iv) import of coal; (v) enhanced availability of gas from KG basin; (vi) augmentation of manufacturing capacity of equipment for electric power in the country; and (vii) demand side management, energy efficiency and energy conservation measures.

Statement-I

*Details of state wise actual power generation during
2006-07, 2007-08 & 2008-09*

(Figures in Million Unit)

Region	State/UT/Sector	2006-07 Actual Generation	2007-08 Actual Generation	2008-09 Actual Generation
1	2	3	4	5
NR	Chandigarh	-	-	-
	Delhi	5254.3	5581.6	5513.9
	Haryana	10780.5	10959.7	13786.5
	Hmachal Pradesh	3017.2	3423.4	3667.6
	Jammu & Kashmir	978.8	883.3	1634.1
	Punjab	19831.0	21059.3	22294.2
	Rajasthan	19889.5	21646.0	22189.3

1	2	3	4	5
	Uttar Pradesh	22900.0	22137.7	23483.0
	Uttarakhand	4249.6	5427.4	6606.2
	Central Sector	104038.3	109617.3	109596.5
W R	Chhattisgarh	9615.9	10873.3	19870.6
	Goa	354.6	327.0	324.8
	Gujarat	46512.5	49887.6	46532.7
	Madhya Pradesh	17102.1	17256.3	18518.3
	Maharashtra	67771.8	68367.5	65960.9
	Central Sector	56384.6	68937.8	71827.2
S R	Andhra Pradesh	38381.1	41121.2	42064.1
	Karnataka	29088.4	28109.5	27939.9
	Kerala	8046.8	9189.4	7508.4
	Lakshadweep	28.3	28.7	28.1
	Puducherry	277.7	275.3	258.2
	Tamil Nadu	35117.8	36481.1	36733.4
	Central Sector	50388.0	51781.9	52039.7
E R	A & N Islands	191.4	204.1	210.5
	Bihar	104.5	190.2	154.1
	Jharkhand	5539.9	4833.8	5658.5
	Orissa	11498.7	11534.6	9385.8
	Sikkim	35.2	48.5	46.4
	West Bengal	25692.6	27397.1	30418.4
	Central Sector	59489.8	62513.2	64661.8
N E R	Arunachal Pradesh	8.0	12.3	21.9
	Assam	952.7	1617.7	1760.3
	Manipur	2.7	0.9	0.0
	Meghalaya	394.5	665.5	555.3
	Mizoram	3.5	2.7	2.5
	Nagaland	0.0	93.6	74.2
	Tripura	557.7	620.7	659.7
	Central Sector	5033.2	6084.3	5907.8

Statement-II

State-wise Energy consumption (Sales to ultimate consumers - Utility & Non-Utility) during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2008-08

(Figures in Million Unit)

State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4
Haryana	16362.97	17726.71	19401.20
Himachal Pradesh	3642.79	4374.68	5085.38
Jammu & Kashmir	4195.78	4032.88	4034.48
Punjab	25415.72	27182.23	30682.97
Rajasthan	20671.52	23201.95	28385.81
Uttar Pradesh	38052.06	41248.55	45413.46
Uttarakhand	3869.53	4320.55	5177.75
Chandigarh	988.33	1065.68	1161.09
Delhi	13423.89	14677.99	16328.06
Gujarat	50102.91	55490.29	62762.93
Madhya Pradesh	22803.70	23590.91	26934.73
Chhattisgarh	11043.54	16602.60	14346.30
Maharashtra	63010.90	66676.13	72838.14
Goa	2275.93	2445.66	2588.88
Daman & Diu	1088.00	1166.23	1285.67
D & N Haveli	2157.49	2749.88	2933.30
Andhra Pradesh	44311.10	49937.30	52677.74
Karnataka	28861.13	33752.18	37802.53
Kerala	10606.79	11749.48	12126.08
Tamil Nadu	49408.92	54592.94	59045.44
Puducherry	2010.97	2168.37	2224.58
Lakshadweep	22.55	24.17	24.15
Bihar	4023.10	3826.73	4561.66
Jharkhand	11492.48	14736.68	14989.64
Orissa	16740.62	18189.61	20532.78

1	2	3	4
West Bengal	22714.77	24389.55	27821.51
A & N Islands	116.27	136.63	149.85
Sikkim	208.67	211.93	260.25
Assam	3099.09	3487.79	3639.13
Manipur	188.00	217.38	197.40
Meghalaya	729.72	863.04	977.99
Nagaland	144.80	156.49	182.73
Tripura	370.69	394.59	397.81
Arunachal Pradesh	161.46	138.50	169.51
Mizoram	134.51	145.15	179.44

Corruption Charges in Barh Project

406. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the report captioned "Passport of former NTPC CMD seized", appearing in the Mint, New Delhi on August 25, 2009;

(b) if so, the details of the case;

(c) whether Government has lost crores of rupees on account of delay in the Barh Power Project, with generating capacity of 50,000 MW, on account of former CMDus involvement in the deal; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to complete the CBI enquiry expeditiously against former CMD of NTPC involved in corruption charges in Barh project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) :
(a), (b) and (d) The CBI had registered a case on 6.3.2006 under Section 120-B IPC read with Section 13(1) (d) and 13(2) of PC Act 1988 against unknown officials of NTPC Ltd. India, M/s FGUP "VO" technopromexport and unknown others in the matter of awarding contract for setting up of Super Thermal Power Project (STPP) (Stag-I) at Barh, Bihar. Investigations of the case are in progress. Further information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The contract for Steam Generator (Boiler) package of the Barh Super Thermal Power Project Stage-I, which consists of 3 units of 660 MW each, had been awarded by the NTPC to M/s. Technopromexport. The implementation of the Project has delayed mainly due to non-adherence to the provisions of the Contract by M/s. Technopromexport and the erection work has not been started by them. The cost overrun will be known only after completion of the project.

Slippage in power capacity addition

407. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortfall in capacity addition during the period between April and September, 2009 has been recorded at 2,029 MW;

(b) if so, whether according to Central Electricity Authority's report in September actual capacity addition was recorded at 4433 MW against the target of 6462 MW;

(c) whether the slippages were largely due to delay in procurement of power plant equipment, fuel linkages and land acquisition; and

(d) if so, the concrete steps and measures Government is taking to remove these hurdles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) to (c) A statement showing capacity addition target and achievement, reasons for slippages project-wise during the period April to September, 2009 is given in the Statement (See below).

The steps taken by the Government to remove the hurdles are as under:

a. Most of the units which slipped due to technical problems at time of commissioning have now been commissioned after resolving the technical problems.

b. Kerala State Electricity Board has been advised to augment Welding teams for erection of penstock in case of Kuttiyadi Addl. Extn U-1 & 2 hydro project.

c. Gas allocation has been made for Utran CAPP and the same has been commissioned.

Statement

Generation of projects (Units) programmed/targeted and commissioned during the period April, 09 to September, 09

Sl. No.	Project Name	Target Achieved (MW)	Cap. Slipped (MW)	Cap. Anti. (MW)	Act./ variations/ Date if Comm.	Reasons for Shortfall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Thermal						
1.	Torangallu TPS Ext. U-1	300	300		27.04.09(A)	
2	Sugen CAPP Block-2	382.5	382.5		07.05.09(A)	
3	Kutch Lignite Extn U-4	75		75	01.10.09(A)	Operating at part load due to technical problem and clinker formation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Giral Lignit- II U-2	125		125	06.11.09(A)	Technical problem of high SOX at full load; load restricted to 90 MW
5	Gautami CCPP GT-1,GT~2, ST	464	464		03.05.09(A)	
6	Lanco Amarkantak TPS (Pathadi) U-I	300	300		04.06.09(A)	
7	Bakreshwar TPS-II U-5	210	210		07.06.09(A)	
8	Sugen CCPP Block-3	382.5	382.5		08.06.09(A)	
9	Kahalgaon STPS-II (Ph-I & II) U -7	500	500		31.07.09(A)	
10	Bhilai Extn. TPP U-2	250	250		12.07.09(A)	
11	Vijaywada TPP - IV U-I	500		500	08.10.09	Millerection and transmission line for power evacuation.
12	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP U-I	135		135	16.10.09(A)	Delay in Boiler erection activities Slow Progress at Site.
13	Suratgarh TPP -IV U-6	250	250		29.08.09(A)	
14	Konaseema CCPP GT-1 , GT-2 ST	280	280		05/09 (A)	Problems occurred in Synchronization of Steam turbine
		165		165	12/2009	
15	Chandrapura TPS Extn U- 7	250		250	04.11.09(A)	Delay in supply and erection main plant and BOPs.
16.	Chhabra TPS U-I	250		250	30.10.09(A)	
17	Kota TPP U-7	195	195		31.08.09(A)	
18	MundraTPP Ph-1 U- 1	330	330		04.08.09(A)	
19	Budge- Budge-III U-3	250	250		29.09.09(A)	
20	Torangallu Extn. U-2		300		24.08.09(A)	Preponed from 12/09
21	Utran CCPP Extn	GT	240	240	08.08.09(A)	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22	ST	134		134	10.10.09 (A)	Commissioning of the plant in combined cycle mode delayed due to non availability of gas
23	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP U-2	135		135	02/10	Delay in Boiler erection activities Slow Progress at Site. Delay in development of lignite mining
Total (Thermal)		6103	4634	1769		
Hydro						
1	Kuttiyadi Addl. Extn U-1 U-2	50 50		50 50	Slipped Slipped	Completion of erection of penstock delayed due to slow progress of civil works and bad weather.
2	Priyadarshini Jurala U-3	39	39		27.06.09 (A)	
Total (Hydro)		139	39			
Nuclear						
1	Rajasthan APP U-5	220		220	12/2009	Shortage of Fuel
Total (Nuclear)		220	0	220		
Total (Th+Hy+Nu)		6462	4673	2089		

(A) - Achievement.

Resources for implementation of power projects

408. MS. MABEL REBELLO :

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether internal documents of his Ministry points out that the country is sustaining an annual loss of rupees one crore for generating one mega watt of power;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has pointed out that Government's ambitious target of generating about 78,000 MW per year would result in an annual loss of Rs. 78,000 crore;

(c) if so, whether Government is struggling to generate resources worth Rs. 9,00,000 crores needed to implement mega projects to ensure power for all within next three years; and

(d) to what extent Government has been able to generate this amount needed for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) No such estimate has been made by Ministry of Power regarding annual loss for generating one mega watt of power:

(b) Planning Commission has not made any such assessment of annual loss of Rs. 78,000 crores from I ith Plan targeted capacity of 78000 MW.

(c) and (d) The Eleventh Plan public sector allocation for the power sector is Rs.5,72,648.03 crore (Central Sector Rs.3,47,263.38 crore and State Sector Rs.2,25,384.65 crore). The allocation does not include Private Sector investment, in which case required funds have to be arranged by the project developers themselves.

Power Projects in Jammu and Kashmir

409. SHRI G. N. RATANPURI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to transfer Dul-Hasti Power Project to State Government of Jammu and Kashmir in pursuance to working group's recommendation and assurances of Central leaders;

(b) whether any other steps are being contemplated to compensate the loss caused by Indus Water Treaty to the State; and

(c) whether Government intends to provide counter guarantees to investors from whom State Government may borrow funds to harness State's hydel power potential on its own?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Dulhasti Hydroelectric Project in Jammu & Kashmir has been implemented by NHPC Ltd. in Central Sector. The power generated from the project has already been allocated to various States in the Northern Region (including J&K). As such, transfer of the project from NHPC to the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir is likely to entail formidable financial as well as non-financial and legal problems. The Government of J&K have also been informed appropriately in this matter.

(b) As per provisions of Indus Water Treaty, the aggregate storage capacity of all Single-purpose and Multi-purpose Reservoirs permitted to be constructed by India after the effective date shall not exceed 3.6 MAF (1.25 MAF of General Storage, 1.6 MAF of Power Storage and 0.75 MAF of Flood Storage). No storage project has been built so far. India is also permitted to construct Run-of-River hydro-electric plants on the Western Rivers conforming to certain criteria specified in the treaty, subject to which, such use is unrestricted. It may be mentioned that the aggregate storage capacity of all the feasible hydro schemes in J&K is likely to be less than that allowed under the Indus-Water Treaty.

(c) No such proposal has been received from the State Government of J&K.

Annual distribution losses

410 SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state the annual distribution losses in power sector presently, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : State-wise Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT & C) losses for the years 2005-06 to 2007-08 as contained in the 6th uReport on Performance of State Power Utilities published by Power Finance Corporation are given in the Statement.

Statement

State wise AT & C Loss (%)

Sl. No.	State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	16.68	17.88	16.19
2	Arunachal Pradesh	69.02	57.96	61.59
3	Assam	35.24	36.64	34.18
4	Bihar	83.74	43.99	44.45
5	Chhattisgarh	38.76	29.26	32.18
6	Delhi	40.32	34.32	37.96
7	Goa	12.38	16.89	13.12
8	Gujarat	26.72	23.60	22.81
9	Himachal Pradesh	17.05	13.47	17.15
10	Haryana	42.83	25.60	32.29
11	J&K	63.24	64.68	71.92
12	Jharkhand	52.13	54.41	58.17
13	Karnataka	38.04	32.76	32.13
14	Kerala	23.61	23.34	21.52
15	Madhya Pradesh	44.44	45.67	46.78
16	Maharashtra	33.15	34.59	31.32
17	Manipur		Data not available	
18	Meghalaya	37.95	39.08	39.45
19	Mizoram	22.28	55.90	17.91
20	Nagaland	50.64	52.66	49.11
21	Orissa	44.07	39.90	41.38
22	Pondicherry	17.48	17.45	18.69
23	Punjab	23.31	22.54	19.10

1	2	3	4	5
24	Rajasthan	42.19	35.74	32.87
25	Sikkim	44.83	61.43	51.32
26	Tamil Nadu	17.09	16.21	15.70
27	Tripura	32.31	29.19	30.16
28	Uttar Pradesh	43.89	44.25	34.99
29	Uttaranchal	27.98	35.54	38.32
30	West Bengal	28.33	30.66	22.70
Grand TOTAL		33.02	30.59	29.24

Source: PFC

Per -capita power consumption

411. SHRI MO1NUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state;

- the projected power shortage in the country, State-wise;
- the per capita power consumption in the country, State-wise; and
- the comparative figure of per capita power consumption in India and other developing countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) As per Load Generation Balance Report (LGBR) for year 2009-10 prepared by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the projected overall peak power deficit of the country is anticipated as 12.6% and energy deficit is as 9.3%. The State- wise details are given in the Statement-I (See below)

(b) State/UT-wise per capital consumption in India for the year 2007-08 is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) The information regarding per capita electricity consumption in India and other developing countries for the year 2007 as available in the publication entitled "Key World Energy Statistics 2009" are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Anticipated Power Supply Position in the Country during 2009-10

State/Region	Energy				Peak			
	Require- ment (MU)	Avail- ability (MU)	Sur- plus(+)/ (MU)	Deficit (-) (%)	Require- ment (MW)	Avail- ability (MW)	Sur- plus(+)/ (MW)	Deficit (-) (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1480	1476	-4	-0.3	289	233	-56	-19.4
Delhi	23533	28676	5143	21.9	4200	3840	-360	-8.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana	30684	28360	-2324	-7.6	5970	4080	-1890	-31.7
Himachal Pradesh	7254	8011	757	10.4	1210	1660	450	37.2
Jammu & Kashmir	11424	11260	-164	-1.4	2250	1550	-700	-31.1
Punjab	44301	37598	-6703	-15.1	9120	6540	-2580	-28.3
Rajasthan	40826	42687	1861	4.6	7000	6310	-690	-9.9
Uttar Pradesh	72696	56191	-16505	-22.7	10590	7130	-3460	-32.7
Jharkhand	8612	7965	-647	-7.5	1310	1380	70	5.3
Northern Region	241461	222875	-18586	-7.7	35460	29970	-5490	-15.5
Chhattisgarh	18220	17052	-1168	-6.4	2971	2298	-673	-22.7
Gujarat	68090	65438	-2652	-3.9	10234	8736	-1498	-14.6
Madhya Pradesh	44955	42549	-2406	-5.4	7500	6470	-1030	-13.7
Maharashtra	136800	94486	-42314	-30.9	18900	15019	-3881	-20.5
Daman & Diu	1920	1283	-637	-33.2	278	257	-21	-7.7
D. N. Haveli	3714	2912	-802	-21.6	510	517	7	1.4
Goa	3328	2795	-333	-10.7	470	377	-93	-19.8
Western Region	276827	234819	-42008	-15.2	37330	34276	-3054	-8.2
Andhra Pradesh	77126	75601	-1525	-2.0	11242	10784	-458	-4.1
Karnataka	45604	39784	-5820	-12.8	7245	5905	-1340	-18.5
Kerala	18348	16143	-2205	-12.0	3380	2974	-406	-12.0
Tamil Nadu	75896	66856	-9040	-11.9	10813	9830	-983	-9.1
Puducherry	2147	1833	-314	-14.6	334	233	-101	-30.2
Southern Region	220126	201222	-18904	-8.6	31384	27216	-4168	-13.3
Bihar	12254	10410	-1844	-15.1	2095	1510	-585	-27.9
DVC	15502	14473	-1029	-6.6	2375	2269	-106	-4.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jharkhand	6528	6461	-67	-1.0	1066	1188	122	11.4
Orissa	23206	20753	-2453	-10.6	3560	3335	-225	-6.3
West Bengal	33458	40605	7147	21.4	5946	6174	228	3.8
Sikkim	439	912	473	107.6	105	150	45	42.9
Eastern Region	91386	93613	2227	2.4	15110	14165	-945	-6.3
Arunachal Pradesh	643	534	-109	-16.9	166	95	-71	-42.8
Assam	5562	5049	-513	-9.2	880	853	-27	-3.1
Manipur	655	603	-53	-8.0	130	123	-7	-5.4
Meghalaya	1980	1484	-496	-25.0	514	288	-226	-44.0
Mizoram	379	377	-3	-0.7	89	80	-9	-10.1
Nagaland	626	591	-35	-5.7	99	97	-2	-2.0
Tripura	898	948	50	5.6	154	148	-6	-3.9
North-Eastern Region	10744	9586	-1158	-10.8	1804	1537	-267	-14.8
ALL INDIA	840544	762115	-78429	-9.3	118794	103816	-14978	-12.6

Statement-II

State-wise Annual Per Capita Consumption Of Electricity

(Figs. in kWh)

State / UTs	2007-08
1	2
Haryana	1295.58
Himachal Pradesh	966.80
Jammu & Kashmir	794.54
Punjab	1613.71
Rajasthan	691.98
Uttar Pradesh	345.66
Uttarakhand	855.54
Chandigarh	1556.65

1	2
Delhi	1433.36
Northern Region	666.39
Gujarat	1486.31
Madhya Pradesh	623.11
Chhattisgarh	873.57
Maharashtra	1019.91
Goa	2168.77
Daman & Diu	9472.79
D & N Haveli	14787.38
Western Region	1029.53
Andhra Pradesh	877.06
Karnataka	843.67
Kerala	444.48
Tamil Nadu	1144.94
Puducherry	2357.28
Lakshadweep	426.86
Southern Region	887.97
Bihar	100.69
Jharkhand	643.05
Orissa	751.54
West Bengal	439.17
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	514.61
Sikkim	732.22
Eastern Region	388.03
Assam	188.03
Manipur	222.31
Meghalaya	629.19
Nagaland	199.35
Tripura	202.41

1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	456.39
Mizoram	353.95
North-Eastern Region	229.16
All India	717.13

Note:- * As per UN methodology : Per Capita Consumption equal to Gross Electrical Energy Availability/Population
Per Capita Consumption for the year 2008-09 is not available.

Statement-III

Per Capital Consumption (kWh)

Name of the Country	For the Year 2007
Ethopia	40
Nepal	81
Cambodia	93
Myanmar	95
Congo	127
Bangladesh	144
Kenya	152
Angola	190
Ghana	253
Sri Lanka	418
Pakistan	475
India	717
Egypt	1468
Islamic Rep. of Iran	2325

Source : Energy indicators from the publication entitled "Key World Energy Statistics 2009"

Electricity connections to BPL families

†412. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is running a scheme to provide electricity connections to BPL families;

(b) if so, the details of electricity connections provided under this scheme till the 31st March, 2007, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has fixed any target to provide electricity connections to all the BPL families; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) envisages providing access of electricity to the rural households and providing free electricity connections to the BPL households in the rural areas of the country. State-wise achievement of release of BPL connections for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY till 31st March 2007 is given in the Statement. (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The scheme envisaged free electrification to all BPL households, and so far 78.40 lakh BPL connections have been reportedly released under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana as on 31.10.2009.

Statement

State-wise BPL connections released as on 31.03.2007 under RGGVY

1	Andhra Pradesh	226654
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3	Assam	0
4	Bihar	3211
5	Chhattisgarh	0
6	Gujarat	10373
7	Haryana	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	0
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0
10	Jharkhand	0
11	Karnataka	119315
12	Kerala	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	0
14	Maharashtra	0
15	Manipur	0
16	Meghalaya	0
17	Mizoram	0
18	Nagaland	0
19	Orissa	0
20	Punjab	0
21	Rajasthan	9236
22	Sikkim	0
23	Tamil Nadu	0
24	Tripura	0
25	Uttar Pradesh	255688
26	Uttarakhand	21539
27	West Bengal	26572
Total :		672588

Projects undertaken by NTPC

413 SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any projects through the National Thermal Power Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the output of each unit in Andhra Pradesh and the utilization for each purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) NTPC, a Government of India enterprise has an installed capacity of 30,644 MW (as on 31.10.2009). State-wise details of stations under operation is given in the Statement-I (See below). As today, NTPC is implementing 18 projects which are under construction. Details of projects under implementation are given in the Statement-II (See below) Details of NTPC's operation stations and plants under construction in Andhra Pradesh as under :

NTPC's Operating Stations / Projects in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No..	Station / Project	Capacity (MW)	Remarks
Stations			
1.	Ramagundam Stage-I (3x200 MW)	600	
2.	Ramagundam Stage-II (3x500 MW)	1500	Completed & under operation
3.	Ramagundam Stage-III (1x500 MW)	500	
4.	Simhadri Stage-I (2x500 MW)	1000	
Projects			
1.	Simhadri Stage-II (2x500 MW)	1000	Under construction

(c) The Generation and Plant Load factor (PLF) of NTPC's stations in Andhra Pradesh and allocation to different states from these stations are as under :

April-October 2009

Project	Capacity(MW)	Generation (MU)	PLF(%)
Ramagundam U# 1 to 7	2600	12073	90.41
Simhadri St-I U# 1-2	1000	4778	93.02

Allocation of Power to States

Project	Capacity (MW)	Allocation (in MW)
Ramagundam U # 1 to 7	2600	Andhra Pradesh - 914 Karnataka-515 Tamil NADU-664 Kerala-306 Puduchery-99 Goa-100 PGCIL-2
Simhadri St-I U # 1 to 2	1000	Andhra Pradesh -1000

Statement-I

State-wise details of Stations under operation

(Figures in MW)

Sl. No.	Project	State	Capacity as on 31.10.2009
1	2	3	4
I. Coal Based Power Projects			
1	Ramagundam I, II & III	AP	2600
2	Simhadri-I	AP	1000
3	Kahalgaon-I & II (Ph.I & II)	Bihar	2340
4	Korba I & II	Chhattisgarh	2100
5	Sipat-II	Chhattisgarh	1000
6	Badarpur	Delhi	705
7	Vindhyachal-I, II & III	MP	3260
8	Talcher I & II	Orissa	3000
9	Talcher TPS	Orissa	460
10	Singrauli I & II	UP	2000
11	Rihand-I & II	UP	2000
12	NCTPP-I, Dadri	UP	840
13	Unchahar-I, II & III	UP	1050
14	Tanda TPS	UP	440
15	Farakka-I & II	WB	1600
Total (Coal)			24395
II. Combined Cycle Power Projects (Gas/Liquid Fuel)			
1	Jhanor-Gandhar -I	Gujarat	648
2	Kawas- 1	Gujarat	645
3	Faridabad	Haryana	430
4	RGCCPP-I, Kayamkulam	Kerala	350
5	Anta	Rajasthan	413
6	Auraiya	UP	652
7	Dadri	UP	817
Total (Gas)			3955

1	2	3	4
III. Joint Venture Projects			
1	Bhilai	Chhattisgarh	574
2	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	1480
3	Rourkela	Orissa	120
4	Durgapur	West Bengal	120
Total (JV)			2294
Grand TOTAL			30644

Statement-II

Projects UNDER Implementation

Sl.No	Name of the Project	State	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)
On-Going Projects				
i	Simhadri-II	Andhra Pradesh	Coal	1000
2	Bongaigaon	Assam	Coal	750
3	Barh-i	Bihar	Coal	1980
4	Barh-II	Bihar	Coal	1320
5	Nabinagar - JV with Railways	Bihar	Coal	1000
6	Sipat-I	Chhattisgarh	Coal	1980
7	Korba-III	Chhattisgarh	Coal	500
8	Indira Gandhi STPP, Jhajjar - JV with HPGCL & IPGCL	Haryana	Coal	1500
9	Koldam	Himachal Pradesh	Hydro	800
10	Vindhyachal-IV	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	1000
11	Mouda-I	Maharashtra	Coal	1000
12	Vallur Stage-I, Ph-1 - JV with TNEB	Tamil Nadu	Coal	1000
13	Vallur Stage-I, Ph-II JV with TNEB	Tamil Nadu	Coal	500
14	Loharinag Pala	Uttarakhand	Hydro	600
15	Tapovan Vishnugad	Uttarakhand	Hydro	520
16	NCTPP-II	Uttar Pradesh	Coal	980
17	Rihand-III	Uttar Pradesh	Coal	1000
18	Farakka-III	West Bengal	Coal	500
Total:				17930

Objections to construction of big dams for power generation

414. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received representations from organizations and State Government of Assam, protesting construction of big dams for power generation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of measures and action taken by Government in this regard to calm the public sentiment and victims of the ill-effects of dams like flash floods, silt deposition in cultivable land, depletion of environment, etc. in the downstream and security of their life and property?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has received some representations from organizations and State Government of Assam protesting construction of big dam for power generation and relating to impact of hydel power development on downstream areas in Assam.

(c) To allay the apprehensions of the people with respect to downstream impacts in Assam of upstream Hydro Power Development in the region, NHPC Ltd, and North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO) have commissioned studies to assess the downstream impacts due to Subansiri Lower HE Project, Ranganadi Stage-I and Pare HE Projects. NHPC has awarded a comprehensive downstream impact study to University of Guwahati on 27.05.2008 which is being undertaken by University of Guwahati in association with University of Dibrugarh & Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati. NEEPCO has also entrusted IIT, Guwahati for undertaking Detailed Hydrological Study of the Dikrong-Panyor river Basin and its impact in the downstream, which will cover Hydro-meteorological study of the Dikrong-Panyor Basin and its impact on flood scenario at the downstream of Ranganadi HE Project and on-going Pare HE Project with and without dam. Moreover, to forewarn the people in the downstream areas in case of approaching floods in the future, NEEPCO has entrusted the task of developing a model for flood forecasting in the downstream of its commissioned Ranganadi Hydro Electric Project (stage-I) and on-going Pare HEP, to North Eastern Space Applications Centre (NESAC), Umiam, Meghalaya.

Further, the Ministry of Environment & Forest while approving the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the construction of big dams, includes the assessment of downstream impacts in the TOR for preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment report.

Shortfall in power generation

415. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the thermal power generation of our country would come down due to the decrease in the import of coal; and

(b) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to increase the power generation of our country to meet the power shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) The thermal generation in the country during April to October, 2009 increased by about 9.5%. Import of coal during this period also increased to about 13.15 Million Tonne as compared to about 6.4 Million Tonne during April to October, 2008. The import was, however, approximately 79% of the pro-rata target for the period.

(b) Following steps have been taken / are being taken to increase power generation in our country to meet power shortage:

- i) Progressive increase in placement of order for import of coal by the power Utilities for the year 2009-10 to bridge the gap between requirement and availability of coal from the domestic sources.
- ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on going generation projects.
- iii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generating units.
- iv) Increased gas allocation for power projects.
- v) Tapping of surplus power from captive power plants.
- vi) Active monitoring of coal receipts and stocks at all major coal based thermal power plants of the country in a bid to ensure adequate availability of fuel to improve Plant Load Factor.
- vii) Promoting energy efficiency in generating stations.

Electrification of villages in Tamil Nadu

416. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state;

(a) whether all the villages in Tamil Nadu have been electrified under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana;

(b) if not, the number of villages yet to be electrified in the State under the Yojana, district-wise; and

(c) by when all the villages in the State would be electrified under this Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) All the villages in Tamil Nadu were electrified prior to launching of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. Intensive electrification of already electrified villages is being undertaken in RGGVY.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Fuel linkages to power plants

417. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the additional power generation targets for the Eleventh Five Year Plan is likely to be missed considering the performance of the first two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the slippage is due to difficulty in tying up the long term fuel supply; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to ensure fuel linkages to the power plants at competitive rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) (a) and (b) The targets of electricity generation from the conventional sources are fixed on year to year basis and not for the entire Five Year Plan. The actual generation during the first two years of the 11th Plan along with the respective target is given below :

		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Apr. to Oct.)
Generation Target	(Billion Unit)	710	774.3	460.2
Actual Generation	(Billion Unit)	704.5	723.8	448.4
	% of Target	99.15	93.47	97.44

While, the generation target during 2007-08 was almost fully met, the shortfall in meeting the targets during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto October, 2009) has been mainly due to less inflows into catchment areas of reservoirs and hydro power stations, inadequate availability of gas, coal and nuclear fuel, slippage in capacity addition with reference to the targeted capacity, etc.

The Planning Commission had set a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW comprising of 15,627 MW Hydro, 59,693 MW Thermal and 3,380 MW Nuclear during 11th Plan. A capacity of 18,859 MW has been commissioned during 11th Plan till 15th November, 2009. Year-wise details of capacity addition target and achievement during the 11th Plan are given below:

Year	Target	Revised target	Achievement
2007-08	16,335.2 MW	12,039.2 MW	9,263 MW
2008-09	11,061.2 MW	7,530.0 MW	3,454 MW
2009-10	14,507.0 MW		6,142 MW*

* Achievements till 15.11.2009

As per the assessment made by CEA for mid-term review of 11th Plan, capacity aggregating to 43,515 MW is likely to be commissioned with high level of certainty during the remaining period of 11th Plan. Thus, a total capacity of 62,374 MW is likely to be commissioned with a high level of certainty as under :

The main reasons for shortfall in capacity addition with reference to the target are

- * Delay in placement of orders for main plant and equipment and balance of plants.
- * Delayed and non-sequential supplies of equipments.
- * Constraints in movement of heavy equipment due to bottlenecks in road transportation.
- * Inadequate deployment of construction machinery.
- * Land acquisition problems.
- * Delay in environment and forest clearance.
- * Shortage of skilled manpower/ commissioning teams.
- * Delay in resolution of contractual issues.

(c) and (d) The following projects need immediate allocation of tapering linkages :

- (i) Mejia TPS Extension (2x500 MW).
- (ii) Jallipa Lignite TPS (8x135 MW).
- (iii) Raghunathpur TPS Stage-I (2x600 MW).
- (iv) Ukai TPS Extension Unit - 6 (1x500 MW).

The following projects require Letter of Assurance (LoA) from Ministry of Coal :

- (i) Satpura TPS Extension (2x250 MW).
- (ii) Nortri Chennai TPS Stage-II (1x600 MW).
- (iii) Santaldih TPS Unit - 6 (1x250 MW).
- (iv) Anpara 'Du Unit - 2 (1x500 MW).
- (v) Sagardighi TPS Unit- I & 2 (For additional 100 MW).
- (vi) Mettur TPS Stage-III (For additional 100 MW).

Performance in Power Generation

418. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the target for electricity generation enhancement in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the track record thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware about various studies that suggest that the manufacturing sector alone loses over Rs.22,000 crore annually due to poor availability and quality of power; and

(c) if so, how could Government achieve eight per cent annual economic growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) The targets for electricity generation in the country are decided on year to year basis and not for the Plan period as a whole. The targets for electricity generation in the country for the first three years of

the 11th Plan were 710 BU, 774.3 BU & 789.5 BU. As against this, the actual electricity generation in the country (including import of power from Bhutan) has been 704.5 BU and 723.8 BU during the first two years of 11th Plan *i.e.* 2007-08 and 2008-09. Electricity generation during the current year 2009-10 (April - October, 2009) has been 448.4 BU as against the programme of 460.2 BU.

(b) Electricity being one of the important inputs for infrastructure development in the country, the shortage of power leads to direct production losses and results in inefficiencies in broad range of areas impacting profitability and competitiveness.

(c) As per Economic Outlook for 2009-10 (October, 2009), the Economic Advisory COUNCIL (EAC) to the Prime Minister, assessed the average growth of the economy at 8.5% from 2004-05 to 2008-09 and stated that the growth was likely to be about 6.5% in 2009-10. The target for electricity generation during 2009-10 has been fixed at 789.5 Billion Unit with a growth of about 9% over the actual generation during 2008-09. Actual growth of 6.4% has been registered during April to October, 2009 over the actual generation during April to October, 2008.

Commissioning of UMPPs

419. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) are going to be commissioned shortly;

(b) if so, the States where they would be commissioned;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these UMPPs require a large supply of coal; and

(d) if so, the steps Government is taking for uninterrupted supply of coal to the power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Power had launched an initiative for the development of coal based Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs), each of about 4000 MW capacity. Presently, four Ultra Mega Power Projects namely, Sasan in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra in Gujarat, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Tilaiya in Jharkhand have been awarded to the identified developers. Commencement of the bidding process in respect of other UMPPs in the states of Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Maharashtra and Karnataka and additional UMPPs in the state of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Gujarat is contingent upon the availability of various requisite clearances including land and water availability from the respective State Governments.

Full benefits of these projects are envisaged to come up in the 12th Plan, however, as per the revised Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), two units each of Sasan and Mundra UMPPs are expected to come in 11th Plan.

(c) and (d) Each UMPP of a capacity of 4000 MW power requires 18-20 Million Tonne per Annum (MPTA) coal in respect of the projects based on domestic coal and 12-14 MTPA in case of imported coal based projects. For pithead projects, Ministry of Power, through Power Finance Corporation, coordinates with Ministry of Coal for allocation of captive coal blocks to ensure smooth supply. In case of imported coal based projects, the responsibility of arranging fuel linkages rests with the successful bidder.

Balco chimney collapse

420. SHRI D. RAJA :

SHRI R.C. SINGH :

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 20 people were killed and more than 50 people were injured when a chimney of Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO) collapsed on the 23rd September, 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the compensation paid the dependants of the deceased/injured;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted into this tragic incidence; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B. K. HANDIQUE) : (a) Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) has informed that on 23rd September, 2009, an under construction chimney at the 1200 megawatt power plant project collapsed leading to the death of 40 workers engaged by Gannon Dunkerley & Company Limited (GDCL), the sub-contractor which was awarded the contract to construct the chimney by SEPCO Power Construction Corporation, the Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contractor of BALCO.

(b) BALCO has intimated that they have paid Rs. 5,00,000 as compensation to the kin of each of the deceased workers. Besides, the contractor and the sub-contractor put together, have announced compensation of Rs. 5,00,000 to the kin of each of the deceased. Further, an ex-gratia to the tune of Rs. 1 lakh each to the next of kin of the deceased contract labourers in the accident and Rs. 50,000 each to the contract labourers who got injured has been sanctioned from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. The State Government of Chattisgarh has announced relief of Rs. 1.00 lakh to each of the kin of the families who have suffered loss of life. State Govt of Bihar and State Government of Jharkhand have announced relief of Rs. 1.00 lakh to the kin of the families of the deceased hailing from their respective States.

(c) and (d) As per information obtained from the State Government, the Government of Chhatisgarh has ordered judicial Inquiry by one man Inquiry Commission to go into the causes of accident and other matters.

Development Programmes under MPLADS

421. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether success rate of implementation of various development programmes undertaken under the MPLADS has been assessed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating achievement thereof made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) and (b) The MPLAD Scheme is governed by a set of guidelines. The progress of the Scheme is reviewed at the Central, State/UT and district levels as per the provisions of the guidelines.

Apart from the regular monitoring at the government level, the physical monitoring of works executed under MPLAD Scheme has been entrusted to NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS), an independent agency. The NABCONS have found that the MPLAD Scheme is a unique Scheme, having the characteristic feature of decentralized development and has resulted in creation of good quality of assets, which have had a positive impact on the local economy, social fabric and the physical environment. They have further reported that the Scheme has been welcomed by the people due to its inherent strengths and its positive impact on their economic and social life.

Since inception of the Scheme, as of 31.10.2009, an amount of Rs. 20351.25 crore has been released, out of which Rs. 18600.90 crore has been utilized. The percentage of cumulative utilization over cumulative release is 91.40%. About 12.82 lakh works have been recommended, 11.45 lakh works were sanctioned, and about 10.49 lakh works have been completed. The percentage of cumulative works completed to cumulative works sanctioned, is 91.61%.

Priorities for Tribal Projects

422. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the priorities of his Ministry during the current year;
- (b) the targets fixed and to be achieved, project-wise;
- (c) the amount allocated and spent on each project and scheme of the Ministry during the current year; and
- (d) the new schemes likely to be introduced during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements various Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes /Programmes with equal priority for the socio-economic development of tribal people in the country. The funds under the various schemes of this Ministry are released to the State/UT Governments based on the proposals submitted by them, which are processed and sanctioned when they fulfill the eligibility conditions of the relevant schemes, subject to the availability of funds and utilization of the previously released funds. The State/UT Governments are required to ensure that the benefits of the schemes reach the target groups/areas.

(c) The details of the funds earmarked and spent under these schemes/programmes during the current year (2009-10) so far are as under:

Budget Estimates - Rs. 3205.50 crore

Amount spent - Rs. 753.29 crore

(d) The Ministry has no proposal under consideration to introduce any new scheme during the current year.

Schemes for the tribes

423. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the tribal schemes presently existing in each State especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the funds earmarked and spent during the current year so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements the following Central Sector / Centrally Sponsored schemes / programmes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the country:

A. Special Central Assistance

1. SCA to Tribal Sub Plan
2. Article 275(1) of the Constitution
3. ACA for Educational Development of Tribal Children in Schedule-V areas and Naxal-affected areas

B. Central Sector Schemes

1. Grant-in-Aid to NGOs for STs including Coaching & Allied Scheme and Award for Exemplary Service.
2. Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas
3. Educational Complex in Low Literacy pockets for development of women
- 4.. Market Development of Tribal Products/Produce
5. State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for Minor Forest Produce
6. Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)
7. Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporations
8. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students
9. Scheme of Institute of Excellence/Top class Institute
10. National Overseas Scholarship Scheme.

C. Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes

1. Schemes of PMS, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST students
2. Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys
3. Establishment of Ashram Schools
4. Research Information & Mass Education Tribal Festival and Others
5. Information Technology
6. Monitoring and Evaluation

These schemes/programmes are implemented in all the States/UTs, including Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The details of the funds earmarked and spent under these schemes/programmes during the current year (2009-10) so far are as under :

Budget Estimate - Rs. 3205.50 crore

Amount spent - Rs. 753.29 crore

Distribution of food to malnourished children

424. SHRI N.K. SINGH :

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allowed UNICEF to distribute packaged imported food for severely malnourished children in several States;

(b) if so, whether UNICEF is not abiding by the guidelines of the Indian Government in distributing packaged food to malnourished children in the States; and

(c) if so, the corrective steps taken by Government to ensure compliance of various guidelines of Government by UNICEF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Organisation (UNICEF) and the States have been advised appropriately and accordingly.

Use of children in TV programmes

†425.DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether use of children by TV channels in their various programmes does not amount to their exploitation;

(b) whether children do not miss the joy of natural childhood as they are distracted by urge of earning money and dreams of glamorous world from childhood and neglect their education, sporting activities and health; and

(c) whether Government plans to take stringent measures to stop the said exploitation of children; if so, the outlines thereof; if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) and (b) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has viewed the use of children by TV Channels in those programmes which adversely affect their education, recreation, leisure, health and emotional well being as amounting to their exploitation.

It is also the view that children miss the joy of natural childhood as they are distracted by the urge of earning money and neglect their education, health and sporting activities.

(c) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has constituted a Working Group to formulate guidelines in the matter.

Women and child trafficking

426 SHR1 PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has been cited by US as a major transit point for human trafficking, particularly the women and children and forcing them in the sex trade and force labour;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the action Government plans to take to check the abuse of human rights of minor children and women; and

(c) whether any latest data has been prepared by Government on reported cases of child and women trafficking, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) The Trafficking in Persons Report, 2009 Department of State, USA states that India is a source, destination and transit country for men, women and children trafficked for the purposes of forced labour and commercial sexual exploitation.

(b) The Government is already taking a number of measures to combat trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation in the country. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 supplemented by the Indian Penal Code prohibits trafficking in human beings, including children, for the purpose of prostitution and lays down severe penalties for trafficking. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing "Ujjawala" scheme wherein financial assistance is provided for prevention of trafficking and for rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration of victims of commercial sexual exploitation. Also, Swadhar Shelter Homes provide care and protection to women in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims. In addition, the Ministry of Women and Child Development continuously conducts advocacy, awareness generation, and sensitization programmes for prevention of trafficking of women and children. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has also developed a Protocol on Prevention, Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation of Trafficked Migrant and Child Labour.

(c) As per the information provided by National Crime Records Bureau, 3568 cases were registered under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956; 109 under Buying and Selling of Girls for Prostitution; and 253 under Procurement of Minor Girls, in 2007.

National Mission for Women

427. SHRI MAHENDER MOHAN:

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to launch the National Mission for Women, to combat social evils against women to be chaired by Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the details of the programme;

(c) whether this will include all the schemes launched for the empowerment of women in the country; and

(d) if so, the details of the schemes covered and mechanism to monitor their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) to (d) The Government is considering a proposal to set up a National Mission for Empowerment of Women.

The actual contours of the proposed National Mission for Empowerment of Women are being worked out and will be finalized after inter ministerial consultations are complete.

Review of the programmes and policies

428. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has convened a meeting of Ministers in charge of women and child development of State Governments to review programmes and policies related with welfare and development of women and children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that most of the schemes have not been effectively implemented by the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) and (b) A Conference of State Ministers/State Secretaries in charge of Women and Child Development was held on 28th October, 2009 at New Delhi. The agenda of the Conference included the newly launched Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) and the following proposed programmes: -

i) National Mission for Empowerment of Women

ii) Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme

iii) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)

(c) and (d) The implementation of the existing schemes and programmes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development are reviewed from time to time in consultation with State Governments and corrective measures are taken for their effective implementation.

Anganwadi Centres

429. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadi Centers in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government is aware that the women Anganwadi worker who are taking care of children and pregnant women, are deprived of minimum prescribed wages; and;

(c) if so, by when Government is going to increase their wages and other benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) As per reports available from States as on 30.9.2009, there are 10,78,973 operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) out of 13,56,027 sanctioned AWCs in the country. State-wise details are available at Ministry's website www.wcd.nic.in/icdsimg/SanoprAWCs300909.pdf

(c) The Anganwadi workers (AWWs) are uHonorary Workersu selected from the Local Community under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. However, in order to give recognition to their voluntary efforts, they are paid a monthly honorarium, as decided by the Government from time to time. Government of India has recently enhanced the honorarium of Anganwadi workers *w.e.f.* 1.4.2008.

The Honuble Supreme Court in its order dated 7.12.2006 in Civil Appeal NOS. 4953-4957 of 1998 - State Karnataka & Others Vs Ameerbi & Ors. Held that Anganwadi Workers neither hold any Civil post nor Minimum Wages Act is applicable to them.

Self-help Groups under Swayamsiddha Scheme

430. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Self-help Groups set up under "Swayamsiddha" Scheme, State-wise ; and
- (b) the budgetary provision for this Scheme and the contribution of Self-help Groups for village development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) The number of Self-help Groups (SHGs) set up in different States/UTs under Swayamsiddha Scheme is given in the enclosed STATEMENT (*See* below).

(b) The Swaymasidha Scheme was implemented between 2000-01 to 2007-08 and had a total budgetary allocation of Rs. 116.30 Cr. The scheme, through SGHs, aimed to achieve holistic empowerment of women through a sustained process of mobilization and convergence of ongoing sectoral schemes.

Statement

State-wise Self help groups (SHGs) set up under Swayamsidha Scheme from 2000-01 to 2007-08

Sl. No.	Name of the States	SHGs formed
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3874
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	600
3.	Assam	2400

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	6340
5.	Chhattisgarh	1620
6.	Gujarat	2772
7.	Himachal Pradesh	969
8.	Haryana	1300
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1300
10.	Jharkhand	2427
11.	Karnataka	2992
12.	Kerala	2246
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3667
14.	Maharashtra	3922
15.	Manipur	300
16.	Meghalaya	534
17.	Mizoram	300
18.	Nagaland	600
19.	Orissa	3600
20.	Punjab	2059
21.	Rajasthan	3000
22.	Sikkim	576
23.	Tamil Nadu	5452
24.	Tripura	327
25.	Uttar Pradesh	9268
26.	Uttaranchal	1100
27.	West Bengal	5184
28.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	225
29.	Delhi	276
30.	Lakshadweep	273
31.	Pondicherry	300
Total :		69803

Living standards of women

‡431. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made through National Family Health Survey regarding living standard of women and their getting married at a young age ;

(b) if so, the details thereof: and

(c) the details of measures Government is considering to take on the basis of this survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) The National Family Health Survey (NFHS 3) (2005-06) does not contain any gender disaggregated data on living standards. However, it does contain information on the age of marriage.

(b) Some of the findings of NFHS 3 can be summarised as follows:

(1) The median age at first marriage among women is 17.2 years.

(2) The median age at marriage for women in the age group of 25-47 is only 16.8 years,

(3) In the 13 years since NFHS-1 (1992-93), the median age and marriage among women in the age group of 25-49 has risen by less than one year;

(4) There has been a one third decline in the proportion of women in the age group of 20-24, who are married before the age of 15.

(c) The Government uses data from National Family Health Surveys and others sources for formulation of policies, programmes & schemes.

Malnutrition among children

432. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTI A:

SHRI N.K. SINGH :

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that malnutrition among children has increased in some States ;

(b) if so, the details thereof: and

(c) whether, according to the National Family Health Survey-III, it has been revealed that malnutrition among children in some States is at an alarming level ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to address the problem of malnutrition in an effective way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) to (c) The undernutrition amongst children below 3 years has reduced from 42.7% in 1998-99 (NFHS-2) to 40.4% in 2005-06 (NFHS-3). However, data on State-wise comparison of under nutrition between NFHS-2 & NFHS-3 is not available.

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The State-wise data on under nutrition for children below 5 years of age is annexed are given in the enclosed Statement-I (See below).

(d) The problem of malnutrition is multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, the determinants of which include household food insecurity, illiteracy and lack of awareness especially in women, access to health services, availability of safe drinking water, sanitation and environmental conditions and purchasing power etc. Besides early age at marriage of girls, teenage pregnancies resulting in low birth weight of the newborns, poor breastfeeding practices, poor complementary feeding practices, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children and repeated infections further aggravate the malnutrition amongst children. Tackling malnutrition amongst children requires an integrated approach. Prevention of early marriage, appropriate spacing in Pregnancy, better Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices including exclusive breast feeding, age appropriate complementary feeding, better hygienic conditions, immunization, Vitamin A supplementation, deworming, Oral Rehydration, Zinc supplementation, during diarrhea, timely and quality feeding for acute malnutrition conditions, improved nutrition for adolescent girls, prevention of anemia, improved food and nutrient intake during pregnancy and lactation, better information and awareness about nutritional needs & behaviors and prevention and control of diseases would need to be promoted for mitigating the impact of malnutrition. All these need to be addressed in a holistic manner by effective intersectoral coordination, convergence and improved systems of delivery of services under different schemes and programmes of central and state governments.

The Ministry of Women & Child Development is addressing the problem of malnutrition among children below 6 years through the ICDS in all States/ UTs. The scheme, *inter-alia*, provides a component of Supplementary Nutrition. The Govt. has since increased the cost of Supplementary Nutrition as well as nutritional norms for different categories of beneficiaries as follows:

Category	Revised Rates (per beneficiary per day)	Revised Nutritional Norms	
		Calories(Kcal)	Protein (g)
(i) Children (6 months to 72 months)	Rs. 4.00	500	12-15
(ii) Severely malnourished Children (6 months-72 months)	Rs. 6.00	800	20-25
(iii) Pregnant women and Nursing Mothers	Rs. 5.00	600	18-20

Besides the above, various other Ministries are implementing a number of schemes aimed at improving the nutritional status of children details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement

*State-wise. Percentage of Underweight children under age
five years - NFHS III (2005-06)*

Sl.No	State	Children under 5 yrs who are underweight
1	Madhya Pradesh	60.0
2	Jharkhand	56.5
3	Bihar	55.9
4	Meghalaya	48.8
5	Chhattisgarh	47.1
6	Gujarat	44.6
7	Uttar Pradesh	42.4
8	Orissa	40.7
9	Rajasthan	39.9
10	Haryana	39.6
11	Tripura	39.6
12	West Bengal	38.7
13	Uttaranchal	38.0
14	Karnataka	37.6
15	Maharashtra	37.0
16	Himachal Pradesh	36.5
17	Assam	36.4
18	Arunachal Pradesh	32.5
19	Andhra Pradesh	32.5
20	Tamil Nadu	29.8
21	Delhi	26.1
22	Jammu & Kashmir	25.6
23	Goa	25.0
24	Punjab	24.9
25	Kerala	22.9
26	Manipur	22.1
27	Mizoram	19.9
28	Sikkim	19.7
	India	42.5

Statement-II

Schemes and Programmes to improve the Nutritional Status of Women and Children

- (i) Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls in 51 districts to provide free food grains to undernourished adolescent girls by Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- (ii) To promote appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, the National Guidelines on Infant and Young Child Feeding have been developed and disseminated all over the country. Increased emphasis is given to:
 - a. Initiation of breastfeeding immediately after birth, preferably within one hour.
 - b. Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months
 - c. implementing the Infant Milk Substitute (IMS) Act.
- (iii) Nutrition and Health Education: Food and Nutrition Board of the Ministry of Women & Child Development is engaged in advocacy, trainings and generating awareness on important nutrition issues among different level of functionaries and the masses.
- (iv) National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Scheme) by the Department of School Elementary Education & Literacy;
- (v) Reproductive & Child Health Programme under the National Rural Health Mission being implemented by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has schemes for prevention of micronutrient malnutrition as below:
 - Iron and Folic acid supplementation for children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women.
 - Vitamin-A supplementation for children upto 5 years.
 - National Iodine Deficiency Control Programme.
- (vi) Targeted Public Distribution System, Antodaya Anna Yojna and Annapurna Scheme by the Department of Food & Consumer Affairs.

Misrepresentation of women

433. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA :

SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI :

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Commission for Women has suggested amendments in laws to prevent indecent representation of women in mass-media, including T.V and film : and;
- (b) if so, the suggestions made and Governmentus response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is examining the recommendations of the National Commission for Women.

Violence and crime against children

434. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that violence and crime against children have increased manifold in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether, Government proposes to sensitise the States to prevent violence and crimes against children;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures Government proposes to initiate in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) and (b) As per the Crime in India report of the National Crime Records Bureau for the years 2005, 2006 and 2007 the number of incidents of crime committed against children has been 14,975, 18,967 and 20,410, respectively.

(c) to (e) Children are protected under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006 against abuse, neglect and cruelty. States/UTs are requested from time to time for effective implementation of the provisions of the Act.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has set up the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) on 5th March, 2007 in accordance with the provisions of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005. The Ministry has also been requesting the State Government/Union Territory Administrations to set up the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights. State Commissions have already been set up in Delhi, Goa, Sikkim, Maharashtra and Karnataka. NCPCR, through its guidelines dated 9th August, 2007 and additional guidelines dated 26th May, 2009 has impressed upon the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to sensitize all concerned for preventing corporal punishment in schools.

Committee to hear sexual harassment at work places

435 SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, as per the direction of Supreme Court in Vishaka case, every Ministry, Department, Subordinate office, Public Sector Enterprise, local self Government Universities, Colleges, Banks and Government agencies and autonomous bodies has to set up a committee to hear the sexual harassment case of women employees;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such Committees have not been set up by most of the establishments; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to take to ensure that such Committees are compulsorily set up by all Government establishments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Government has advised all Central Government Ministries and State Governments to set up Internal Complaint Committees in all their workplaces.

Child marriage

436. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, even after 62 years of Independence, the country tops in cases of child marriage, with one third of child brides live in the country;

(b) the population of married children below 18 years, as per the last three censuses, State-wises; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent child marriages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) As per the United Nations International Children Education Fund (UNICEF) Report, "The Progress for Children-A Report Card on Child Protection" of September, 2009, more than one in three women in the world, who were married as children, are from India. This report is based on data available for 2000-2007 from various sources.

The population of married children below 18 years as per census 2001 is given in the Statement (See below). The similar data for earlier censuses viz. 1981 & 1991 is not available as the same has not been tabulated by the Office of the Registrar General of India.

(c) In order to prohibit child marriages and to make the provisions of the Act more effective with punishment for offenders, a new legislation "The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006" was notified in the Gazette of India on 11th January, 2007 and the said Act has been enforced *w.e.f.* 1.11.2007. In addition the Ministry of Women & Child Development has launched the Intergraded Child Protection Scheme aimed at care and protection of children. Also, awareness generation and advocacy measures are continuously being undertaken by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in this connection.

Statement

Population of Married Children below 18 years-census of India 2001

India/States/UTs	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
India	6,391,342	1,521,539	4,869,803
Jammu & Kashmir	61,792	18,184	43,608
Himachal Pradesh	13,190	3,975	9,215
Punjab	111,593	43,171	68,422
Chandigarh	2,673	927	1,746
Uttarakhand	25,161	5,386	19,775
Haryana	141,780	37,765	104,015
Delhi	37,733	10,433	27,300
Rajasthan	954,787	302,115	652,672
Uttar Pradesh	1,349,354	372,857	976,497
Bihar	723,048	153,603	569,445
Sikkim	2,456	464	1,992
Arunachal Pradesh	4,594	962	3,632
Nagaland	8,032	1,825	6,207
Manipur	6,307	1,346	4,961
Mizoram	1,944	382	1,562
Tripura	13,364	2,091	11,273
Meghalaya	10,374	1,899	8,475
Assam	118,291	18,123	100,168
West Bengal	431,336	64,886	366,450
Jharkhand	193,068	31,828	161,240
Orissa	107,591	17,060	90,531
Chhattisgarh	88,427	20,393	68,034
Madhya Pradesh	537,137	140,245	396,892
Gujarat	219,576	61,196	158,380
Daman & Diu	296	103	193

1	2	3	4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	755	160	595
Maharashtra	257,4274	53,569	203,858
Andhra Pradesh	438,314	54,1091	384,205
Karnataka	230,635	43,496	187,139
Goa	2,660	512	2,148
Lakshadweep	107	11	96
Kerala	67,986	8,997	58,989
Tamil Nadu	227,097	48,935	178,162
Pondicherry	1,703	337	1,366
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	754	194	560

Note : Figures for India and Manipur State exclude the population of three Sub-divisions of Senapathi district of Manipur State viz., Paomata, Purul and Mao Maram.

Source : Registrar General of India, 2001 Census.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): सर, लिब्रहान आयोग की रिपोर्ट पेश होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : पहले papers lay लें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... He has come here. He will make a statement, but first let us take up Papers to be Laid on the Table of the House...**(Interruptions)**

I. Notification of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

II. Report and Accounts (2007-08) of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : Sir, I lay on the Table.

1(a) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Competition Act, 2002:

- (1) G..S.R. 563 (E), dated the 4th August, 2009 publishing the Competition Commission of India (Director General) Recruitment Rules, 2009.
- (2) G.S.R. 613 (E), dated the 28th August, 2009, publishing the Competition Commission of India (Salary, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and other Members) Second Amendment Rules, 2009.

- (3) G..S.R. 670 (E), dated the 14th September, 2009, publishing the Competition Commission of India (Salary, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Secretary and officers and other employees of the Commission and the number of such officers and other employees) Rules, 2009. [Placed in Library, for (a) to (1) See No. LT 844/15/09]
- (b) A copy 670 (in English) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 614 (E), dated the 28th August, 2009, publishing Corrigendum in English version to Notification No. G.S.R. 563 (E), dated the 4th August, 2009, in respect of the Competition Commission of India (Director-General) Recruitment Rules, 2009. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 844/15/09]
- (c) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 64 of the Competition Act, 2002.
- (1) No. L-3(4)/Reg.L.P/2009-10/CCI, dated the 13th August, 2009, publishing the Competition Commission of India (Lesser Penalty) Regulations, 2009.
- (2) No. L-3(2)/Regin-Gen. (Amdt)/2009-10/CCI, dated the 20th August, 2009, publishing the Competition Commission of India (General Amendment Regulations, 2009.
- (3) No. L-3(5)/Reg-Cost./2009-10/CCI, dated the 20th August, 2009, publishing the Competition Commission of India (Determination of Cost of Production) Regulations, 2009. [Placed in Library for (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 844/15/09]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers :
- (a) Annual Report of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 2007-08 and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 2007-08.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.
- (d) Statements giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 736/15/09]

...(Interruptions)

Notifications of the Ministry of Environment and Forests

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORETS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, under Section 26 of the Environment Protection Act, 1986;

- (1) S.O. 1799 (E), dated the 21st July, 2009, publishing the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Amendment Rules, 2009.

- (2) S.O. 2477 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2009, publishing the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Amendment Rules, 2009.

...(Interruptions)...

[Placed in Library for (1) and (2) See No. LT 811/15/09]

Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the PGCIL, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956;

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

...(Interruptions)...

[Placed in Library for (a) and (b) See No. LT 1006/15/09]

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra) : Sir, I present a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table :

- (i) One Hundred and Twentieth Report regarding laying of Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of Office of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities, New Delhi; National Institute for the Visually Handicapped (NIVH), Dehradun; National Academy of Medical Sciences, New Delhi; Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS), New Delhi; All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi; All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), New Delhi; School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), New Delhi; Sports Authority of India (SAI), New Delhi and India Tourism Development Corporation Limited (ITDC), New Delhi; and
- (ii) One Hundred and Twenty-first Report regarding Government Notifications/Orders and Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of Government Companies/Organisations laid by the various Ministries/Departments on the Table of the House during the 214 th Session of Rajya Sabha.

...(Interruptions)...

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal) : Sir, I present a copy (in English and Hindi) of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Report on the National Commission for the Heritage Sites Bill, 2009 of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture.

...(Interruptions)...

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

**Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixty-Seventh
Report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee
on Information Technology**

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA) : Sir, I make a Statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : There is a small legislative business with regard to withdrawal of a Bill...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU (Karnataka) : No, no. No legislative business. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The Government is making a statement...(Interruptions).... As promised in response to your demand, the Home Minister has come to make a statement...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD VAISHYA (Assam) : Sir, in Assam...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please speak after this...(Interruptions)

**Clarifying the issue of Leakage of the Liberhan Commission
Report in the Media and Press**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Government has noticed that today a newspaper carries a new story relating to the report of the Liberhan Commission. The Liberhan Commission submitted its report on June 30, 2009. The Government is required to lay the Report on the Table of both Houses of Parliament, along with the action taken report, within six months from that date. The Government has already announced its intention to lay the report, along with an ATR, before the Parliament in the Winter Session. Given the Government's intention to lay the Report within stipulated time, it is unfortunate that a newspaper has published what purports to be the contents of the Reports. For reasons, which are obvious, I refrain from commenting on the correctness, or, otherwise on the contents of the new story. I can assure the House, Sir, that there is only one copy of the Liberhan Report with the Ministry of Home Affairs; and, it is in the safe custody. No one from the Ministry of Home Affairs has spoken to any journalist about the report. I reiterate the Government's intention to lay the Report before the Parliament, along with an ATR, in the current session...(Interruptions)

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज आप बैठिए। ..(व्यवधान)... Please sit down...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU (Karnataka) : Then, how did it leak out? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam) : Sir, in Assam ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Baishya, after this, we will take up that...*(Interruptions)*...
Please sit down...*(Interruptions)*

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : Sir, the hon. Home Minister has made a statement and from his statement one thing is apparent that the part of the report in the newspaper which attributes the report to sources in the Ministry of Home Affairs does not appear to be accurate. It could be misleading, it could be deliberately misleading; we do know. But, then, if what the Home Minister says is correct and I have no reason to disbelieve him, the only other copy of this Report is with the Commission. therefore, the breach of the privilege of this House has taken place at the behest of the Commission, knowing fully well that the law requires the Report to be tabled in this House in the first instance and be discussed in this House. The House is in Session. The Government has already announced its decision to table the Report during this Session and you suddenly find this Report being leaked out to newspapers. We do not know whether the Report is authentic or not authentic. But, as I mentioned earlier in the morning, there are only two copies of this Report and no third person has it. If the Home Minister is right that he has not leaked it out, then, the only other leakage could have come from the Commission. This is a serious matter which this House must inquire as to how the leakage of this kind has taken place. It is a very serious matter. The House is in Session. It could be either the Government or the Commission. Now, the Government, authentically, makes a solemn statement before this House that it has not leaked it out; there is only one copy. So, where has this leakage come from? The alternative is, absolutely, clear. This House cannot be a silent spectator to its dignity being lowered in this manner. Therefore, as the Chair, you must take steps to see that this matter is inquired into and what action is to be taken in this matter.

...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Sir...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I will give you an opportunity.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, before we proceed further, outside, the Chairman of the Commission has also gone on record saying that it has not leaked out from his source. So, my point is, unless we are able to come to a conclusion, we cannot move forward. We are sorry...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, no...*(Interruptions)*... As for clarifications on the Report, the Home Minister is still to reply...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Let the original Report come...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand) : Let them lay the Report ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : We are waiting to hear the leaders of other political parties ...*(Interruptions)*... Let everybody be given time. Sir, my submission is, the House can move forward if you have the Report here...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Let the hon. leaders of other political parties seek their clarifications...*(Interruptions)*.. I have a request for clarification from ...*(Interruptions)*... Please Mr. Baishya, that will be taken up after this.

श्री अमर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय, अभी-अभी प्रतिपक्ष के नेता ने जो बात कही है, उससे पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि लिब्रहान आयोग की रिपोर्ट पिछले 17 सालों से लंबित है। बच्चे जवान हो गए, जवान बूढ़े हो गए और बूढ़े मर गए, लेकिन यह रिपोर्ट नहीं आई। किसी औद्योगिक समूह का विवाद हो या गैस का विवाद हो, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में रोज-दर-रोज सुना जाता है, लेकिन अयोध्या के संवेदनशील मामले पर 17 सालों से भी उसके बारे में कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ है। वह मंदिर है या मस्जिद है, इसका फैसला 17 सालों से नहीं हुआ है। जबकि डे-टुडे हियरिंग इण्टिस्टयल डिस्प्यूट की हो जाएगी, गैस की हो जाएगी, लेकिन इसकी नहीं होगी। यह गंभीर विषय है, इसमें हिन्दू और मुसलमानों के दिलों के टुकड़े हुए हैं। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो लिब्रहान रिपोर्ट है एकदम तार्किक बात है, या तो गृह मंत्री जी की सेफ्टी में हैं, एकदम हिफाजत से है या कमीशन के पास है। गृहमंत्री जी का हम भी विश्वास करते हैं, आदर करते हैं, जब उन्होंने सदन में कहा कि यह एकदम उनकी तरफ से नहीं है, तो हम भी मानते हैं कि नहीं है। तो इसका मतलब कमीशन की तरु से लीक हुआ है। सदन का सत्र चलते हुए अगर हमें अखबार के माध्यम से पता चले कि रिपोर्ट में क्या है तो बड़ी हास्यास्पद, बड़ी लज्जाजनक और बड़ी निराशाजनक बात है। इसका प्रतिदान होना चाहिए और जो हमारा प्रिविलेज हुआ है उसका खुलासा होना चाहिए और पता लगना चाहिए कि अपराधी कौन है।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal) : Sir, this is a very serious matter. We have not reason to disbelieve the hon. Home Minister when he says that he can authenticate that the leakage has not been from his Ministry, not being from the Government.

Similarly, we also have media reports saying that Mr. Liberhan has gone on record to say that it is not leaked from their side. Now, this is something which is inexplicable. It has to come from either of these two. Now, both are denying it. In the process, you have the Parliament, the highest institution of our democracy, in Session and the Report is not tabled in the Parliament; but you have media reports and media discussions going on. This actually constitutes a breach of privilege of the House. It is a breach of the privilege of Parliament and this needs to be attended to immediately. As the Chair, we seek your protection and want to know how this has happened without casting any aspersions. It is because what appeared in the media are not...*(Interruptions)*... selective leaks. What appeared in media are not leakages of some paragraphs which some clerk might have given out when they are preparing the ATR. What has leaked out is a comprehensive summary and a comprehensive summary can only come from very authentic sources. Now, if that is the case, this is a very serious breach of privilege of the House and this must be seriously enquired into. As the Chair, we are only appealing to you and to the Government as well that this must be seriously enquired into and the prestige and the privilege of the House must be upheld. I am sure, when the ATR is being prepared, lots of officials are involved...*(Interruptions)*... I have also heard, I may be right or wrong, that they are all there in the Budget room locked up when they are preparing the ATR...*(Interruptions)*.. Now, if that is a case, ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to be corrected....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat) : The Minister has given a reply...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Please I am making a suggestion in the interest of the country as a whole...*(Interruptions)*...Please listen to me...*(Interruptions)*... Next time, onwards...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please, please आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, we have great respect for the integrity of officials; I am not questioning the integrity of anybody. I am only saying that as you have jammed the cell phones in the House correctly, make sure that next time whenever reports are being prepared and the ATRs are prepared, in those places, these cell phones and communications and communications do not work. That is in the interest of the country as a whole...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, there are two issues involved. One is the leakage of the Report and I agree with other colleagues that there is no reason to doubt the Home Minister. But the leakage has taken place. It has lowered the dignity of the House. It is a serious matter and it needs to be probed. I do not know the mechanism which you will have to enquire into the issue. That is for the Chair and for the Government to decide.

The second issue is, it is true that the Government can take six months to place the Report, but considering the sensitivity of the issue, considering the long period that the Commission has taken, it is in the interest of the country that the Government should indicate when the Report will be placed. If it is during the Current Session, it should not be on the last day of the current Session and there must be some discussion on the Report.

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI (Maharashtra) : Sir, I have heard the debate that took place in the House and I have also heard what the hon. Leader of the Opposition said. Two things are there. One is, the leakage of the Report and another thing is, why the tabling of the Report is so much delayed and why it was not tabled on the first day when the Session started. Sir, what was the difficulty for the Government? The Action Taken Report and the full Report should have been placed on the 1st day of this Session. Sir, today the news has appeared, and, I am sure, that news will keep appearing again in other newspapers. So, can the Government make a declaration that within a day or two, this Report will be tabled in the House along with the Action Taken Report? If that is done, I am sure, this issue can be closed. Therefore, we need a concrete assurance from the Government on this issue.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने बयान दिया है कि गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से किसी तरह की कोई लीकेज नहीं हुई है। मैं भी इस बात पर यकीन करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन अखबार ने गृह मंत्रालय के अधिकारी का हवाला दिया है। उसके हवाले से कुछ बातें कही गई हैं, इसलिए स्वाभाविक रूप से संदेह पैदा होता है कि कहीं न कहीं से गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से इस बात को लीक किया गया है। जैसा कि बाकी सदस्यों ने भी कहा है कि यह स्पष्ट रूप से सदन की अवमानना है और हम गृह मंत्री जी से

तथा Chair से यह अपेक्षा करेंगे कि इस लीकेज के मामले की गंभीरता के साथ जांच होनी चाहिए, ताकि देश की जनता के सामने सच्चाई आ जाए तथा इसी सत्र में रिपोर्ट lay होनी चाहिए और सदन को समय भी मिलना चाहिए, ताकि हम उस पर डिस्कशन कर सकें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वेंकैया नायडु : सर, आज ही होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Otherwise, we would doubt the intentions of the Government...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Dr. Malaisamy. Please do not make it long.

DR. K. MALAISAMY (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, while I am inclined to agree with the views expressed by our colleagues here, I have one simple question to ask. Will the Government of India ensure that hereafter this kind of leakage would not occur at all? Can they give such an assurance?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I have said what I can say. I must be a very foolish man to leak it and embarrass myself. I have said that there is only copy of the report in custody and no one in the Home Ministry has spoken to any journalist. Now, what the House wishes to do, what the Deputy Chairman wishes to do, what the Chairman wishes to do, you may please decide and tell me what I should do. The Report is a voluminous report and Action Taken Report has to be prepared. That takes time, especially when you are working in utmost secrecy, with just one officer looking at it. It has to be translated in Hindi under the rules of the House and Hindi and English versions have to be placed. Now, I have still not found a way in which 17 volumes or so can be translated without others coming to know of it. We are still working on it and I am confident that I will find a way. But beyond saying what I have said, with great respect, and beyond thanking my colleagues for reposing faith in the correctness of my words, what else can I say? There is only one copy of this Report and that is my custody. No one has spoken to any journalist.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, this is a very serious issue. My point is very simple. Six months are almost coming to an end. For any Government...**(Interruptions)**..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : He has already agreed...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री वेंकैया नायडु : सर, सुनिए, एग्री क्या? यह कोई mercy है क्या? Is it chairty to the House? The newspaper says that it would be continued even tomorrow. What is this* going on? ...**(Interruptions)**... Who is responsible for this? Then the very credibility of the Commission would also be at stake if the Home Minister is right. I can only say that because he is saying it on the floor of the House, he is taking full responsibility. But if the Home Minister is right, then the conclusion is that it must be from the Commission. Then the Commission has no credibility and the Report has no credibility whatsoever. And then, the media says that they shall continue it tomorrow. Will we have to wait till the last day of the Session because the translation has not take place? That translation has to be done was known to the Government even six months back. Any document can be translated in six months. Is it the Jharkhand elections? Is the united Opposition making the Government even six months back. Any document can be translated in six months. Is it the Jharkhand elections? Is the

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

united Opposition making the Government jittery? Why are they delaying it? What is the reason? He is not able to explain that. he has no explanation whatsoever. The Home Minister has no explanation; it is an insult and affront to the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : He has said whatever he had to say.

SHRI. M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : He must give us a specific assurance. Suppose, the same thing had been said about Congress leaders, would they have kept quiet? Please search your souls! I have not taken any names...*(Interruptions)* I have not taken any names. Search your souls...*(Interruptions)*... What is this*...*(Interruptions)*.. Please, try to understand the sentiments...*(Interruptions)*... Please, try to understand the sentiments ...*(Interruptions)*... He must come to the House tomorrow with a categorical....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The Minister wants to speak....*(Interruptions)*... You want some...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA : The Home Minister said...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, not the Government. He is the Parliamentary Affairs Minister ...*(Interruptions)* The Parliamentary Affairs Minister wants to speak...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to him...*(Interruptions)*....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : Sir, hon. Member wanted a specific reply from the hon. Home Minister...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Home Minister has given a specific assurance that the report will be laid on the floor of this House during the session...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The report will be laid during this session ...*(Interruptions)*. On Assam...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please...*(Interruptions)*.... The statement will be laid tomorrow..*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir...*(Interruptions)*...

...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

The House then adjourned at twenty-one minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The Lotteries (Prohibition) Bill, 1999-withdrawal ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति, महोदय एक मुद्दा रह गया ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please, please.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : No, no. No Bill Sir...*(Interruptions)* He has to place some papers on the Table. Then, further ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, no. This is only withdrawal of the Bill.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : We are against it...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : What do you want...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, we are against the Bill also...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, no. You are against the Bill...*(Interruptions)*... Your issue was discussed and the Hon. Minister has made the statement. An opportunity has been given to you. What else do you require? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : We want to know...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : That is your point of view...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, we want to know ...*(Interruptions)*... इंडियन पार्लियामेंट के पास रिपोर्ट नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : Sir, the NDTV says that they have a copy of the report...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Statement to be made by the hon. Minister. Shri Farooq Abdullah...*(Interruptions)*...

Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission-"Solar India"

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : Sir, I lay a copy of the statement on the Table of the House...*(Interruptions)*...

I am happy to announce that the Government has approved a new policy on development of solar energy in the country with the launching of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission. This is a historic and transformational initiative of the UPA Government, and, I am proud to have the privilege of being assigned the task of overseeing its implementation. The Solar Mission is very much in line with the vision of modern India of Pandit Nehru, which has made India today, a leading nuclear and space power.

This Mission is one of the eight key National Missions which comprise India's National Action Plan on Climate Change. It has a twin objective--to contribute to India's long-term energy security as well

as its ecological security. We are living in a world of rapidly depleting fossil fuel resources; and access to conventional energy resources, such as oil, gas and coal, is becoming increasingly constrained. The rapid development and deployment of renewable energy is imperative in this context and in view of high solar radiation over the country, solar energy provides a long-term sustainable solution.

The Solar Mission recommends the implementation in three stages leading up to an installed capacity 20,000 MW by the end of the 13th Five Year Plan in 2022. It is envisaged that as a result of rapid scale up as well as technological developments, the price of solar power will attain parity with grid power at the end of Mission, enabling accelerated and large-scale expansion thereafter. During this time, we expect many new ideas to emerge and technologies to become more efficient. Quite obviously, in order to set the stage for achieving this ambitious target, what we do in the next three to four years will be critical. Therefore, the Cabinet has approved setting up of 1,100 MW of grid solar power and 200 MW capacity of off-grid solar applications utilizing both solar thermal and photovoltaic technologies in the first phase of the Mission. In addition, the Mission will also focus on R & D and HRD to develop and strengthen India skill and enhance indigenous content to make the Mission sustainable.

Mission will establish a single window investor-friendly mechanism, which reduces risk and at the same time, provides an attractive, predictable and sufficiently extended tariff for the purchase of solar power for the grid. The focal point, for the next three years, will be the NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam (NVVN), which is the power trading arm of the NTPC. The Government will designate it for the purchase of solar power generated by independent solar power producers, at rates fixed by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission and for a period specified by the later. The Government will provide equivalent MW of power from the unallocated quota of NTPC for bundling with solar power. The utilities will be able to account for purchase of solar power against their RPO obligations.

I wish to record my deep appreciation and grateful thanks to my senior colleague, Shinde *saheb*, who as Minister of Power, has made this arrangement possible and has supported this Mission at every stage of its evolution.

The Mission also includes a major initiative for promoting rooftop solar PV applications. Solar tariff announced by the regulators will be applicable for such installations. The power distribution companies will be involved in purchase of this power.

There are several off-grid solar applications which are already commercially viable or near viability, where rapid scale up is possible. This requires regulatory and incentive measures as well as an awareness campaign. Solar thermal heating applications such as water heaters fall in this category. Solar lighting systems for rural and remote areas are already being distributed commercially in several parts of the country. This is expected to help our rural masses.

The Mission will have a very focussed R & D programme which seeks to address the India-specific challenges in promoting solar energy. We have to pool available resources, both human and financial, to strengthen the existing scientific infrastructure in the country. We would involve various stakeholders in human resource development and other capacity building efforts. The Mission will also accelerate the process of development of domestic industry in this sector.

I seek cooperation of the Members of the House to make Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission a success, which will help establish India as one of the global leaders in Solar Energy....(Interruptions).

**Clarifying the issue of leakage of the Liberhan Commission
Report in the Media and Press-Contd.**

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU (Karnataka) : This is not the way...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN : Sir, the Government has already...(Interruptions)... It is not right...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, the Bill for withdrawal...(Interruptions)... आप इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं...(व्यवधान)... आप जाइए प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)... The notice was discussed. The Minister has made a statement....(Interruptions)... आप अपनी सीट पर जाइए...(व्यवधान)... आपको जो बात कहनी है, वहां से कहिए न ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडू : ऐसे में हाउस चलाना अच्छा भी नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया : सवेरे अखबार में आ गया।...(व्यवधान)... एनडीटीवी कह रहा है कि कॉपी उसके पास है, लेकिन सदन में कॉपी नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : पाणि जी, आप अपनी सीट पर वापस जाइए।...(व्यवधान)... मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आप अपनी सीट पर जाइए न ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया : यह सदन की अवहेलना नहीं है, तो क्या है. गृह मंत्री यह बताएं कि उनके पास कॉपी कैसे उपलब्ध है, उनके पास कॉपी कहां से आई ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan) : Sir, this is not ...(Interruptions)....You cannot do the business...(Interruptions)...

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, इनके पास कॉपी कहां से आई...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : सरकार ने जवाब दे दिया, अब इससे ज्यादा क्या कर सकते हैं, आप बताइए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडू : हमारी कॉपी कहां है? ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसे में सदन चलाना अच्छा नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : पाणि जी, आप अपनी सीट से बोलिए, यहां से रेकार्ड में नहीं जाएगा...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU : Sir, to add the problem, just now, one of the television channels has said that they have a copy of the Report. Earlier, a newspaper said so. I want the Members of

the ruling party to understand the gravity of the situation. Parliament does not have the copy. Newspaper has the copy. Electronic media has the copy, and, you expect us to keep quiet...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : Except the Parliament, the entire world has not a copy...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN : Sir, the Minister has made a statement that he would look into the matter as to how the other people got the copy...*(Interruptions)*.. Let us not ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज़. आप अपनी सीट पर जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... जैसा आप चाहते हैं, गवर्नमेंट स्टेटमेंट नहीं देगी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA : We want our copy ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : This is not fair...*(Interruptions)*... This is not fair, Sir...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : सर, मैं एक बात करना चाहता हूँ। सवाल एक है, leakage का। दूसरी बात है कि जो छपा है, वह सच है या गलत है, यह तो बताया जाए।

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN : We have assured that the Report will be placed in the House...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : When? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, no...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, we have agreed to cooperate. Hon. Members will also go back to the seats. The only thing is, do the Parliament of India have the right to have the copy or we should go to a television channel or a newspaper to go through the copy? Is Indian Parliament sovereign? ...*(Interruptions)*... Are we here helpless? My other friend also was saying that it is not a matter of leakage. The issue is that Parliament does not have the copy and others have the copy...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : How can the Parliament have the copy unless the Government lays it?...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : That is what we are saying...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए हेपतुल्ला : आपने ठीक बात कही है।*(व्यवधान)*....

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : आपने सही कहा है।*(व्यवधान)*....

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया : या तो सरकार कहे कि टेलिविज़न और अखबार जो कह रहे हैं, वह गलत है और उसका प्रमाण प्रस्तुत करे....*(व्यवधान)*....

माननीय सदस्य : माननीय गृह मंत्री ने कहा है कि इसी सेशन के अंदर*(व्यवधान)*....

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN : Sir, he has clarified in the morning that he is making the best efforts to lay the Report as soon as possible. There are certain ...*(Interruptions)*... It will be placed on the table of the House as soon as possible ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : There is one Statement*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : सर, यह क्या हो रहा है? यह क्या तरीका है?

श्री उपसभापति : अभी यह रिपोर्ट हो जाने दीजिए*(व्यवधान)*.... आपको बाद में बुलाएंगे*(व्यवधान)*.... आप रिपोर्ट ले कर दीजिए*(व्यवधान)*....

**Incident of fire at pol depot of indian oil corporation limited
at Sanganer, Jaipur**

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA) : Sir, I lay a copy of the Statement on the Table of the House.

"First of all, I wish to express my deepest sympathy for the families of the victims of the tragic incident.

The Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) terminal at Sanganer, Jaipur was commissioned in 1995 and is spread over 105 acres of land. The terminal has 11 storage tanks for Motor Spirit (MS), High Speed Diesel (HSD) and Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO). The fire started at around 7.15 p.m. on 29th October, 2009. It is estimated that petroleum products worth approximately rupees 191 crores were lost and the replacement cost of buildings and machinery is estimated to be over rupees 160 crores. All 11 tanks in the depot have been completely destroyed. The product is insured and the time frame for rebuilding the infrastructure at the terminal would be about two years. 11 deaths have been confirmed of which 6 are employees of IOC. Over 100 people are injured of which 7 have suffered serious injuries. When this terminal was commissioned in 1995, it was situated away from the city and in an isolated location. The Sitapur Industrial Area adjoining this terminal was developed by the Rajasthan Industrial Investment Corporation (RIICO) in 1997, after which the growth of this area took off.

It is reported that the blasts in the Depot have damaged the roof, windowpanes and walls of nearby factories, shopping complex, some residential buildings. The employees of the nearby factories and local residents in the vicinity were subsequently evacuated by the local authorities. The fire incident affected vehicular traffic on a stretch on NH-12 (Jaipur-Tonk-Kota Road) and also railway traffic of Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur route.

On learning about the tragic incident on the night of 29.10.2009, I instructed the officials of oil companies to take necessary steps to provide medical help to all the injured and to liaise with the State Government to control the fire by moving experts and equipment from nearby locations such as Mathura, Delhi, Panipat and Hazira. Immediately the same night senior officials of IOC were rushed to the locations.

I, along with Chairman, IOC and other senior officials reached Jaipur on the morning of 30.10.2009 to personally see the efforts to control the fire, liaise with State Government and ensure adequate medical facilities for the injured apart from ensuring no disruption in the supplies to the public. I visited the SMS Hospital, Jaipur to inquire about the health of the injured.

On the same day, after discussions with the Chief Minister of Rajasthan, IOC announced an ex-gratia payment of rupees 10 lakh to those who lost their lives and rupees 2 lakh to those who were seriously injured and rupees 1 lakh to those who suffered minor injuries, in addition to the compensation offered by the State Government.

A seven-member inquiry committee under the chairmanship of Shri M.B. Lal, ex CMD of HPCL was constituted by the Ministry immediately to inquire into the causes of the incident and to suggest remedial measures to prevent recurrence of such incidents. The Committee will submit its report within 60 days.

On the request the Rajasthan Government to provide relief to nearby industries, IOC announced an adhoc relief package amounting to rupees 50 crore which has been released to Rajasthan State Industrial Investment Corporation as an interim relief for the small and medium industries adversely affected by the fire incident.

I would like to inform this august House that this Depot was equipped with fire-fighting equipment and facilities with Disaster Management Plan in line with Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) guidelines and statutory norms. Despite having the disaster management plan and all safety devices in place as per OISD and norms of Explosives Department of the Government of India, it could not be put in use to fight the fire in view of the nature and magnitude of the disaster leaving no time to respond.

During the course of the fire, the Chief Minister of Rajasthan was personally monitoring the situation. Regular spot reviews of the situation were taken by a Crisis Management Group formed by the State Government, involving Principal Secretary, Home, Government of Rajasthan, Chief Fire Officer, Jaipur, State Fire Brigade, Collector Jaipur, State Police and Executive Director of Oil Industry Safety Directorate. The Army, fire teams from Essar, ONGC, Gail and other national oil companies were available to take care of any eventuality. Exports on the spot were of the view to allow the product to burn and prevent further possible damage to life and property in the vicinity of the site outside the Terminal instead of trying to fight the fire which had possibilities of leading to greater damage.

All these installations are regularly audited for safety purposes by OISD appointed independent safety auditors. However, to review the safety and security at oil and gas installations in the country, the ministry convened a meeting on 3.11.2009 which was attended by CEOs of public and private oil companies operating in the country. All the companies shared their own experience in dealing with such incidents, agreed to share information on such matters among themselves and also agreed to share resources/infrastructure in future in the event of such unfortunate events. The decisions taken in the meeting are given in Annexure.

Subsequent to this tragic incident, it has been ensured that there is no report of shortage of supplies of MS and HSD to the general public in the areas fed by Sanganer depot of IOC on account of the fire incident. Alternate supplies are being sourced from depots of IOC located at Bharatpur, Ajmer, Hanumangarh, Citorgarh and depot of HPCL at Bagru which was inaugurated in February 2009 and is located very close to Jaipur.

All the fires have burnt out and emission of smoke completely stopped by 6.00 a.m. on 11.11.2009. IOC is taking measures to prevent any further fire/explosions due to any accumulation of petroleum products in the damaged pipelines, etc. OISD is also constantly monitoring the situation.

I would like to assure this august House that the Government is making its best efforts to help the affected families and to prevent such incidents in future.

Decision taken in the meeting to review Security on 3.11.09 at New Delhi.

1. All Companies shall take measures to promote safety consciousness and training on safety requirement at all levels. The message of zero tolerance in matters of safety has to be conveyed to all concerned.
2. All oil and gas installations and transportation system in the country will carry out self safety audit conforming to statutory norms and risk assessment, including OISD standards by 31.12.2009. Oil companies will submit the reports to OISD which in turn will submit a consolidated report to MOPNG.
3. The decision taken in the 27th meeting of the Safety Council held on 18th September, 2009 in MOPNG regarding empowerment of OISD with statutory status would be expedited. OISD will be further strengthened with additional manpower from oil companies.
4. The Safety Council to be expanded to include private sector refineries and offshore and other installations.
5. All oil and gas companies in the country must update their standard operating procedures (SOPs) for operation and maintenance practices for all countrywide installations/set-ups under due technical supervision and attention, availing the benefit of best practices in the country and abroad. A strict implementation of such standard operating procedures (SOPs) will be ensured. All oil and gas companies will submit reports on SOPs and its due implementation to OISD by 31.12.2009.
6. All oil and gas installations will have their safety audit done on quarterly basis. All major as well as minor incidents in any such installations/set-ups in the country including that of private companies will be reported to OISD."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at eight minutes past Two of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 24th November 2009