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Monday
15 March, 2010
24 Phalgun, 1931 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 15 March, 2010/24th Phalgun, 1931 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

* 241. The Question was cancelled

Key power projects

*242. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is pursuing key power projects in some States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the parameters adopted for setting up of such power projects, State-wise in the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and
- (d) the future action plan prepared for the rural areas as compared to urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Planning Commission has fixed a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW for the Eleventh Plan. According to the latest assessment of Central Electricity Authority, a capacity addition of 62,374 MW is likely to be achieved with a 'high level of certainty' during the Eleventh Plan period. In addition, projects totalling to 12,590 MW are being attempted for commissioning on 'best efforts' basis during the Eleventh Plan period. Details of projects likely to be commissioned with a 'high level of certainty' and on 'best effort' basis during the 11th Plan period are given in the statement I and II. (See below).

Central Government has also taken initiative to develop Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) of 4000 MW capacity each. Four such projects namely, Mundra in Gujarat, Sasan in Madhya Pradesh, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Tilaiya in Jharkhand have been awarded and transferred to the identified developers selected through Case-II tariff based competitive bidding. As per revised Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) and present status of project development as indicated by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), two units of Mundra UMPP and one Unit of Sasan UMPP are likely to come up in the Eleventh Plan period.

In respect of the UMPP at Sarguja district in Chhattisgarh, all the pre-requisite activities for Request for Qualification (RfQ) have been completed. The commencement of the bidding process in respect of UMPPs in the State of Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, additional UMPPs of Orissa and 2nd UMPPs in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat is contingent upon the receipt of requisite inputs from the respective State Governments.

(c) Based on preparedness of projects in terms of fuel linkage, land acquisition, environment and forest clearance, tying up of financial resources etc., Planning Commission in consultation with the Ministry of Power and the Central Electricity Authority have fixed the aforesaid capacity addition target for the Eleventh Plan. Site selection for Ultra Mega Power Projects is done by the Central Electricity Authority in consultation with the respective State Governments, keeping in view availability of land, water, fuel linkage and other necessary inputs.

(d) The power generated from a power plant is supplied to rural as well as urban areas. Moreover, Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) provides for decentralized distributed generation for meeting the power requirement particularly of remote rural areas.

Statement-I

List of projects likely to be commissioned with a 'High level of Certainty' during the eleventh plan period

Sl.No.	Plant name	State	Agency	Sector	Category	Ultimate capacity (MW)	Type	Benefits 11th plan (2007-12)	Likely year of benefit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Projects commissioned									
1	Chandrapur U-7	JHAR	DVC	C	COMND	250	Coal	250	2009-10
2	Mejia U-6	WB	DVC	C	COMND	250	Coal	250	2007-08
3	Omkareleshwar	MP	NHDC	C	COMND	520	Hydro	520	2007-08
4	Teesta V U 1,2,3	S1KK1M	NHPC	C	COMND	510	Hydro	510	2007-08
17	Rapp U 5	RAJ	NPC	C	COMMND	220	Nuclear	220	2009-10
5	Kaiga U-3	KAR	NPC	C	COMND	220	Nuclear	220	2007-08
6	Kahalgaon II U6,7	BIH	NTPC	C	COMND	1000	Coal	1000	2007-10
7	Sipat-II U4,5	CHG	NTPC	C	COMND	1000	Coal	1000	2007-09
24	Dadri Ext U-5	UP	NTPC	C	COMND	980	Coal	490	2009-11
8	Bhilai JV U-1,2	CHG	NTPC	C	COMND	500	Coal	500	2008-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	Ratnagiri (Dhabol) JV	MAH	NTPC	C	COMND		Gas/ LNG	740	2007-08
10	Jurala Priya U 1,2,3	AP	APGENCO	S	COMND	117	Hydro	117	2007-10
11	Rayalseema U 4	AP	APGENCO	S	COMND	210	Coal	210	2007-08
12	Vijaywada Tpp St-IV, U1	AP	APGENCO	S	COMND	500	Coal	500	2009-10
13	Korba East Ext U2	CHG	CSEB	S	COMND	250	Coal	250	2007-08
14	Kutch Lignite TPS	GUJ	GSECL	S	COMND	75	Lignite	75	2009-10
15	Dhuvran ST	GUJ	GSECL	S	COMND		Gas/LNG	40	2007-08
16	Utran Ccpp-GT+ST	GUJ	GSECL	S	COMND		Gas/LNG	374	2009-10
17	Yamuna Nagar U1,2	HAR	HPGCL	S	COMND	600	Coal	600	2007-08
18	Baglihar-I U1, 2, 3	J&K	JKPDC	S	COMND	450	Hydro	450	2008-09
19	Varahi Ext U1, 2	KAR	KPCL	S	COMND	230	Hydro	230	2008-09
20	Bellary TPP U1	KAR	KPCL	S	COMND	500	Coal	500	2007-08
21	Ghatghar PSS U1, 2	MAH	GOMID	S	COMND	250	Hydro	250	2008-09
43	New Parli Ext U-2	MAH	MSPGCL	S	COMND	250	Coal	250	2009-10
22	Paras Ext U1	MAH	MSPGCL	S	COMND	250	Coal	250	2007-08
23	Binsinghpur Ext	MP	MPPGCL	S	COMND	500	Coal	500	2007-08
24	Amarkantak U-5	MP	MPGENCO	S	COMND	210	Coal	210	2008-09
25	Balimela ST-II U-7, 8	ORISSA	OHPC	S	COMND	150	Hydro	150	2007-08
26	GHTPP-II U-3,4	PUN	PSEB	S	COMND	500	Coal	500	2007-09
27	Giral U-2	RAJ	RRVUNL	S	COMND	125	Lignite	125	2009-10
28	Chhabra TPS U-1	RAJ	RRVUNL	S	COMND	250	Coal	250	2009-10
29	Kota TPP U7	RAJ	RRVUNL	S	COMND	195	Coal	195	2009-10
30	Suratgarh Ext V6	RAJ	RRVUNL	S	COMND	250	Coal	250	2009-10
31	Dholpur GT2+ST	RAJ	RRVUNL	S	COMND	220	Gas/ LNG	220	2007-08
32	Valuthur Ext	TN	TNEB	S	COMND		Gas/LNG	92.2	2008-09
33	Maneri Bhali	UKND	UVVNL	S	COMND	304	Hydro	304	2007-08
34	Purlia PSS	WB	WBSEB	S	COMND	900	Hydro	900	2007-08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
35	Sagardighi U 1,2	WB	WBPDCCL	S	COMND	600	Coal	600	2007-09
36	Santaldih U5	WB	WBPDCCL	S	COMND	250	Coal	250	2007-08
37	Bakreshwar U 4,5	WB	WBPDCCL	S	COMND	420	Coal	420	2007-10
38	Durgapur Ext U 7	WB	DPL	S	COMND	300	Coal	300	2007-08
39	Konaseema GT	AP	KONASEEMA POWER	P	COMND		Gas/ LNG	280	2009-10
40	Gautami	AP	GAUTAMI POWER	P	COMND		Gas/LNG	464	2009-10
41	Kondapalli CCPP Ph-II	AP	LANCO	P	COMND		Gas/LNG	233	2009-10
42	Raigarh TPP Ph-I,U-I, 2; PH II U 3,4	CHG	JINDAL POWER	P	COMND	1000	Coal	1000	2007-09
43	LANCOAmarkantak U1	CHG	LANCO	P	COMND	300	Coal	300	2009-10
44	Sugen Torrent Block I, II & III	GUJ	Torrent	P	COMND	1147.5	Gas/ Lng	1147.5	2008-10
45	Mundra TPP Ph-I, U 1	GUJ	Adani Power	P	COMND	330	Coal	330	2009-10
46	Torangallu U1, 2	KAR	Jsw Energy	P	COMND	600	Coal	600	2009-10
47	Trombay Tps	MAH	Tata Power	P	COMND	250	Coal	250	2008-09
48	Jallipa Lignite U1	RAJ	Raj West Power	P	COMND	135	Lignite	135	2009-10
80	Rosa St-IU-1	UP	Reliance Power	P	COMND	300	Coal	300	2009-10
49	Budge-Budge Ext SUB TOTAL	WB	CESC	P	COMND	250	Coal	250	2009-10 20352
Projects Under Constuction									
1	Chandrapur U-8	JHAR	DVC	C	UC	250	Coal	250	2009-10
2	Kodarma UT &2	JHAR	DVC	C	UC	1000	Coal	1000	2010-11
3	Mejia Ph II	WB	DVC	C	UC	1000	Coal	1000	2009-11
4	Durgapur Steel	WB	DVC	C	UC	1000	Coal	1000	2010-11
5	Raghunathpur Ph-I U1,2	WB	DVC	C	UC	1200	Coal	1200	2011-12
6	Chamera-III	HP	NHPC	C	UC	231	Hydro	231	2010-11
7	Parbati - III	HP	NHPC	C	UC	520	Hydro	520	2010-11
8	Sewa-II	J&K	NHPC	C	UC	120	Hydro	120	2009-10
9	URI-H	J&K	NHPC	C	UC	240	Hydro	240j	2010-11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	Nimoo Bazgo	J&K	NHPC	C	UC	45	Hydro	45	2011-12
11	Chit Ak	J&K	NHPC	C	UC	44	Hydro	44	2011-12
12	Teesta Low Dam-III	WB	NHPC	C	UC	132	Hydro	132	2010-11
13	Teesta Low Dam-IV	WB	NHPC	c	UC	160	Hydro	160	2011-12
14	Barsingsar LIG	RAJ	NLC	C	UC	250	Lignite	250	2009-11
15	Neyveli - II LIG	TN	NLC	C	UC	500	Lignite	500	2010-11
16	Kaiga U-4	KAR	NPC	C	UC	220	Nuclear	220	2009-10
17	Rapp 6	RAJ	NPC	C	UC	220	Nuclear	220	2009-10
18	Kudankulam U 1, 2	TN	NPC	C	UC	2000	Nuclear	2000	2010-11
19	PFBR (Kalapakkam)	TN	NPC	C	UC	500	Nuclear	500	2011-12
20	Simkadri-Ext U-3,4	AP	NTPC	C	UC	1000	Coal	1000	2010-12
21	Bongaigaon TPP U 1,2	ASM	NTPC	C	UC	500	Coal	500	2011-12
22	Korba III U-7	CHG	NTPC	C	UC	500	Coal	500	2010-11
23	Indira Gandhi Tpp (Jhajjar) TV	HAR	NTPC	C	UC	1500	Coal	1500	2010-12
24	Dadri Ext U-6	UP	NTPC	C	UC	980	Coal	490	2009-11
25	Farakka Stage-III U-6	WB	NTPC	C	UC	500	Coal	500	2010-11
26	Vallur (Ennore) JV U 1, 2	TN	NTPC	C	UC	1000	Coal	1000	2011-12
27	Koteshwar	UKND	THDC	C	UC	400	Hydro	400	2010-11
28	Jurala Priya U 4-6	AP	APGENCO	S	UC	117	Hydro	117	2009-11
29	Nagarjuna Sagar TR	AP	APGENCO	S	UC	50	Hydro	50	2010-11
30	Rayalseema ST-III, US	AP	APGENCO	S	UC	210	Coal	210	2010-11
31	Kakatiya TPP	AP	APGENCO	S	UC	500	Coal	500	2010-11
32	Kothagudem ST-VI	AP	APGENCO	S	UC	500	Coal	500	2010-11
33	Lakwa WH	ASM	APGCL	S	UC	37.2	Gas/Lng	37.2	2010-11
34	Pragati-III (Bawana)	DELHI	PPCL	S	UC	1500	Gas/Lng	1500	2010-11
35	Surat Lignite Ext U3, 4	GUJ	GIPCL	S	UC	250	Lignite	250	2009-10
36	Ukaext U6	GUJ	GSECL	S	UC	490	Coal	490	2011-12
37	GSEG Hazira Ext	GUJ	GSECL	S	UC	351	Gas/Lng	351	2010-11
38	Pipavav JV CCGT	GUJ	GSECL	S	UC	702	Gas/Lng	702	2010-11
39	Rajiv Gandhi TPS (Hissar)	HAR	HPGCL	S	UC	1200	Coal	1200	2009-10
40	Bellary TPP U 2	KAR	KPCL	S	UC	500	Coal	500	2011-12
41	Raichur U 8	KAR	KPCL	S	UC	250	Coal	250	2010-11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
42	Kutiyadi Ext	KERL	KSEB	S	UC	100	Hydro	100	2009-10
44	Paras Ext U2	MAH	MSPGCL	S	UC	250	Coal	250	2009-10
45	Khaper Kheda Ext	MAH	MSPGCL	S	UC	500	Coal	500	2010-11
46	Bhusawal TPP	MAH	MSPGCL	S	UC	1000	Coal	1000	2010-11
47	Myntdu St-I	MEGH	MeSEB	S	UC	84	Hydro	84	2009-10
48	Myntdu St-I Addl Unit	MEGH	MeSEB	S	UC	42	Hydro	42	2010-11
49	Chhabra Tps U-2	RAJ	RRVUNL	S	UC	250	Coal	250	2009-10
50	Bhawani Barrage II & III	TN	TNEB	S	UC	60	Hydro	60	2011-12
51	Mettur Ext U 1	TN	TNEB	S	UC	600	Coal	600	2011-12
52	North Chennai Ext U1	TN	TNEB	S	UC	600	Coal	600	2011-12
53	North Chennai Ext U2	TN	TNEB	S	UC	600	Coal	600	2012-13
54	Parichha Ext U-5,6	UP	UPRVUNL	S	UC	500	Coal	500	2010-11
55	Harduaganj Ext U-8,9	UP	UPRVUNL	S	UC	500	Coal	500	2010-11
56	Santalalih Ext-U 6	WB	WBPDCCL	S	UC	250	Coal	250	2010-11
57	Konaseema ST	AP	Konaseema Power	P	UC	165	Gas/Lng	165	2009-10
58	Kondapalu CCPP PH-II	AP	Lanco	P	UC	366	Gas/Lng	133	2009-10
59	Lanco Amarkantak U2	CHG	Lanco	P	UC	300	Coal	300	2009-10
60	Rithala CCPP	DELHI	Ndpl	P	UC	108	Gas/Lng	108	2009-10
61	Mundra TPP PH-I, U 2-4	GUJ	Adani Power	P	UC	990	Coal	990	2009-11
62	Mundra TPP PH-II	GUJ	Adani Power	P	UC	1320	Coal	1320	2011-12
63	Mundra TPP Ph-II U-L	GUJ	Adani Power	P	UC	660	Coal	660	2011-12
64	Ultra Mega Mundra U1	GUJ	Tata Power	P	UC	4000	Coal	800	2011-12
65	Budhil	HP	Lanco	P	UC	70	Hydro	70	2010-11
66	Allain Duhangan	HP	Adhpl	P	UC	192	Hydro	192,	2009-10
67	Malana II	HP	Everest Power	P	UC	100	Hydro	100	2009-10
68	Karcham Wangtoo	HP	JPKHCL	P	UC	1000	Hydro	1000	2011-12
69	Maithan RBC JV U1.2	JHAR	IPP	P	UC	1050	Coal	1050	2010-12
70	Udupi Tpp (Lanco Nagarjuna)	Kar	Npcl	P	UC	1015	Coal	1015	2009-11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
71	Jsw Energy, Ratnagiri	Mah	Jsw	P	UC	1200	Coal	1200	2009-11
72	Tiroda TPP PH-I UI	Mah	Adani Power	P	UC	660	Coal	660	2011-12
73	Maheshwar	Mp	SMHPCL	P	UC	400	Hydro	400	2011-12
74	Sterlite TPP U 1	Ors	Sterlite	P	UC	600	Coal	600	2010-11
75	Sterlite Tpp U 2	Ors	Sterlite Energy	P	UC	600	Lignite	600	2010-11
76	Jallipa Lignite U 2-8	Raj	Raj West Power	P	UC	945	Lignite	945	2009-11
77	Teesta III	Sikkim	Teesta Urja	P	UC	1200	Hydro	600	2011-12
78	Chujachen	Sikkim	Gati	P	UC	99	Hydro	99	2010-11
79	Anpara-C U1-2	Up	Lanco	P	UC	1200	Coal	1200	2010-12
80	Rosa St-I U-2	Up	Reliance Power	P	UC	300	Coal	300	2009-10
SUB TOTAL								42022	
Total (with high degree of certainty)								62374	

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

Statement-II

Details of Thermal Projects likely to materialize on 'Best Efforts Basis' during the 11th Plan

Sl. No.	Plant Name	Agency	Capacity (MW)	Remarks/ Critical Issues
1	2	3	4	5
Central Sector				
1	Sipat-I TPP(CHG)	NTPC	3x660	Resolution of commercial issues with Power Machines Russia & supply of TG integral piping, HP hangers & supports.
2	MaudaTPP U-I	NTPC	500	Placement of orders for BOPs
3	Vindhyachal TPS Extn. U-II	NTPC	500	Late placement of Main Plant Order(January, 2009)Placement of orders for BOPs
4	Rihand TPS Stage-III U-5	NTPC	500	Late placement of Main Plant Order (January, 2009) Placement of orders for BOPs

1	2	3	4	5
5	Bongaigaon TPP U-I (ASM)	NTPC	250	Law and order problem which may affect supply of material Slow progress of civil works
Total (Central Sector)			3730	
State Sector				
1	Anpara-D TPP Unit-1	UPRVUNL	500	Placement of orders for BOPs Erection agency not yet finalised
2	Satpura TPP Extn Unit-1	MPPGCL	250	Civil works not yet started Award for main civil works not yet finalised
3	Namrup CCGT	APGCL	100	Tender for civil erection agency yet to be floated Orders for BOPs yet to be placed Law & Order problem
Total (State Sector)			850	
Private Sector				
1	Rosa TPP Ph-II Unit-3 and Unit-4	Reliance Power	600	Late MOEL clearance Boiler erection to commence in 02/2010
2	Mundra Ph-III Unit-2 and Unit-3	Adani Power	1320	Power evacuation system Resolution of visa problem for Chinese experts
3	Tiroda Ph-I Unit-2	Adani	660	Power evacuation system
4	Tiroda Ph-II Unit-1	Power	660	Power evacuation system
5	Ultra Mega Mundra Unit-2	Tata Power	800	Land acquisition for outfall channel
6	Sasan UMPP Unit-1	Reliance Power	660	Balance land acquisition for power plant
7	Sterlite TPP Unit-2 and Unit-3	Sterlite Energy	1200	No coal linkage
Total (Private Sector)			5900	
Total (CS + SS + PS)			10480	

*Details of Hydro Projects likely to materialize on 'Best Efforts Basis'
during the 11th Plan*

Particulars	Benefits (MW)	Remarks/Critical Areas
Central Sector		
Kol Dam HP 4x200= 800 MW	800	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow progress of Clay/earth filling of main dam, grouting of dam galleries, concreting of spillway. • Fund constraints with contractor on account of non-release of funds for want of hypothecation of equipment/asset.
State Sector		
Lower Jurala		
AP 6x40= 240 MW	120	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order for E&M works was placed on Chinese Firm CMEC (LI) in Jan. 2008 who did not sign the agreement due to exchange fluctuation. • The fresh order was placed on M/s Alsthom India Ltd. with commissioning of 3 units by December, 2011.
Pulichintala		
AP 4x30= 120 MW	120	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erection of E&M equipments. • Coordination with Irrigation department for completion of dam.
New Umtru		
Meghalaya 2x20= 40 MW	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lol for award of E&M works issued in February, 2009. • Delivery period is 28 months.
Private Sector		
Sorang		
HP 2x50= 100 MW	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult area, weather conditions & accessibility.
Srinagar		
Uttarakhand 4x82.5= 330 MW	330	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dam works are critical. • Acquisition of private land. • Lease deed for forest land.
Teesta-III		
Sikkim 6x200= 1200 MW	600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Readiness of Power House Civil Works for erection/ installation of E&M Works.
Total :	2110 MW	

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, मैं पहले तो मरकजी सरकार और वजीर-ए-मौसूफ को कहना चाहता हूँ कि सारे देश के अंदर अल्ट्रा मेगा प्रोजेक्ट...

[جناب محمد علی خان : سر، میں پہلے تو مرکزی سرکار اور وزیر
موصوف کو کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سارے دیش کے اندر الٹرا میگا
پروجیکٹ۔۔۔]

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: अल्ट्रा मेगा प्रोजेक्ट का जो आगाज़ हो रहा है, इससे काफी इम्पूवमेंट होने की उम्मीदें हैं। मैं वजीर-ए-मौसूफ से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रूरल एरिया और अरबन एरिया के लिए गुजरे हुए दो साल में आंध्र प्रदेश को पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए क्या रेश्यो मिला है?

جناب محمد علی خان : الٹرا میگا پروجیکٹ کا جو آغاز ہو رہا ہے، اس
سے کافی امپروومینٹ ہونے کی امیدیں ہیں۔ میں وزیر موصوف سے یہ
جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ رورل ایریا اور اربن ایریا کے لئے گزرے ہوئے دو
سال میں آندھرا پردیش کو پاور پروجیکٹس کے لئے کیا ریشو ملا ہے؟

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is Question No. 242, about key power projects.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Sir, isn't this the first question?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has put the question. He has to ask supplementary now.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Sir, I thought that a new system has been adopted. We thought that in respect of Question No. 1, there will be supplementary. So, will you please repeat the question?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please repeat the question. I think you should have stood up when the question was called.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान : सर, मैं मरकजी सरकार को और ...

[جناب محمد علی خان : سر، میں مرکزی سرکار کو اور۔۔۔۔۔]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just the question.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: अल्ट्रा मेगा प्रोजेक्ट का जो आगाज़ हो रहा है, इसमें काफी इम्पूवमेंट है। मैं वजीर-ए-मौसूफ से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रूरल एरिया और अरबन एरिया के लिए गुजरे दो साल से आंध्र प्रदेश को पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए क्या रेश्यो मिला है?

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

جناب محمد علی خان : الٹرا میگا پروجیکٹ کا جو آغاز ہو رہا ہے، اس میں کافی امپروومینٹ ہے۔ میں وزیر موصوف سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ رورل ایریا اور اربن ایریا کے لئے گزرے دو سال میں آندھرا پردیش کو پاور پروجیکٹس کے لئے کیا ریشو ملا ہے؟

श्री भरत सिंह सोलंकी: आंध्र प्रदेश में नया अल्ट्रा मेगा पावर प्लांट आ रहा है। उसके लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने अपनी नई जगह भी बता दी है। नई जगह, नैनी पल्ली में उसके सर्वे और पोजिशनिंग वगैरह की तैयारियों के लिए भी काम हम कर रहे हैं और SPV जल्द से जल्द उसके लिए bidding process की भी तैयारी कर रही है, जिससे आंध्र प्रदेश में भी जल्द से जल्द यह एक नया अल्ट्रा मेगा पावर प्लांट आ जाए।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: मैं वजीर-ए-मौसूफ से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आंध्र प्रदेश में Simhadri Project का दूसरा फेस रोका हुआ है, इसकी क्या वजह है? इस प्रोजेक्ट की आंध्र प्रदेश के लिए काफी अहमियत है और आंध्र प्रदेश में पावर सनअत से जो वाबस्ता लोग हैं, उनके लिए इसमें काफी इम्पूवमेंट होगी। क्या वजीर-ए-मौसूफ यह बताएंगे कि यह प्रोजेक्ट कब मुकम्मिल होगा और इसके रुकने की क्या वजहें हैं?

جناب محمد علی خان : میں وزیر موصوف سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ آندھرا پردیش میں سمہادری پروجیکٹ کا دوسرا فیس روکا ہوا ہے، اس کی کیا وجہ ہے؟ اس پروجیکٹ کی آندھرا پردیش کے لئے کافی اہمیت ہے اور آندھرا پردیش میں پاور صنعت سے جو وابستہ لوگ ہیں، ان کے لئے اس سے کافی امپروومینٹ ہوگا۔ کیا وزیر موصوف یہ بتائیں گے کہ یہ پروجیکٹ کب مکمل ہوگا اور اس کے رکنے کی کیا وجوہات ہیں؟

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे: सर, आन्ध्र में Simhadri Project चल रहा है, लेकिन आज वहां देखा जाए तो आंध्र में electrification की पोजीशन बहुत comfortable है। मैं आपके मालूमात के लिए आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहां install capacity 31.12.2009 तक 13,396 मेगावाट की थी और आज 10th plan में जो addition हो गया है, वह 1,728 है। Simhadri Project के बारे में आप जो कह रहे हैं, Simhadri Project वहां चल रहा है। हमने वहां टीम भेजी है, वहां उसका असैसमेंट लेकर उसे हम इस प्रोजेक्ट को वहां additional करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, in the wake of acute power cuts in Tamil Nadu, the Government has chosen not to effect power cuts in Metro cities like Chennai but there are acute power cuts in the rural areas. My question is, whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has taken the rural people for a ride. They are effecting power cuts only in the rural areas and not in urban areas. ...*(Interruptions)*...

† Trasliteration in Urdu script.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is this the appropriate forum for asking this question? Please ask the question relating to this.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, I am coming to that. I will ask the relevant question. Sir, I am impressed to see the jargons used in the reply like, 'best efforts' and 'high level of certainty.' It means, they are completing certain projects on the "best effort' basis and 'high level of certainty.' The jargons used are very impressive. In view of it, I am inclined to ask a relevant question that how many projects have been completed on the basis of these jargons and how many projects have failed on this basis.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Sir, this is an assessment of the 11th Plan. The Eleventh Plan target has been fixed by the Planning Commission in consultation with Central Electricity Authority. That was 78,570 MW. But when the subsequent studies were done, it was found that we will be able to possibly do 62,000 MW and with the best efforts, we can do 12,000 MW more. Considering the hon. Member's question which is regarding Tamil Nadu, I would like to inform him that he should be very happy to know that in the 12th Plan, one 4000 MW UMPP is coming up in Tamil Nadu and it involves Rs. 16,000 crores. I think that will provide better electricity to city and also to the towns.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, according to the Planning Commission, in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the target was 78,700 MW; but now it has been reduced to 62,374 MW. According to the Minister's statement, it has been said that 62,374 MW is likely to be achieved. Now, Sir, through you, may I know from the Minister : is it due to the bad performance of the private parties in the power sector or due to non-performance of the public sector units of our country? He should clearly tell this.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Sir, in the Eleventh Plan, we have projected 78,000 MW, considering the needs of the country in 2012. Sir, in 2005, the UPA Government decided to give electricity to every house by 2012, and, thereby, we had projected the production of so many units in the country. But I must bring it to the notice of the House that one project of Bihar, namely BARH, the project Barh 1 and Barh II, was also included in the Eleventh Plan but there was some dispute with a PPA company of Russia. There was some dispute. But I am happy to inform this House that recently a team along with the Russian Prime Minister, Mr. Putin, had come to India and I discussed this matter with them. That matter, which was pending for five years, has now been fully settled. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am just mentioning it. You see, this is one of the reasons why we weren't able to come to the projected figures. Then, there was some problem of environment clearance and some problems arose as we could not get fuel and also this problem that though the projection was made but there was no viability in that particular area. So far it has not come to our notice that private people have reduced any projected. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, he has blamed the Environment Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No interruptions, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, I am afraid*(Interruptions)*... It is not your turn. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: The question was whether it was because of private or public. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Madhu, please sit down. Mr. Seelam.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, the Environment Minister has been blamed for the delay in power projects. Let him answer the question.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: I am not blaming him. I have said, this is one of the reasons.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, let him answer that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Mr. Seelam.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, this is in continuation of what the hon. Minister had said about the Himadri Power Plant. When the Himadri Power Plant was established, it had been agreed that as a special case, the entire power would go to Andhra Pradesh. But of late, we get reports that the proportion is under consideration for a revision. What is the status now? Would the hon. Minister be kind enough to explain that so as to remove the apprehensions? Secondly, what is the status...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question, please.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, it is a part of the same question. The status of Krishnapatnam Ultra Mega Power Project. Is there any constraint there, such as that of land? He had mentioned about the water, fuel linkage and other necessary requirements. Is there any difficulty for the State Government, because we would like to get these projects expedited. This is a very, very important project for the State of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Sir, these are two questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer one!

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: As far as the Himadri Power Plant is concerned, it so happened that considering the situation at that time, the electricity generated in a particular region was being given to that particular State. But now, recently we have taken a decision that the additional extensions which are being put in that area should go to the National Grid and everyone should get it because of the shortage of power.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: This should particularly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No supplementaries on supplementaries, please. Question 243; Member not present; any supplementaries? No supplementaries.

*243. The question (Shri Natuji Halaji Thakor) was absent.

Transmission of Gujarati regional bulletins

*243. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up and transmit Gujarati regional bulletins from Akashvani Kendra, Rajkot with National Network in 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when these bulletins are likely to be broadcast and transmitted?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Prasar Bharati have informed that Rajkot Station of All India Radio (AIR) is currently transmitting all daily regional news bulletins in Gujarati originating from the Regional News Unit (RNU) at AIR, Ahmedabad.

The setting up of a Regional News Unit at Rajkot is included in the 11th five Year Plan. The Regional bulletins will be prepared at Rajkot subsequent to the approval and implementation of the proposal for the RNU at Rajkot. However, uplinking facility to make bulletins from Rajkot available nationally is not contemplated at Rajkot. As per general policy uplinking capacity is provided at all State Capitals and is already available in Ahmedabad.

Enforcement of Central Acts

*244. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Central Acts passed by the Parliament and assented by the President have not been implemented due to Government's failure to issue notification to give them the force of a law; and

(b) if so, the details of such Acts passed by the Parliament since 1995 indicating names of the Act, the Ministry concerned, year of passing, the Act and the reason for failure to issue notification to enforce the law?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Certain Central Acts have not so far been brought into force by the concerned administrative Ministries for various administrative reasons and stage of preparedness. The requisite information in this regard is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am shocked to see such a brief reply, which is no reply at all. I admit that it is a failure on the part of the Parliament for holding the Government and the Executive accountable for their failure to notify Central Acts for implementation. Sir, even though the hon. Minister has said that the Acts which are yet to be notified need to be compiled, there are independent studies which show that 1995 onwards, there are 10 Central Acts which are yet to be notified and 17 are partially notified. I feel that the Government and Executive are making a mockery of the Parliament and making a mockery of the legislations. Having said this, I would like to put this question to the hon. Minister: The Government had appointed a committee headed by Justice M. Jagannath Rao to make a judicial impact assessment. The Committee had submitted the report in the month of June, 2008. It is obligatory on the part of the Government to make impact assessment, assessment of the financial implications, and in a country like ours, impact on Centre-State relations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI D. RAJA: My question is, what has the Government done so far on the report or the recommendations made by Justice Jagannath Rao Committee?

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Mr. Chairman Sir, I think the question with regard to Justice Jagannath Rao Committee on the judicial impact assessment does not pertain to this question. Even then, I would be in a position to answer him. Coming to the first part of the question, it is for the concerned administrative Ministry to deal with the subject. And, in fact, this is according to the Government business rules. Of course, they will have to bring the notification and send it to the Legislative Department for vetting.

We come into the picture only at the question of vetting it, provided it is referred to the Legislative Department. Chairman, Sir, I do agree that we need to compile. And, it has nothing to do with the Judicial Impact Assessment. That domain is totally different from this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, my understanding of the answer is that an assurance has been given, and will be fulfilled.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Yes, correct.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you have any supplementary on this, please go ahead.

SHRI D. RAJA: I agree with the Chair. An assurance has been given. Then, according to that assurance, will the information be provided, or, will the report be laid on the Table of the House in the current session itself, or, how many months you will take?

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, it involves a lot of work. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just now, I have information with regard to 18 Acts which I can pass on to you.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, all independent organizations have. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No discussion please.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, within two months, we will be in a position to furnish the information.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fair enough. Now, Dr. K. Keshava Rao.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, we are seeking your protection. That is our supplementary because these are the Acts of this House, the legislations, the Bills, which have been passed by this very House. Only yesterday, three national magazines have mentioned about 32 Acts which have not been notified. These magazines are: The Week, India Today, and The Tribune. And, the Minister says that he has list of only 18 such Acts. So, we seek your protection. This House must be the leader of the entire process and must be able to either dictate to the Government, or tell the Government, or advise the Government as to what is happening to the Bills that have been passed here.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Chairman, Sir, there are two types of Acts passed. Number one, it will come into effect at once, after the assent of the President of India. Number two, it will commence from the appointed day, or, commencement clause. That does not mean that all the Bills have to be notified separately. That is why, I said, we have compiled only 18 because it is for the respective departments. As on today, there is no proper compilation; there is no proper co-ordination. Respective administrative Ministries have been left to take care of these. *...(Interruptions)...* I do agree that we will do that job and even if the job is strictly not under the domain of the Legislative Department, I can assure the hon. Members — That is why I have given an assurance with all responsibility possible — that I will place before the House that why the rules have not been framed or notification has not been issued with regard to implementation.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: It is a very vague reply. Now, the Minister, in a written reply, says that he is compiling it. While replying to the supplementary questions by various Members, he says that there are 18 such Bills. Will you tell us which those 18 Bills are? At least, we should know the name of 18 Bills. Are they important legislations, or, are they simple legislations that we have passed?

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, across the Table, I can just furnish the list of 18 Bills. For example, there is the Delhi Rent Act, 1995. That could not be implemented because of various agitations, many things that happened. I could give you the reason. Again, there is the Constitution (Eighty-Sixth Amendment) Act, 2002. It is regarding free and compulsory education to the children up to the age of 14 years. It could not be implemented for various administrative and other practical reasons. Now, we have the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, which is proposed to be brought into force with effect from 1st April, 2010. Now, the problem is solved.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी ने assurance भी दे दिया और दो महीने की समय सीमा भी रखी, मगर मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि administration में जिनकी वजह से यह नहीं हुआ, क्या वे उनको accountable बनाएंगे, चाहे वह ब्यूरोक्रेसी हो या कोई भी हो? क्या उनको accountable बनाया जाएगा या अगर बिल implement नहीं हुआ, तो ठीक बात है, यह मैं जानना चाहती हूँ।

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I have already stated, it is not under the administrative domain of my Ministry. However, I have undertaken the job to have a new regime of accountability, obtaining information and enforcing the respective administrative ministries to do this.

आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र

†*245. श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : क्या महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) राज्यवार कितने आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है और कितने केन्द्र खोले गए हैं;
- (ख) आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं और निरीक्षकों के राज्यवार कितने-कितने पद रिक्त हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्देशानुसार 14 लाख आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र कब तक खोल दिए जाएंगे;
- (घ) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकांश आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों में पेयजल और शौचालय जैसी मूलभूत सुविधाएं भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र हैं और सरकार द्वारा उनमें मूलभूत सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या-क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

महिला और बाल विकास मंत्रालय की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ): (क) से (ङ) विवरण सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत है।

विवरण

(क) से (ङ) माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के दिनांक 29.04.2004 तथा 13.12.2006 के निर्देशों के अनुसरण में भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2008-09 में मांग पर 20 हजार आंगनवाड़ियों सहित कुल 14 लाख आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों/लघु आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों को अनुमोदित कर दिया है। राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा दर्शाई गई आवश्यकता के अनुसार, उन्हें 13,56,027 आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों/लघु आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है, जिनमें से 11,04,262 आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र/लघु आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र. 31.12.2009 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, प्रचालित हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, मांग पर आंगनवाड़ियों के लिए दिशा-निर्देश भी जारी कर दिए गए हैं। इनका राज्यवार ब्यौरा मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट www.wcd.nic.in/icdsimg/sanoperAWCsbenf311209.pdf पर उपलब्ध है।

उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, 31.12.2009 तक अवैतनिक आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्त्रियों के 2,95,440 स्थान और पर्यवेक्षकों के 23,273 पर रिक्त थे। इनका राज्यवार ब्यौरा मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट www.wcd.nic.in/icdsimg/sanpospost.311209.pdf पर उपलब्ध है। राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की ओर से प्रशासनिक, प्रक्रियात्मक और कानूनी विलंब ही अधिकांशतः इन स्थानों/पदों के रिक्त होने के कारण हैं। महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से कहा है कि इन रिक्त स्थानों को भरने के साथ-साथ संस्वीकृत आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों/लघु आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों को यथाशीघ्र प्रचालित करने के लिए अपेक्षित सभी प्रशासनिक उपाय किए जाएं।

सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों के साथ दिसम्बर 2009 में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्रों में पेयजल, शौचालय, भवन, पृथक रसोईघर और खाना पकाने के उपकरणों जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता की समीक्षा की। उस समय की स्थिति के अनुसार, कार्यरत 10,27,694 आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों में से 28.12 प्रतिशत केंद्रों में पेयजल सुविधाएं हैं और 22.11 प्रतिशत केंद्रों में शौचालय सुविधाएं हैं। राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से कहा गया है कि वे संपूर्ण स्वच्छता अभियान एवं पेयजल आपूर्ति विभाग, ग्रामीण विकास विभाग, पंचायती राज के बी.आर.जी.एफ. अल्पसंख्यक मामले मंत्रालय के बहु-क्षेत्रीय विकास कार्यक्रम, नरेला, आर.आई.डी.एफ. जैसे विभिन्न विभागों/स्कीमों के साथ संकेंद्रण सुनिश्चित करें। संकेंद्रण को और अधिक कारगर बनाने के लिए स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण तथा पेयजल आपूर्ति विभाग के साथ संयुक्त पत्र भी जारी किए गए हैं।

Anganwadi Centres

†*245. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadi Centres sanctioned and number of Anganwadi Centres opened, State-wise;

(b) the number of posts of Anganwadi workers and supervisors vacant along with the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(c) by when 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres will be opened as per the direction of the Supreme Court;

(d) whether it is a fact that even the basic amenities, such as drinking water and toilet facilities, are not available at most of the Anganwadi Centres; and

(e) if so, the number of such Anganwadi Centres and the steps being taken by Government to provide basic amenities at those Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (e) Pursuant to Hon'ble Supreme Court's directions dated 29.04.2004 and 13.12.2006, Government of India has approved 14 lakhs Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/ mini-AWCs including 20,000 Anganwadi-on-Demand in 2008-09. As per the requirement projected by the States & UTs, sanctions of 13,56,027 AWCs/ mini-AWCs have been given to the States/ UTs of which 11,04,262 AWCs/ mini-AWCs are operational as on 31.12.2009. Further, guidelines for Anganwadi-on-Demand has been issued. State-wise details are available at Ministry's Website www.wcd.nic.in/icdsimg/sanoperAWCsbenf311209.pdf.

As per the information available, 2,95,440 honorary AWW positions and 23,273 posts of Supervisors were vacant as on 31.12.2009. State-wise details are available at Ministry's Website www.wcd.nic.in/icdsimg/sanpospost311209.pdf. The reasons for these unfilled positions/posts are largely Administrative, procedural and legal delays at the State Government/UT Administration.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ministry of WCD has requested the State Governments/UT Administrations to take all required administrative measures for early operationalisation of sanctioned AWCs/mini-AWCs including filling-up these vacant position.

Government has among others reviewed with the State Governments the basic facilities like availability of drinking water, toilet, AWC's buildings, separate kitchen and cooking equipments available at AWCs in December 2009. Out of 10,27,694 AWCs working at that point of time, 28.12% AWCs have drinking water facilities and 22.11% have toilet facilities. States/UTs have been requested to have effective convergence with various Departments/ Schemes like Total Sanitation Campaign & Drinking Water Supply of Department of Drinking Water Supply, M/o Rural Development, BRGF of Panchayati Raj, Multi Sectoral Development Programme of Ministry of Minority Affairs, NREGS, R1DF etc. Joint letters have been separately issued with Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and the Department of Drinking Water Supply to make the convergence more effective.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सभापति महोदय, पूरक प्रश्न पूछने से पहले मैं आपका संरक्षण मांगूंगा। महोदय प्रश्न के "क" भाग में मैंने पूछा कि राज्यवार कितने आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्रों को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है और कितने केन्द्र खाले गए हैं? महोदय, मैंने राज्यवार अलग-अलग आंकड़े मांगे थे और अपेक्षा यह थी कि एक सूची दी जाएगी जिसमें अलग-अलग राज्यों के स्वीकृत केन्द्र और अभी जितने आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र काम कर रहे हैं, उनकी सूची होगी। लेकिन जो उत्तर आया है, वह सामूहिक उत्तर आया है, उसमें मंत्रालय के द्वारा राज्यवार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं कराए गए हैं। मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप मंत्रालय को निर्देशित करें कि हमें इसके राज्यवार आंकड़े उपलब्ध कराए।...(व्यवधान)... अभी तो मैंने प्रश्न शुरू ही नहीं किया, अभी तो मैंने सभापति महोदय का संरक्षण मांगा है। महोदय, क्या मंत्रालय को आपका निर्देश मिलेगा कि हमें प्रश्न के अनुसार राज्यवार जानकारी दी जाए।

श्री सभापति : जी। It is on record.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: श्रीमन्, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि सन् 2004 और 2006 में दो बार सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने सरकार को आदेश दिया कि 14 लाख आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र इस देश के अंदर स्थापित किए जाएं। जो उत्तर आया है, वह यह है कि 11,04,262 आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्रों की स्थापना आज की तारीख तक हो सकी है। यानी जो 14 लाख का आंकड़ा सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्देश के अनुसार होना चाहिए, वह आज भी पूरा नहीं हुआ है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बता दें कि यह 14 लाख का आंकड़ा कब तक पूरा किया जाएगा और दूसरा आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र के जो कार्यकर्ता हैं, उनके रिक्त पदों के संबंध में जो सूचना दी गई है, उसमें बताया है कि 2,95,440 आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं के पद रिक्त हैं, और 23,273 सुपरवाइज़रों के पद अभी तक रिक्त हैं। यह भी बता दें कि इन पदों को भरने के संबंध में जो आपने बताया है कि लीगल कारणों से नहीं भरा जा रहा है - क्या किसी न्यायालय ने इनकी भर्ती के ऊपर कोई आपत्ति या रोक लगायी है जिसके कारण आपने लीगल कारण बताया है या लापरवाही के कारण इन पदों की भर्ती अभी तक नहीं हो सकी है, कृपया इन बातों का जवाब दे दें।

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: महोदय, मैं समझती हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ने एक बहुत अच्छा प्रश्न उठाया है। जो स्टेट वाइज लिस्ट इन्होंने मांगी है कि कितने सैंक्शन हैं, कितने ऑपरेशनल हैं, यह लिस्ट मैं अभी सदन के पटल पर रख रही हूँ। वैसे हमारी वेबसाइट पर इसका विवरण दिया गया है। एक और बात जो इन्होंने कही कि 14 लाख आंगनवाड़ी हमारी अप्रूव्ड हैं, 13,56,027 सैंक्शंड हैं। इसके संबंध में मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि यह कार्य स्टेट्स का है।

हमने स्टेट्स को खुली छूट दी है। वे आज मांगें और आज हम खोलने के लिए तैयार हैं क्योंकि एस.एन.पी. में जो 50-50 परसेंट होता है, इसलिए स्टेट्स उसको खोलने में थोड़ी देरी करती हैं। हम अपनी तरफ से तैयार हैं इसलिए हमने 14 लाख आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र खोलने के लिए बाकायदा कह दिया है और हर स्टेट को हम pursue कर रहे हैं कि आप क्यों नहीं खोल रहे हैं। अभी तक जो आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र खोले गए हैं, वह 11,04,262 केन्द्र खोल दिए गए हैं। सन् 2002 में जो आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र थे, उनमें और आज की आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्रों में 125 परसेंट इजाफा हुआ है। 2002 में 6 लाख आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र थे और आज 2008-09 में 13,56,027 आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र खोल दिए गए हैं। 125 प्रतिशत का इजाफा आंगनवाड़ी खोलने में हुआ है। तीसरी बात माननीय सदस्य ने पूछी है कि जो आंगनवाड़ी वर्कर्स और सुपरवाइजर्स हैं, इनके लिए जो हमारे पास existing आंगनवाड़ी हैं, उनमें ऐसी वेकेंसीज ज्यादा नहीं हैं। लेकिन जो आंगनवाड़ी खोलनी हैं, जो आंगनवाड़ी हमने सैंक्शन की हैं, जब स्टेट इन सैंक्शन आंगनवाड़ी को खोल लेंगे।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सभापति महोदय, 2 लाख 95 हजार वर्कर्स के पद खाली हैं।

श्री सभापति : आप उत्तर सुन लीजिए।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : और 23 हजार से ज्यादा सुपरवाइजर्स के पद खाली हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ : सभापति महोदय, मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि जो मैंने कहा कि हमने 14 लाख आंगनवाड़ी सैंक्शन कर दी हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि इनको आपरेशनल किया जाए और जो फिगर्स इसमें 2 लाख दिया है, वह उनके अंगेस्ट है कि अगर 14 लाख आंगनवाड़ी खोलेंगे, तो इनकी हमारी वेकेंसीज रहेंगी, क्योंकि उसमें स्टेट ज्यादा हिस्सेदारी नहीं ले रहा है। जैसे ही स्टेट पूरी आंगनवाड़ी खोलेगा, हम सारे के सारे ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सभापति महोदय, मैं फिर संशोधन करने के लिए खड़ा हूँ। सर, अगर गलत उत्तर आएगा, तो मेरा फर्ज है कि मैं उसे संशोधित कर दूँ। मैं सिर्फ मंत्री जी की सहायता कर रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : चतुर्वेदी जी, आप दूसरा सप्लीमेंट्री सवाल पूछ लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : आपने जो आंकड़े दिए हैं, वे वर्तमान आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्रों में, जो स्वीकृत आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्रों में रिक्त स्थान हैं, उनके आंकड़े आपने दिए हैं। मंत्री जी ये 14 लाख के आंकड़े नहीं हैं।

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ : सभापति महोदय, अगर माननीय सदस्य इसको ठीक से देखें, तो इसमें 14 लाख आंगनवाड़ी के अंगेस्ट इतनी पोस्ट होनी चाहिए। जो आंगनवाड़ी आज चल रही हैं, उनके अंगेस्ट 44 हजार वेकेंसीज पूरे देशभर में हैं, जिसके लिए हमने स्टेट्स को कहा है कि आप जल्दी इनको भरें और वह स्टेट का काम है। हम यहां से सैंक्शन करके भेजते हैं, लेकिन स्टेट्स उनको भरता है। हम स्टेट्स को बार-बार pursue कर रहे हैं, जिस तरह से हम इस पर जोर दे रहे हैं, बहुत जल्दी ही इनको भरा जाएगा।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : माननीय सभापति जी, अब आपका संरक्षण बहुत जरूरी हो गया है, क्योंकि जैसा जवाब आ रहा है, उसके बाद हम क्या कहें, हमारी भी एक सीमा है। मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछा था कि क्या किसी कोर्ट ने भर्ती पर रोक लगा रखी है? आपने यहां कारण दिया है Administrative, procedural delays, तो क्या किसी कोर्ट ने इनकी भर्ती पर रोक लगा रखी है? एक तो आपने इसका उत्तर नहीं दिया है, वह हमको दे दीजिएगा।

जो आखिरी बिंदु हैं, उसकी हालत क्या है? 78 प्रतिशत आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्रों में टायलेट्स की कोई फैसिलिटी नहीं है, इसको सरकार के आंकड़े स्वीकार कर रहे हैं और 72 परसेंट आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्रों में पीने के पानी की कोई सुविधा नहीं है। सभापति महोदय, अगर ऐसे आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र खोले जाने हैं, जिनमें पीने के पानी की सुविधा नहीं हो, जिनमें टायलेट्स की सुविधा नहीं हो, जिनमें किचन की सुविधा नहीं हो, अगर ऐसे आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र खोले जाएंगे, तो 50 लाख भी खुल सकते हैं, कल खुल जाएंगे, इसमें क्या दिक्कत है? माननीय मंत्री जी कृपा करके यह बताएं कि इन आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्रों में टायलेट्स, पीने का पानी आदि जो बेसिक सुविधाएं हैं, वे इनमें होनी चाहिए, इनके लिए आपने कितनी राशि का इंतजाम किया है? क्या उनको उतनी राशि पूरी तरह से उपलब्ध कराई गई? किन-किन स्टेट्स में कितनी-कितनी राशि दी गई है, कृपा इसकी जानकारी दें?

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: सभापति महोदय, मैं फिर बता देना चाहती हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा कि रिक्त स्थान 13 लाख 56 हजार आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र जो स्वीकृत हैं, उसमें रिक्त स्थान नहीं हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ आदेश हैं, जो इन्होंने कानून की बात कही। बाकी मैंने कहा कि हम स्टेट्स को कहेंगे कि इनको जल्दी भरिए। जो स्टेट इनको नहीं भर पा रहा है, उनके यहां पद रिक्त हैं और हमारे द्वारा बार-बार कहने पर, मुझे लगता है कि बहुत जल्दी इन पदों को वे जरूर भरेंगे। एक बात इन्होंने और पूछी कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : लीगल।

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: लीगल सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश में है, बाकी जगहों पर नहीं है। जो माननीय सदस्य ने टॉयलेट्स और वाटरी फैसिलिटीज की बात कही है, उसके लिए अभी तक कोई प्रावधान ऐसा सभी जगह पर नहीं था। आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र किराए के मकान में चलते हैं या कहीं-कहीं पंचायतों की जगह पर हम आंगनवाड़ी चलाते हैं। लेकिन जो हमारा 12th प्लान है, उसमें केवल 13 राज्य हैं, मैं उनके नाम बता देती हूँ जिन-जिन राज्यों ने यह मांगा है। हमने एक हजार करोड़ नेशनल पेंशन के लिए भी दिया है और ड्रिंकिंग वाटर के लिए मिशन में है, टॉयलेट्स फैसिलिटी हमने सैंक्शन की हैं, लेकिन यह कम्पलीट होने में, राज्यों के पास जो MPLADS fund है या MLA fund है, उससे वह फंड लगाया जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नरेगा का है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : आपने अपनी बात कह दी।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : श्रीमन्, मैंने यह पूछा था कि अगर 72 परसेंट और 78 परसेंट के ये हाल हैं, तो केन्द्र सरकार ने पानी पीने के लिए और टॉयलेट्स के लिए क्या किसी धनराशि का प्रावधान किया है, यदि किया कि तो किस स्टेट को कितनी धनराशि का प्रावधान किया है? आप हमें इतनी जानकारी दे दीजिए और यही हम जानना चाह रहे हैं? आपकी बातों से जाहिर है कि MLA के फंड से तो जाता है, लेकिन नरेगा के लिए केन्द्र सरकार से कोई पैसा नहीं जा रहा है।

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: महोदय, जो हमारा नरेगा का पैसा है, यह कुछ पंचायतों का है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन जगहों से पैसा जा रहा है और जो हमारा सैन्ट्रल फंड है, उन्होंने स्टेट को बोला कि किसने पक्का आंगनवाड़ी खोलनी है। केवल 6 स्टेट ने डिमांड की है तथा और स्टेटों ने नहीं की है। जिस जगहों पर कहीं की है, वहां पर हम अपना पैसा देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : सर, मंत्री जी के साथ मेरी पूरी हमदर्दी है क्योंकि उनके मंत्रालय ने ऐसा कंप्युजिंग आन्सर दिया है कि वे क्या जवाब दे सकते हैं। जो पूछा जा रहा है, उसके पास जवाब है ही नहीं। सर, निश्चित रूप से से हमारे देश के गरीब बच्चों के लिए यह जवाब इतना अहम है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question please.

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: सर, मैं पूछ रही हूँ, मंत्रालय से यह जवाब आता है कि 'go to website' फिर यहां पर क्वेश्चन्स की जरूरत ही क्या है, हम लोग सभी कुछ website पर देख सकते हैं। यह गलत बात है। मेरा एक सवाल है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने सरकार को बहुत स्पष्ट आदेश दिया है कि आंगनवाड़ियों की युनिवर्सलाइजेशन होनी चाहिए और हर जगह युनिवर्सलाइजेशन होनी चाहिए। उस समय इसके लिए जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट का आर्डर था, तो युनिवर्सलाइजेशन के लिए सुप्रीम आर्डर के आधार पर लगभग 58 हजार करोड़ राशि की जरूरत होती। आज महंगाई इतनी ज्यादा बढ़ गई है कि जो बच्चों को पौष्टिक आहार देने का सवाल है युनिवर्सलाइजेशन देने का सवाल है, उससे बहुत अधिक है। सर, इसको ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question please.

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : मंत्री जी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स पर पूरा दोष ठहरा रहे हैं, जो बिल्कुल गलत है। इसलिए मैं यह प्रश्न पूछना चाहती हूँ कि सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट पर मंत्रालय की तरफ से सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश को लागू करने के लिए कम से कम 58 हजार करोड़ की जरूरत थी, जबकि इस बजट में लगभग सात हजार करोड़ दिया गया है। यह जो गैप, आप इसको कब पूरा करेंगे, ताकि युनिवर्सलाइजेशन हो। इसके साथ ही साथ जैसा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है - mini आंगनवाड़ी के नाम पर, पूरे आदिवासी क्षेत्र में जो जबर्दस्त भेदभाव है, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question please.

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: सर, रिमोट एरियाज में जो ट्राइबल औरत mini आंगनवाड़ी में काम करती है, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are making a Statement, Mrs. Karat.

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : उसका वेतन भी कम किया गया है। ये दोनों सवाल सुप्रीम कोर्ट के उस फैसले से जुड़े हुए हैं, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is again a statement. Please ask a question.

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: That is the question. मंत्री जी, इन दोनों बातों का जवाब दें।

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि युनिवर्सलाइज किया गया है और हमने 14 लाख आंगनवाड़ी approved की हैं, 1356000 सैंक्शन्ड हैं और स्टेटों से कहा गया है कि आंगनवाड़ी खोलिए। हमारा जो 10th प्लान था उसको फाइनेंस कमीशन ने रेक्मेंड किया और आंगनवाड़ी कंस्ट्रक्ट करने के लिए 1982 रुपया दिया है। जब सभी स्टेट्स से मांगा, तो सिर्फ 6 स्टेट्स ने पैसे की मांग की। इनमें से छत्तीसगढ़ ने 150 करोड़, झारखंड ने 432 करोड़, महाराष्ट्र ने 3000 करोड़ उड़ीसा ने 400 करोड़ और पश्चिमी बंगाल ने 300 करोड़ मांगे थे, वह सब राशि हमने/सैंक्शन करके भेज दी है। जब कोई स्टेट मांग नहीं रही है, उसके लिए क्या किया जाए, हम इसको बार-बार pursue कर रहे हैं। आपने जो दूसरी बात कही है कि mini आंगनवाड़ी में पौष्टिक आहार दिया जाता है, महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि जितनी सैंक्शन्ड आंगनवाड़ी हैं, उनके लिए पूरा

सैंक्शंड पैसा भेजा जा रहा है। जो पानी और बिजली की बात हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने कही है, उनकी बात ठीक है, क्योंकि मैंने कहा है कि अभी तक आंगनवाड़ी या तो पंचायतें चलाती हैं, कहीं-कहीं पर ओपन में भी चल रही हैं और कहीं-कहीं पर किराए के मकान में भी चल रही हैं। उसमें टॉयलेट वगैरह नहीं है, मैं खुद इस बात को चाहती हूँ और हम सेंटर की तरफ से इस पैसे को सैंक्शन भी कर रहे हैं। हमने अलग-अलग यह भी कहा है कि माइनोरिटी का जो पैसा है, माइनोरिटी कमीशन ने दिया है, नरेगा ने भी दिया है, उस पैसे से हम पक्का आंगनवाड़ी खोलने के लिए तैयार हैं, जिसमें किचन, बर्तन, पानी और टॉयलेट की फेसिलिटीज होनी चाहिए। इस पैसे को, जो आंगनवाड़ी के लिए माइनोरिटी ने दिया है, वह पैसा उन्होंने सभी स्टेट के लिए सैंक्शन किया है, जिसमें टॉयलेट और पानी के लिए सैंक्शन किया जाएगा। अगर इसमें कुछ चीजें और बाकी हैं, तो वे सदन के सामने रख दें।

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Sir, I have no heart to criticise the hon. Minister. But, Sir, I request her to tell us as to what is the difference between mini-AWC and full-fledged AWC. I visited Anganwadis. They have no Angan and there is no flower bed. Sir, it is only a euphemism. There is no drinking water; there is no light. There is no toilet. Anganwadi workers themselves defecate in open. They don't know what to do when there is pressure on them. How can they treat young children when they themselves are uncomfortable? Sir, my question is: Is not Anganwadi structure, throughout the country, an eyewash? Is it not in doldrums? Is it not a euphemism? Is it reality? You can ask the Members. They will tell you. I have visited myself. There is hardly a real Anganwadi.

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न बहुत दुरुस्त है। मैंने पहले भी यह बात कही है कि हम खुद इसके लिए चिंतित हैं। जो पैसा माइनोरिटी कमीशन और नरेगा से स्टेट को दिया गया है तथा हमारे 12th प्लान का जो पैसा है, जो 1942 करोड़ रुपया दिया है, वह आंगनवाड़ी कंस्ट्रक्शन के लिए दिया गया है। फिर भी जिस स्टेट से और डिमांड आएगी, हम वह डिमांड पूरा करने में सक्षम हैं और उस डिमांड को पूरा करने की तैयारी में है।(व्यवधान)....

श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी: सभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't interrupt.

श्री मोती लाल वोरा: सभापति जी, आंगनवाड़ी का मामला बहुत संवेदनशील है, यह छोटे बच्चों से संबंध रखता है। माननीया मंत्री जी ने आंकड़े दिए हैं। इन्होंने ये आकर्षक आंकड़े तो दिए हैं, लेकिन इन्होंने यह भी स्वीकार किया है कि राज्य सरकारों को उन्होंने जो धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई है, उसकी सुविधा उन आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों में नहीं है। उन्होंने स्वयं कहा है कि 28.12% में ड्रिंकिंग वाटर फेसिलिटीज नहीं हैं और 22.11% में टॉयलेट की फेसिलिटी नहीं है। सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदया जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन राज्य सरकारों को आपने धनराशि उपलब्ध करा दी है, क्या उन राज्य सरकारों ने इस दिशा में काम किया है कि नहीं किया है? अगर नहीं किया है तो आप उनके विरुद्ध कौन सी कार्यवाही करने जा रही हैं? दूसरा माननीय सभापति महोदय, उन्होंने इस कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन के लिए Minority Affairs Department, NREGS, RIDF है। Joint letters have been sent. मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने इन विभागों को निर्देश दिया है कि वे पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था, टॉयलेट की व्यवस्था उपलब्ध कराएं? क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदया को इस बात की जानकारी में है कि इन विभागों ने कुछ काम किया है कि नहीं किया है?

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहूंगी कि मैंने पहले भी बार-बार कहा है कि अभी तक कंस्ट्रक्शन करने के लिए कोई ऐसा प्रावधान नहीं था, जिसको हम अब लागू करने जा रहे हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि किराए के मकान में, जो छोटी-छोटी आंगनवाड़ी चलती हैं, अगर विलेज में या कहीं और पर, यदि उनमें पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है तो उस आंगनवाड़ी में पानी भरकर रखा जाता है। टॉयलेट की फेसिलिटीज नहीं है, मैं यह मानती हूँ और इसके लिए नई आंगनवाड़ी कंस्ट्रक्शन करने के लिए कहा गया है। जब नई आंगनवाड़ी कंस्ट्रक्शन होगी, तो उसमें टॉयलेट, पानी, किचन और बर्तनों की व्यवस्था की जाएगी तथा इसके लिए पैसा भी सैंक्शन किया जा रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 246.

Inter-governmental Panel on climate change

*246. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Government's reaction to the reports that the Report of UN inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) contains many exaggerations inaccuracies, fabricated, graphs, data and illogical conclusions, especially with regard to melting of Himalayan Glaciers; rising of sea levels, destruction of Sunderbans, etc;

(b) the impact of these revelations India's stand on climate change negotiations and Carbon Trading Business;

(c) whether Government proposes to reconsider its voluntary commitments to cut carbon emissions, in view of the unreliable IPCC report and absence of independent verifiable research findings/data on global warming/climate changes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Fourth Assessment Report of Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), suggesting disappearance of Himalayan glaciers by 2035 was based on poorly substantiated estimates of recession. In drafting the paragraph on the subject in question, the clear and well established standards of evidence, required by the IPCC procedures, were not applied properly.

The Government is sensitive to the need for comprehensive and long term studies to determine the causes of recession of glaciers including the impact of global warming on Himalayan glaciers. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has published a discussion paper titled "Himalayan Glaciers: A state -of-Art Review of Glacial Studies, Glacial Retreat and Climate Change authored by Shri V.K. Raina, Ex. Deputy Director General, Geological Survey of India. This paper contains information on

Glacier Monitoring and key finding of recent studies in the Indian Himalayas and notes that glaciers have retreated throughout history as part of a natural cyclic phenomenon.

(c) and (d) Government is conscious of its responsibility to take steps to address climate change at the global and national level in accordance with the principles and provisions of the United Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol. Government is committed to making endeavours to reduce emissions intensity of GDP by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison to the 2005 level through voluntary action in different sectors that will be outlined through the Five Year Plans.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not your question.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: No, Sir. It doesn't matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. I will come to the supplementaries. I have not come to the supplementaries yet. Yes, supplementaries may be asked. Shri Shivanand Tiwari.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो IPCC की थर्ड रिपोर्ट थी, उसके बारे में चेयरमेन साहब ने खुद कबूल किया था कि हिमालयन ग्लेसियर के पिघलने के बारे में उन्होंने जो भविष्यवाणी की थी, जो आंकड़ा था वह पूरे साइंटिफिक तौर पर उसकी जांच-पड़ताल किए बगैर हो गया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस कमजोरी का लाभ उठाकर ऐसे मुल्क जो उनके Kyoto Protocol को नहीं मानना चाहते हैं या ऐसी giant size बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां जो इस अनुशासन को नहीं मानना चाहती हैं, उस रिपोर्ट पर हमला करके, मायने, हम लोगों का, हमारे मुल्क का जो अभियान है, उसको subdue करना चाहती हैं, डॉयल्यूट करना चाहती हैं?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I would like to place for the information of the hon. Member some basic facts on the glaciers which should not be lost sight of even as we are critical of the IPCC alarm that was spread. Sir, our objection was to the panic and the alarm that the IPCC Report tried to spread by saying that the Himalayan glaciers would vanish by the year 2035. That was what I had personally objected to. However, there are certain facts of the glaciers, which are beyond controversy, which we, as a nation, must accept and respond. Number one, most Himalayan glaciers are retreating. There is no doubt about that. Number two, some glaciers like the Siachen Glacier are advancing. It is advancing marginally. But most glaciers, as I said, are retreating. Number three, some glaciers like the Gangotri Glacier are retreating but at a decelerating rate. It is retreating but the rate of retreat is declining over the last two or three decades. However, the truth is that we have 9,000 to 13,000 glaciers in the Himalayan system on our side and most of these glaciers, based on our studies, are retreating. Therefore, this is a cause for concern and, as a nation, we have to devise appropriate intervention, methodology and strategy so that we are not adversely affected by

this rate of retreat of the Himalayan glaciers. However, the fact is that the concern that was expressed by the IPCC, the language that was used and the political use that the western countries make to say that the Himalayan glaciers are going to vanish and, therefore, India must come on board were objected to by us. I am glad to say, Sir, that India's objections were upheld and we were vindicated. In September, when I raised the alarm of the IPCC Report, I was dismissed as being voodoo science. But five months later, the international community has recognized that India's stand on Himalayan glacier, on the IPCC Report, was the right step.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that if the IPCC Report has committed some mistake, they openly admitted it and you stand vindicated. But we can't be oblivious of the fact that the IPCC is headed by an Indian and there is a systematic campaign by the polluting lobby because he happens to be an Indian, and his prestige and integrity also need to be safeguarded by the Indians. But my question, Sir, is related to parts (c) and (d) of the question. If glaciers are receding, the biggest polluters are the developed countries which have polluted the entire atmosphere. Certain obligations were imposed on them in the Kyoto Protocol. Mr. Minister, I have a very clear question. Would you kindly assure this House that the Government of India shall not budge away from the Kyoto Protocol, as far as the obligations of the developed countries on their own emission cuts are concerned? We would like to have a very clear assurance from you.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have given this assurance time and time and time again and I will give it once again that we are committed to the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol is in intensive care. Most developed countries want to abdicate the responsibilities under the Kyoto Protocol. But our stand has been very clear that the primary responsibility for global warming is that of the developed countries. The developed countries, barring the United States which did not ratify the Kyoto Protocol, took on certain obligations under the Kyoto Protocol which they have not fulfilled and right now the whole debate on international climate change is to negotiate the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol which goes beyond the year 2012. Sir, as far as the Chairman.....

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I am sorry for interrupting.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the Minister.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: The problem is his voice inside the Parliament and outside the Parliament is at variance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No allegations, please.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I am saying this with a sense of responsibility. Please clarify it once for all.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I will say with an equal sense of responsibility that the Member is profoundly mistaken. If he is not able to understand what I am trying to say, is not my fault, Sir. As far as the first part of the question is concerned, the Prime Minister himself and I, on more than one

occasion, have publically, categorically, unequivocally backed the Indian Chairman of the IPCC. We have full confidence in the Chairman of the IPCC. Our problem has been with the procedures and certain processes that the IPCC adopted and that does not mean we are not backing the Indian Chairman of the IPCC. It is a matter of great prestige and we will fight any attempt that will be made to unseat him.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is indeed unfortunate that the whole controversy over 2035 has diverted our attention from the real problem. Those of us who come from the Himalayas can see that the Himalayas are receding, the glaciers are receding. It is not a question of theoretical calculations. Even visually, we can see, when we fly from here to Srinagar, when we fly from Srinagar to Leh, that the glaciers are receding. What I would like to ask the Minister is: Apart from this unfortunate controversy, what concrete steps is the Government considering to try and alleviate the situation? Is there an idea to set up a Trans-Himalayan Authority that can do some afforestation? What steps will you take to prevent the glaciers from disappearing?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, first of all, I would like to say that while it is incontrovertible that glaciers are retreating, there is still some question on what is the precise reason for this retreat. Some scientists, majority of the scientists, believe that it is because of global warming. But there are many Indian scientists who believe that this is because of the natural cyclical process, but is part of the cryosphere so far as the Himalayas are concerned. But we don't have to wait for perfect science. I agree with the hon. Member that there is a visual evidence that the glaciers are retreating. A question has been rightly asked, "What are we doing about it?" Sir, I would like to mention three very important initiatives that we have taken. Firstly, we have set up a National Institute of Himalayan Glaciology for the first time in Dehradun which will have the responsibility for measuring, monitoring and modelling what is happening to our glaciers. So far, Sir, I am sorry to say our capacity to monitor what is happening to our glaciers has been very limited and most of our information comes from anecdote and impressionistic evidence of mountaineers or casual observers. So we have taken steps to establish the National Institute of Himalayan Glaciology which will have an on-going scientific programme for measuring, monitoring and modelling the state of the Himalayan glaciers. Secondly, as the hon. Member alluded, we cannot look at the Himalayan glaciers in isolation. We have to talk to China, we have to talk to Nepal, we have to bring in Bhutan, we have to bring in Nepal and we also have to bring in, at some stage when the climate is right, Pakistan. Sir, we are fully conscious of this. There is an International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development at Kathmandu. I have been in touch with ICIMOD in Kathmandu to see how we can mount regional programmes of understanding what is happening to the Himalayan glaciers. We are in touch with the counterpart institutions in China, for example. Sooner rather than later, I hope we will be able to launch a regional programme.

Thirdly, Sir, and most importantly, my Ministry has already prepared a 'governance of best practices' for the Himalayan States, for Jammu and Kashmir, for Himachal, for Uttarakhand, for Sikkim, for Arunachal Pradesh, for all the Himalayan States.

What should we be doing in order to prevent this glacier retreat? This calls for energy strategy, this calls for a re-look at the way we are promoting tourism and it also calls for a massive afforestation in the upper catchment areas. I would be glad to send a copy of this, and this is a governance of best practices and the Himalayan State Forum has been set up. The Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh took the initiative, and we are working with the State Governments without waiting for perfect science.

Wildlife sanctuary in Karnataka

*247. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has declared Bhimgad forest in Karnataka as a wildlife sanctuary;
- (b) if not, whether there is a demand to this effect and the details thereof; and
- (c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) As per information received, the State Government of Karnataka has issued notification dated 03.02.2010 under Section 18 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, constituting the Bhimgad forest as a Wildlife Sanctuary.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, there is a dispute between the State of Goa and State of Karnataka on a project which is popularly called Mahadai Irrigation Project. Now that the Karnataka Government has declared Bhimgad as a wildlife sanctuary which is not very far away from the project, will the Minister take necessary action under the Environment Protection Act to see that this project, which otherwise is illegal, is not continued with?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I do not want to get into the legality or illegality of this Mahadai Project. I understand that a Tribunal is being set up by the Central Government on this issue. The question is limited to the wildlife sanctuary. On the 3rd of February, 2010, the Karnataka Government notified the Bhimgad Wildlife Sanctuary which covers an area of about 13,000 hectares in Belgaon district. Sir, the hon. Member comes from Goa and he is right that the catchment area and the place of origin of many rivers like Mahadai, like Malaprabha, like Panjim, like Markande happen to be in the area of the Bhimgad Sanctuary, and our policy is that any time any project which comes to us for approval, which is in the vicinity of an ecological sensitive area or a wildlife sanctuary, we look at it according to the rules and regulations of the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972, and I am sure, the Mahadai Project also will be no exception in this regard.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: I would like to know whether initially, when this project was constructed by the Karnataka Government, permission under the Environment Protection Act was taken.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have to check on this and get back to him. But I want to reassure the hon. Member that the notification of a wildlife sanctuary has come only on the 3rd of February, 2010. So, any rules and regulations of the Wildlife Protection Act will really come into force now. I have to get back to him and give him the intimation on whether the original project had got an environmental clearance or not.

DR. N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, wildlife sanctuaries have been created in our country in a big way. Sir, you have visited the Rocket Launching Station at Sriharikota in Nellore district. You were kind enough to visit it. In that area also, a wildlife sanctuary has been declared for pilgrim birds that come from abroad and may stay there for some time. It is surprising that around the 10 kms. surrounding area, there should not be any agricultural activity, there should not be any use of pesticides. The officers wanted to create a problem. They can stop everything. My friend has talked about Karnataka. Will the Minister consider to have a review of the whole wildlife sanctuaries so that it may be rectified because it is being unnecessarily notified and make the people live peacefully?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the hon. Member was referring to the Palakkad lake. The Palakkad lake is a national treasure, and we are committed to protecting the ecological environment of the Palakkad lake which happens to be near the Sriharikota range. It extends into two States, both Tamil Nadu as well as in Andhra Pradesh. It is a large area. It is an ecologically fragile zone. It invites birds from different parts of the world, and we need to protect this lake. Sir, I think, the first part of his supplementary was, the need to protect Palakkad lake, but the second part of his question was, why are you declaring these wildlife sanctuaries?

Sir, when we declare areas as 'wildlife sanctuaries', it is done after a lot of consideration on the livelihoods of communities that are dependent on that particular area that has been declared as 'a wildlife sanctuary'. I can assure the hon. Member, Sir, that this is not being done in an arbitrary manner or in an indiscriminate manner. It takes years to notify a wildlife sanctuary, and I do accept that in certain cases, the declaration of areas as 'wildlife sanctuaries' does impinge on the livelihoods of local communities for which alternatives are, in fact, put in practice by the State Government as well as the Central Government.

Supply of quality coal to power stations in Maharashtra

*248. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many thermal power stations in Maharashtra are running on low capacity on account of shortage of good quality coal;

(b) what is the requirement of the State and the quantity of quality coal supplied during the last three years;

(c) how many thermal generating stations have been closed down for want of quality coal; and

(d) the steps taken by the Central Government to provide and supply quality coal to the State, as per its requirements?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited (MSPGCL) have reported to Central Electricity Authority (CEA) that there have been instances of generation loss in their Thermal Power Stations due to non-receipt of good quality of coal from Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL). MSPGCL have intimated that instead of getting the coal of declared grades from the respective mines of coal companies, they have received coal of lower grade mainly from Western Coalfields Limited and marginally from Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) and Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) leading to under utilization of capacity.

(b) According to MSPGCL, the total requirement of coal and quality of coal received in respect of their thermal power stations for three years is as under :

(Figures in Million Tonne)

Sl.No.	Particulars	Year		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Feb.)
1.	Annual Coal Requirement	39.7	39.5	40.1
2.	Coal Linkage * /Annual Contracted Quantity **	37.84 *	37.97 *	34.92 **
3.	Coal Receipt:			
(i)	Coal Supply (D grade & above)	8.5	7.4	7.5
(ii)	Imported Coal Supply (GCV #-6600 k.Cal7kg)	0.9	1.3	2.5
(iii)	Beneficiated coal supplied	7.2	6.1	8.3
(iv)	Coal Supply of E, F & G grades	19.4	21.2	16.0
	Total Coal Receipt	36.0	36.0	34.3

** Annual Contracted Quantity in case of CIL and SCCL - Proportionate figure of April, 2009 to February, 2010

Gross Calorific Value

(c) So far none of the power stations of MSPGCL are reported to have been closed down due to shortage of quality coal.

(d) With the implementation of New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP) issued by the Ministry of Coal in October, 2007, coal is being supplied to power utilities with effect from the year 2009-10 through legally enforceable Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) between the coal companies of CIL and SCCL and Power Utilities, which inter-alia contains provisions in regard to quality of coal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No.248. Shri Sanjay Raut. Member is not present. Any supplementaries?
Mr. R.C. Singh.

श्री आर.सी. सिंह: सर, बाहर से कोयला मंगाने की मात्रा हर साल बढ़ती जा रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में same quality का जो कोयला उपलब्ध है, उसको upgrade करने के लिए, जो पैसा दूसरे देशों को हम देते हैं, क्या वही पैसा हम यहां के प्रोजेक्ट्स को देंगे?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी: सभापति महोदय, आदरणीय सांसद ने जो पूछा है, that is pertaining to Coal Ministry, but, at the same time, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत में कोल की कमी है, क्योंकि भारत का बिजली का उत्पादन दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। जब हम आजाद हुए थे तब भारत में बिजली की installed capacity करीब 1300 मेगावाट थी, जबकि आज 2010 में हमारी capacity addition 1,58,000 मेगावाट के करीब है और इस उत्पादन में कोयले से बिजली का उत्पादन सबसे अधिक है। हमारे यहां जो domestic coal available है, उसकी ग्रेड comparatively कम है, उसमें calorific value कम है जो हमारे बिजली के उत्पादन में कोयले की खपत को बढ़ाता है। इसके लिए हमारी Coal Ministry, उसकी प्रोसेस माइनिंग को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयासरत रही है, captive mining भी दे रही है, ताकि domestic उत्पादन ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो और वाशरीज से क्लीन के प्रोसेस को भी वह अहमियत दे रही है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Sir, today, as we all know, to fulfil the targets of getting power for India through the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Twelfth Five Year Plan, coal is most important. Even though our country is producing a huge quantity of coal to meet the shortage, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the future plans to get the best quality of coal; in addition to the domestic coal, from which countries they are planning to import, and whether they are going to fulfil the targets of power generation concerning the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Twelfth Five Year Plan by getting sufficient quantities of coal domestically, and also, by importing coal.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Respected Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member wishes that we should be self-sufficient in the production of coal. Now, for the coal power plan, looking to the requirement, as it is increasing, the Eleventh Five Year Plan's capacity addition target 78,700 MW and likely Twelfth Five Year Plan target 1,00,000 MW, we have, to increase our coal supply too, and we are trying to go for coal import from South Africa, Indonesia; our PSUs are also trying to commercially learn the process of how to import to have good quality of coal and domestically also, in the Coal India and the Ministry of Coal, for captive coal mining, and to have a larger production of coal and good quality of coal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Shreegopal Vyas. Please put your question very quickly.

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विद्युत संयंत्र केन्द्रों के साथ-साथ कोल वाशरीज का इंटिग्रेटेड यूनिट बनाने की कोई योजना आपके विचाराधीन है?

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी: सभापति महोदय, Coal Ministry, कोल वाशरीज और कोल के उत्पादन को कैसे बढ़ाया जाए, इस बारे में काम कर रही है। Power Ministry और Coal Ministry मिलकर, खासकर बिजली के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए, जिससे कि क्वालिटी कोल available हो और उससे ग्रेडिंग में भी अच्छा कोल मिल सके, पूरी कोशिश कर रही है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question Hour is over .

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Follow-on public offer of REC

†*249. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is approaching large investment companies of the country for Follow-on Public Offer of Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) because institutional portion of the issue has been fully subscribed but investors have not reacted favourably to it; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to provide cash to the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) The Follow-on Public Offer (FPO) of the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) opened on 19.02.2010 and closed on 23.02.2010. The issue got overwhelming response and was oversubscribed 3.14 times as per details given below:-

Category	No. of Applications	No. of shares	Amount (in Rs.)	No. of times subscription
A Retail Individual Bidders	56561	13598564	2761353888	0.22
B Non Institutional Bidders	418	52822950	10724543420	2.05
C. Qualified Institutional Bidders	277	472193190	32292469920	5.51
D. Employee	602	296880	57303630	0.85
Total	57858	538911584	45835670858	3.14

The Basis of Allotment and Basis of Allocation of shares in the FPO of REC was approved by the National Stock Exchange of India (NSE).

(b) Question does not arise as the public issue has been oversubscribed.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Tigers in south China

*250. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China is taking steps to arrest the rapid decline in the number of tigers in South China; and

(b) if so, whether these measures may be extended to safeguard Indian tigers also by rigidly controlling the Chinese Market for tiger organs/parts for Chinese indigenous medicine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The steps taken by China for conserving Asian Big Cats including tiger, as reported by the said country to the Convention On International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna And Flora (CITES) recently are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The ongoing demand for tiger body parts catering to the traditional Chinese medicine and the practice of tiger farming in China are causes for great concern, owing to their deleterious effect on the status of wild tigers in India. The so called medicinal properties are attributed to body parts of wild tigers, hence the demand for the same would continue despite tiger farming. Since the body parts of a tiger from the wild cannot be differentiated from the farmed one, there is a great risk of losing wild tigers through laundering under the garb of farmed ones. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, 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. The CITES Secretariat has also issued a notification to its signatories for obtaining progress made by them in this regard. The milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for conservation of tiger and other wild animals are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Steps taken by China for conserving Asian Big Cats including tiger, as reported by the said country to the Convention On International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna And Flora (CITES)

1. Tiger was listed on category I of China's National Key Protected Animals in 1988. Any hunting and catching of tiger has been strictly forbidden. All poaching of and illegal trade in tiger should be handled as criminal case. The maximum penalization to the smuggling of tiger or its parts and derivatives is life imprisonment or death, concurrently with a confiscation of his/her property.

2. Over 20 nature reserves have been established in the confirmed and possible tiger habitats, where 7 are at the national level. The management authorities are set up for routine patrol in the reserves. For the conservation of tigers outside of the reserves, many efforts are also made in setting up wildlife authority, capacity building, strict enforcement and public education.
3. The implementation of National Project for Conversion of Farmland to Forest and National Project for Protection of Nature Forest in the tiger habitats in recent years have made the tiger habitat expanded, recovered and optimized in China.
4. In order to support the global wild tiger conservation effort, the State Council of China prohibited the trade in tiger bone in 1993. Such policy had resulted in enormous economic losses in China.
5. The relevant wildlife enforcement agencies have put the enforcement of tiger trade ban as their priority and made many tiger relevant seizures in 16 years.
6. The wildlife authorities at all levels have widely carried out education programs to raise the public awareness in an effort to make them not purchase the tiger products.
7. China is implementing its National Wildlife Conservation and Nature Reserve Construction Project. The releasing of captive bred tigers into the wild is being considered by the project. In achieving so, some captive bred tigers are being trained in an imitated nature environment and some releasing sites are being selected.
8. China has signed multi-lateral MOU on tiger conservation with India and Russia respectively, and implemented many cooperative tiger conservation projects with international NGOs. The enforcement officials from India, Nepal and ASEAN-WEN (Association of South East Asian Nations' - Wildlife Enforcement Network) have been invited to visit China for the purpose of promoting the exchange of intelligence and the cooperation of tiger enforcement. Three sub-regional CITES enforcement workshops had been organized by China since 2005 and the officials from Cambodia, India, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Russia, Thailand and Viet Nam attended such events. The conservation and trade control of tiger were always on the agendas.
9. In an effort to promote the combating OD tiger related crime, the Workshop on Control of Trade in Endangered Species in West China are held annually since 2005. We are happy to see the illegal trade in tiger parts has been reduced significantly.
10. The stockpiled and household tiger and leopard skins and derivatives are being registered and labeled, and the online trade in tiger parts and derivatives are being monitored and handled timely.

11. Many tiger bone substitutes have been developed and approved for medicinal use.
12. In response to the requirement of Res. Conf. 12.5 (CITES), China is evaluating its strategy beneficial to the global wild tiger conservation and two opposed views are already on the table. However, China takes a very cautious approach to these two views. We'll continue to collect the relevant information and do the intensive policy research.
13. China reiterates that it has strictly implemented the provisions of the CITES text. Any commercial export, import and export of tiger specimens is forbidden.
14. Most of the captive tigers have been labeled with microchip by the wildlife authority and a centralized database has been developed for monitoring of the farmed tiger.
15. The Chinese government has informed the major tiger farms about the Decision 14.69. The major tiger farms are considering or have already taken the relevant measures and the growth of their captive tiger population has slowed down.
16. The major tiger farms have evacuated some of their captive bred individuals by tour exhibition, adoption and donation. The public awareness on conservation of tiger has been raised by those activities.

Statement-II

Milestone initiatives (including the recent) taken by the Government of India for conservation of tiger and other wild animals

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 bench marks 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).

Financial steps

10. 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

11. 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.
12. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.

13. 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.
14. 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

15. 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.
16. 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)

17. The policy initiatives announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 29.2.2008, interalia, 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 2008-09. 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.
18. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, an online tiger crime data base has been launched, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.

Recent initiatives

19. Implementing a tripartite MOU with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.

20. Rapid assessment of tiger reserves done.
21. Special crack teams sent to tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey.
22. All India meeting of Field Directors convened on 25 and 26 July, 2009 under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests for reviewing the status of field protection and related issues in tiger reserves.
23. Chief Ministers of tiger States addressed at the level of the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests on urgent issues, viz. implementation of the tripartite MOU, creation of the Tiger Conservation Foundation, stepping up protection etc.
24. Chief Ministers of States having tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey addressed for taking special initiatives.
25. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection.
26. Advisory issued for involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the forthcoming all India tiger estimation.
27. Report of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) constituted for looking into the local extinction of tiger in the Panna Tiger Reserve sent to the State (Madhya Pradesh) for the needful action.
28. Issue of tiger farming and trafficking of tiger body parts discussed at the level of Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests with the Chinese Authorities.
29. Action taken for amending the Wildlife (Protection) Act to ensure effective conservation.
30. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.

Special courts for cases of SCs/STs

*251. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to establish special courts for looking after the cases of SCs/STs, specially in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) In accordance with Section 14 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities)

Act, 1989, the State Government, for the purpose of providing for speedy trial, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, by Notification in the Official Gazette, specifies for each district, a Court of Session to be Special Court to try the offences under the Act. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Puducherry have reportedly designated District Session Courts as Special Courts.

Further for prompt trial of cases under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, 166 exclusive Special Courts have also been reportedly set up by nine States namely, Andhra Pradesh (12), Bihar (11), Chhattisgarh (07), Gujarat (19), Karnataka (07), Madhya Pradesh (49), Rajasthan (17), Tamil Nadu (04) and Uttar Pradesh (40).

Detection of cases of illegal mining

*252. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) has identified States where illegal mining is going on;

(b) if so, the States so identified indicating the action initiated by Government to prevent this illegal enterprise and the outcome thereof, including details of number of prosecutions initiated against the offenders, so far, State-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs has registered its apprehensions about windfall profit generated illegally from mining of minerals by the Mafia, which may be finding its way into the hands of extremists and becoming a threat to national security; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) Minerals belong to State Government, and mineral concessions are granted by the State Governments in the form of quarry leases, mining leases etc. State Governments are empowered under section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 to take action against illegal mining. In addition the Indian Bureau of Mines also takes action with regard to mining activity carried out in violation of the provisions of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988.

As per available information details of illegal mining of minerals detected by the State Governments in the last three years upto December, 2009 is given in the Statement (See below).

The Indian Bureau of Mines has set up a Task Force to inspect mining areas prone to illegal mining. The Task Force carried out inspections of 106 mines between 7.12.2009 till 17.12.2009 and details of action taken are given below:

State	Mines Suspended	Violation notice issued
Karnataka	11	3
Andhra Pradesh	12	3
Orissa	8	1
Jharkhand	5	12
Gujarat	24	9
Total	60	28

(c) and (d) As per available inputs, extortion from various quarters including the mining sector might be contributing to the funding of different Left-wing extremist groups operating in naxal affected areas of the country. Consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs have been held in this regard. The Seventh Report of Second Administrative Reforms Commission had recommended setting up of special anti-extortion and anti-money laundering cell by State Policy/State Government. The State Governments had been accordingly advised to establish such cells to prevent any nexus between illegal mining/forest contractors, transporters and extremists. 21 State Governments have constituted Task Forces at State and District level for monitoring illegal mining. All the State Governments have been requested to prepare Action Plans to monitor and curb illegal mining. The use of Satellite imagery and other intelligence inputs has been advised by the Central Government in the preparation and implementation of such Action Plan. Further, a Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee has been set up in the Central Government to ensure elimination of delays in grant of mineral concessions so as to reduce the scope for illegal mining, and State Governments have been advised to set up similar Committees at State Level.

Statement

State-wise and year-wise statement of cases of illegal mining reported by the State Government

S.No.	State	Nos. of cases detected by State Governments				Action Taken by State Governments			
		2006	2007	2008	2009 Upto Dec 2009	Vehicle seized	FIRs Lodged	Court cases- filed	Fine realized (Rs.in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	5385	9216	13478	11591	844	-	-	2676.39
2	Chhattisgarh	2259	2352	1713	1078	-	-	2283	354.89
3	Goa	313	13	159	9	458	-	-	16.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Gujarat	7435	6593	5492	5416	238	158	8	8085.70
5	Haryana	504	812	1209	1372	103	138	21	199.53
6	Himachal Pradesh	478	-	503	1114	-	-	711	21.04
7	Jharkhand	631	82	225	15	5592	205	39	108.41
8	Karnataka	3027	5180	2997	1687	44155	959	771	3900.1
9	Kerala	1595	2593	2695	1321	-	-	-	576.62
10	Madhya Pradesh	5050	4581	3895	3868	-	05	16157	1212.67
11	Maharashtra	4919	3868	5828	8270	20197	13		1541.88
12	Orissa	284	655	1059	758	1401 + 266 cycles	57	86	3370.3
13.	Punjab	218	26	50	73	-	-	-	3.66
14.	Rajasthan	2359	2265	2178	4711	393	607	59	705.68
15.	Tamilnadu	2140	1263	1573	215	22650	579	421	7294.87
16.	Uttarakhand	-	-	191	-	683	-	-	38.50
17.	West Bengal	80	426	315	80	3774	974	196	-

Monitoring of loans sanctioned to Muslims

*253. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the position in respect of the loans sanctioned to members of the Muslim community in the 90 districts identified for largest presence of Muslims; and

(b) whether his Ministry has instituted a monitoring mechanism in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) was set up with the main objective of promoting economic activities amongst the minorities, including Muslims. State/UT wise data on community-wise coverage of five notified minorities for the funds disbursed up to 31.3.2009, separately for term loan scheme and micro-finance scheme of NMDFC, are given at Statement-I and II (*See below*). District-wise information, including separate details for 90 minority concentration districts (identified on the basis of minority population criteria), is not maintained.

(b) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is signed between NMDFC and the Ministry of Minority Affairs every year. It lay down the targets for major schemes of NMDFC. Progress of the loans disbursed to beneficiaries of minority communities by NMDFC against the targets fixed in the MOU is monitored through quarterly review meetings held by the Ministry.

Statement-I

Data on coverage of five notified minority communities for the funds disbursed up to 31.3.2009 under Term Loan Scheme

Amount in Rs. Lacs

Sl. No.	State	Muslims		Christians		Sikhs		Buddhists		Parsis	
		Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	4732.11	53943	140.28	1707	6.84	50	0	0	0	0
2	Assam	648.13	1512	19.48	56	2.75	9	6.95	24	0	0
3	Bihar	2620.10	5763	9.5	20	49.9	74	60.5	110	0	0
4	Chandigarh	37.56	115	3.75	8	48.9	77	0	0	0	0
5	Chhatisgarh	95.80	283	2.1	2	8.75	6	0	0		0
6	Delhi	170.83	406	5.72	13	25.62	59	13.5	33	0	0
7	Gujarat	4513.49	11509	12.85	25	14.45	32	0.5	1	4.4	2
8	Himachal Pradesh	507.44	724	17.82	24	217.15	292	46.93	32	0	0
9	Haryana	1634.00	3981	3.2	75	1476	3596	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	656.63	898	0	0	17.25	17	0	0	0	0
		1400.04	2556	9.32	141	91.3	14	55.44	85	0	0
11	Jharkhand	206.41	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12	Kerala	8341.00	16458	7133	17991	0	0	0	0		0
				469.74	1384	942.77	6583	0	0	0	0
		1398.07	2774	1392.26	2548	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Karnataka	3001.02	10396	321.95	699	1.62	3	0	0	0	0
14	Maharashtra	1432.17	2134	0.26	1	2.07	4	12.39	15	0	0
15	Manipur	100.15	256	40.59	107	0	0	1.12	2	0	0
16	Madhya Pradesh	902.93	2941	1.72	6	6.89	22	0	0	0	0
		279.15	1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0.00	0	1642.63	4612	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0	1446.57	7292	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	26.95	38	2576.53	2959	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0	150	381	0	0	0	0	0	0
		10.95	13	185.05	228	0	0	7	9	0	0
19	Orissa	769.25	2291	57.99	159	0	0	1.31	4	0	0
20	Puducherry	36.58	72	40.33	89	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	30.27	53	11.69	21	3606.44	6092	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	599.51	1475	0.42	1	16.26	43	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	1789.48	3852	781.08	2121	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tripura	243.00	516	1.94	5	0	0	1.74	4	0	0

25	Uttar Pradesh	11414.99	31707	122.95	284	488.68	1066	85.39	216	0.61	2
26	Uttanchal	468.49	725	10.96	12	41.11	63	0	0	0	0
27	West Bengal	20431.00	54574	138	397	76	117	57	148	0	0
		68497.50	214319	16749.68	43368	7140.75	18219	349.77	683	5.01	4

Statement-II

Data on coverage of five notified minority communities for the funds disbursed up to 31.3.2009 under Micro Financing Scheme

		Amount in Rs. Lacs									
Sl. No.	State	Muslims		Christians		Sikhs		Buddhists		Parsis	
		Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	409.94	8326	11.24	233	0	0	0	0		0
2	Assam	72.79	3089	3.05	120	0	0	0.25	10	0	0
3	Bihar	12.23	133	0	0	0	0	1.15	18	0	0
4	Chandigarh										
5	Chhattisgarh										
6	Delhi										
7	Gujarat	41.20	575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Himachal Pradesh										
9	Haryana										

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10	Jammu & Kashmir	74.33	428	0	0	0	0	2	15	0	0
11	Jharkhand										
12	Kerala	84.57	535	388.68	6947	0	0	0	0	0	0
		50.69	734	168.28	5389	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Karnataka	505.31	5404	27.91	352	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Maharashtra										
15	Manipur										
16	Madhya Pradesh	92.48	616	0	0	4.56	23	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram										
18	Nagaland	0.00	0	247.5	1035	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Orissa	15.00	216	3.6	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Puducherry										
21	Punjab										
22	Rajasthan										
23	Tamil Nadu	914.95	9762	736.78	8698	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tripura										
25	Uttar Pradesh										
26	Uttranchal										
27	West Bengal	641.00	16237	12	133	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2914.49	46055	1599.04	22957	4.56	23	3.40	43	0.00	0

Status of Competition Commission

*254. SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state the status of the formation and functioning of the Competition Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): The Competition Commission of India (CCI) has been duly constituted with the appointment of Chairperson and six Members and it has started functioning.

Projects for benefit of minority communities

*255. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the projects that have been sanctioned by Government for the benefit and upliftment of minority communities in Assam during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the amount spent for the minority development during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The details of projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Minority Affairs under Multi-sectoral Development Programme for Assam is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) State-wise details of funds released for development of minorities under the following schemes implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, during the last three years is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

- (i) Multi-sectoral Development Programme for Minority Concentration Districts.
- (ii) Merit cum means scholarship scheme for technical and professional courses at under graduate and post graduate levels.
- (iii) Pre-matric scholarship scheme.
- (iv) Post-matric scholarship scheme.
- (v) Free coaching and allied scheme.
- (vi) Schemes of Maulana Azad Education Foundation.
- (vii) Schemes of National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation.

Statement-I

Status of implementation of Multi sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) in Assam

Sl.No.	State	Proposals/ District plans received and approved	Approved projects with number of units in brackets		Amount sanctioned (Rs.in lakh)		
			2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	Assam						
1		Barpeta	Construction of IAY houses (12000), ACRs in LP/MS (724) and hand pumps (3282)	Construction of Science Laboratory with Overhead Water Tank (40) and Solar Lantern (6665).	6320.33	269.99	6590.32
2		Kamrup	Construction of IAY houses (3000).	Construction of ACRs in College (4) High School/ High Madrassa (58)/ Middle School Madarsa (80), AWCs (300) and Solar Lantern (3240).	1039.50	1178.74	2218.24
3		Darrang	Construction of IAY houses (2857) and hand pumps (450)	Construction of IAY Houses (5588) and AWCs (559).	1093.45	2914.49	4007.94
4		Bongaigaon	Construction of IAY houses (2000), hand pumps (847), construction of 06 ACRs with 02 toilets each in 04 Government Schools (4) and construction of 03 ACRs with one toilet each in 02 Government Schools.	Construction of ACRs (249), Labour room (7) and AWCs (100).	845.54	1515.13	2360.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5		Goalpara		Construction of ACRs in High/HigherSecondary Schools and Madarasa Schools (217). Sub Centres (22), Female Ward (35), Labour Room (15) and IAY Houses (5000).	0.00	2655.51	2655.51
6		Dhubri		Construction of IAY Houses (8978).	0.00	3110.88	3110.88
7		Marigaon		Construction of IAY houses (5193).	0.00	1799.38	1799.38
8		Nagaon		Construction of IAY houses (4820).	0.00	1670.13	1670.13
9		Karimganj		Construction of IAY houses (8017) and AWCs (3 14).	0.00	3358.8	3358.80
10		Cachar		Construction of IAY Houses (1500).	0.00	519.75	519.75
11		Hailakandi		Construction of IAY houses (6357) and AWCs (32).	0.00	2298.71	2298.71
Total					9298.82	21291.51	30590.33

IAY - Indira Awas Yojana

ACRs - Additional Class Rooms

LP/MS - Lower Primary / Middle Schools

AWCs - Anganwadi Centres

Statement-II*Projects for benefit of minority communities*

State/U.T.	Details of funds released under (Multi sectoral Development Programme) MsDP (Rs. in lakh)	
	2008-09*	2009-10 (Up to 28.02.2010)
1 Andaman & Nicobar		105.12
2 Arunachal Pradesh		
3 Assam	4226.65	15173.75
4 Bihar	1675.21	8928.27
5 Delhi		
6 Haryana	1401.23	450.45
7 Jharkhand		4375.88
8 Jammu & Kashmir		593.37
9 Karnataka		580.18
10 Kerala		76.5
11 Madhya Pradesh		
12 Maharashtra		2227.11
13 Manipur	3011.78	5717.38
14 Meghalaya		1078.84
15 Mizoram		397.4
16 Orissa		1034.98
17 Sikkim		
18 Uttar Pradesh	12442.11	22293.03
19 Uttarakhand		625.85
20 West Bengal	4327.59	13502.31
Total	27084.57	77160.42

*The scheme was launched in 2008-09

Details of funds released under Merit-cum means Scholarship scheme for technical and professional courses at under graduate and post graduate levels (Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Year		
		2007-08*	2008-09	2009-10 (Up to 28.02.2010)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0.00	3.85	2.51
2	Andhra Pradesh	222.92	361.25	235.53

1	2	3	4	5
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Assam	133.17	368.28	575.35
5	Bihar	372.82	470.91	867.77
6	Chandigarh	1.57	5.03	8.64
7	Chhattisgarh	7.65	21.21	32.47
8	Goa	7.57	13.00	18.57
9	Gujarat	37.23	106.72	137.04
10	Delhi	46.11	65.44	78.55
11	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Haryana	29.97	87.09	74.40
14	Himachal Pradesh	2.58	4.75	8.84
15	Jharkhand	102.25	151.79	195.56
16	Jammu & Kashmir	146.46	324.28	273.07
17	Karnataka	246.45	364.14	440.83
18	Kerala	396.86	540.32	829.31
19	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	103.87	120.79	242.74
21	Maharashtra	288.39	481.34	753.66
22	Manipur	31.12	54.16	22.94
23	Meghalaya	6.79	8.08	31.95
24	Mizoram	40.20	66.72	33.08
25	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	56.50
26	Orissa	23.20	49.80	62.74
27	Puducherry	0.91	2.65	536.87
28	Punjab	152.39	163.50	3.96
29	Rajasthan	134.68	215.07	239.53
30	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	9.86
31	Tamil Nadu	351.28	439.68	579.69

1	2	3	4	5
32	Tripura	0.60	6.85	15.60
33	Uttar Pradesh	694.07	1082.26	1447.00
34	Uttarakhand	5.91	21.84	29.85
35	West Bengal	503.65	872.61	1740.38
TOTAL		4090.63	6473.40	9584.80

*The scheme was launched in 2007-08

Details of funds released under Pre-matric scholarship scheme (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09*	2009-10 (Up to 28.02.2010)
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman & Nicobar	3.93	0.82
2	Andhra Pradesh	536.68	1390.05
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00
4	Assam	0.00	1682.56
5	Bihar	1071.39	498.42
6	Chandigarh	4.12	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	24.31	107.20
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.99	2.30
9	Daman & Diu	0.90	2.38
10	Delhi	71.48	210.72
11	Goa	2.21	4.20
12	Gujarat	0.00	0.00
13	Haryana	50.81	158.43
14	Himachal Pradesh	18.11	9.20
15	Jamrnu & Kashmir	101.92	744.45
16	Jharkhand	270.63	210.18
17	Karnataka	188.53	1393.38
18	Kerala	349.85	1224.04
19	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
20	Madhya Pradesh	244.05	218.07
21	Maharashtra	451.19	1577.88
22	Manipur	46.04	310.29
23	Meghalaya	70.56	0.00
24	Mizoram	44.35	157.95
25	Nagaland	0.00	0.00
26	Orissa	28.02	4.81
27	Puducherry	5.01	1.01
28	Punjab	378.84	914.68
29	Rajasthan	182.74	471.60
30	Sikkim	0.00	8.97
31	Tamil Nadu	233.47	782.21
32	Tripura	6.89	8.34
33	Uttar Pradesh	1297.64	4683.34
34	Uttarakhand	0.00	6.59
35	West Bengal	536.17	1890.99
TOTAL		6220.81	18675.08

*The scheme was launched in 2008-09

Details of funds released under Post-matric scholarship scheme (Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	State/UTs	Year		
		2007-08*	2008-09	2009-10 (Up to 28.02.2010)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0	2.89	0.93
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	622.95	1996.24
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00
4	Assam	0	486.50	832.32
5	Bihar	0	1086.37	379.85
6	Chandigarh	0	4.69	5.43

1	2	3	4	5
7	Chhattisgarh	0	24.22	60.50
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0.71	0.00
9	Daman & Diu	0	1.97	265.79
10	Delhi	17.4	39.49	41.11
11	Goa	0	12.73	1.19
12	Gujarat	0	196.95	1.71
13	Haryana	13.52	92.73	67.98
14	Himachal Pradesh	4.48	8.23	16.69
15	Jammu & Kashmir	0	98.15	366.81
16	Jharkhand	0	285.87	366.98
17	Karnataka	291.14	46.08	882.25
18	Kerala	83.59	242.62	1079.53
19	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	61.56	185.29	109.85
21	Maharashtra	222.51	403.20	817.21
22	Manipur	0	75.20	284.73
23	Meghalaya	1.85	3.41	4.15
24	Mizoram	41.81	87.01	254.28
25	Nagaland	0	1.74	1.76
26	Orissa	6.3	34.80	46.41
27	Puducherry	0.85	3.73	2.84
28	Punjab	56.32	125.91	1061.66
29	Rajasthan	63.77	214.32	408.44
30	Sikkim	0	0.00	10.31
31	Tamil Nadu	96.28	241.92	1103.88
32	Tripura	1.29	4.80	6.76
33	Uttar Pradesh	0	1646.05	1856.29
34	Uttarakhand	0	9.99	6.13
35	West Bengal	0	772.02	1843.13
TOTAL		962.67	7062.52	14183.12

* This scheme was launched in 2007-08

Details of funds released under tree Coaching and allied scheme (Rs. in Lakh)

S.No.	State/UT	Year			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (up to 28.02.2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman & Nicobar				
2	Andhra Pradesh		32.07	19.22	11.91
3	Arunachal Pradesh				
4	Assam		13.48		19.82
5	Bihar				13.01
6	Chandigarh				
7	Chhattisgarh		13.12	10.44	4.03
8	Delhi		41.28	76.35	45.58
9	Dadra & Nagar Haveli				
10	Daman & Diu				
11	Goa				
12	Gujarat			12.06	
13	Haryana		1.40	2.11	3.01
14	Himachal Pradesh				2.82
15	Jharkhand			7.5	
16	Jammu & Kashmir		9.20		
17	Karnataka		75.57	57.63	1.32
18	Kerala			10.03	4.19
19	Lakshdweep				
20	Madhya Pradesh		12.56	13.87	16.60
21	Maharashtra			116.1	16.93
22	Manipur		15.68	9.31	14.82
23	Meghalaya				6.69
24	Mizoram		53.59		6.56
25	Nagaland			7.03	

1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Orissa		30.34	7.91	28.72
27	Puducherry				
28	Punjab		20.86	5.81	9.80
29	Rajasthan	41.38	152.95	10.57	79.97
30	Sikkim				
31	Tamil Nadu				
32	Tripura			8.55	
33	Uttar Pradesh		102.07	78.62	13.38
34	Uttarakhand				
35	West Bengal			76.03	371.59
	TOTAL	41.38	574.16	529.14	670.73

*Details of funds released under scheme of Maulana Azad
Education Foundation (Rs. in lakh)*

S. No.	State/UT	Year			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto 28.02.2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0.12
2	Andhra Pradesh	11.1	26.76	99.36	128.64
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	11.5	15.36	50.28	41.52
5	Bihar	34.2	41.04	81.6	139.08
6	Chhattisgarh	0.2	0.24	0	0.24
7	Chandigarh	0	0.12	0.24	0
8	Delhi	2.6	6.12	8.64	20.52
9	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
10	Daman & Diu	0	0	0.36	0.72
11	Goa	0	0	0	0.36
12	Gujarat	39.1	17.64	74.76	85.08

1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Haryana	0.4	0.24	0.84	0.84
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.4	0	0	0.12
15	Jammu & Kashmir	2.1	6.6	2.52	3
16	Jharkhand	6.5	14.28	80.4	82.92
17	Karnataka	12.2	15.24	42.6	109.56
18	Kerala	22.9	55.44	346.08	288.24
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	13.4	14.76	44.52	26.04
21	Maharashtra	16.5	40.32	166.8	188.4
22	Manipur	0.1	0.24	2.28	1.68
23	Meghalaya	0.2	0.12	0.36	0.12
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
25	Nagaland	1.1	0	0	0.00
26	Orissa	1.2	2.88	5.88	4.92
27	Puducherry	0	0	0.12	0.72
28	Punjab	0	1.56	0.96	9.96
29	Rajasthan	13.5	19.44	48.96	56.40
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	2.1	14.64	118.8	142.56
32	Tripura	0.3	0.24	0.12	0
33	Uttar Pradesh	159.8	121.92	100.68	302.16
34	Uttarakhand	0.7	0.72	4.2	4.56
35	West Bengal	32.5	65.4	166.32	169.92
TOTAL		384.6	481.32	1447.68	1808.40

*Details of funds released under scheme or National Minority Development
and Finance corporation (Rs. in lakh)*

S. No.	State/UT	Year			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto 28.02.2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	756.7	888.7	47.25	45
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Assam	100	134	0	12.41
4	Bihar	304.5	204.51	904.5	0
5	Chandigarh	3	5	2	6
6	Chhattisgarh	100	0	0	100
7	Delhi	4.5	21.25	17	28.25
8	Gujarat	295	200	300	251
9	Himachal Pradesh	115	150	75	230
10	Haryana	415	450	359	526
11	Jammu & Kashmir	370	387.72	420	560
12	Jharkhand	6.75	54.44	110	0
13	Kerala	3275	3150	4229.5	5179
14	Karnataka	0	525	450	350
15	Maharashtra	75	800	500	500
16	Manipur	0	1.8	1.8	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
18	Meghalaya	0	3.6	0	0
19	Mizoram	200	400	300	309.81
20	Nagaland	500	713	500	1070
21	Orissa	4.5	0	27	33.75
22	Pondicherry	10	23	100	0
23	Punjab	525	750	400	300
24	Rajasthan	154.72	252.25	100	252.25
25	Tamilnadu	952.45	1516	965.25	2125.6
26	Tripura	25	30	50	96
27	Uttar Pradesh	0	45	0	0
28	Uttaranchal	265	0	0	0
29	West Bangal	2818	3707.74	3214.49	5106.75
TOTAL		11275.12	14413.01	13072.79	17081.82

Commercial introduction of Bt. Brinjal

*256. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) why Government is interested in commercial introduction of Bt. Brinjal without addressing the concrete criticism raised against the testing process, its adequacy and interpretation;

(b) whether Government is aware that the clearance of Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) has been provided on the basis of the data provided by Monsanto/Mahyco in India; and

(c) whether Government is recognizing that its decision with regard of Bt. Brinjal has far reaching implications for permitting the use of GM foods and products for edible purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Government has imposed a moratorium on commercialization of Bt brinjal event EE-1 on February 09, 2010 till such time independent scientific studies establish, to the satisfaction of both the public and professionals, the safety of the product from the point of view of its long-term impact on human health and environment, including the rich genetic wealth existing in brinjal in our country.

(b) The Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) in its meeting held on 14.10.2009 had concluded that Bt brinjal is safe for environmental release taking into consideration the findings of the review by three high level technical Committees namely; the Review Committee on Genetic Manipulations and two Expert Committees constituted by the GEAC in 2006 and 2009. The decision of the GEAC on the safety of Bt brinjal for environmental release is based on scientific facts/data generated by the developer, studies conducted by various public institutions and accredited laboratories, published literature and international experience with Genetically Modified (GM) crops.

(c) In view of various concerns related to the safety, efficacy and agronomic performance of transgenic seeds, the Government of India is assessing the merits and demerits of each GM crop on a case by case basis. Before any GM crop is approved for commercial cultivation, extensive evaluation and regulatory approval process takes place. This includes generation of relevant biosafety information and its elaborate analysis to ensure food, feed and environmental safety. The environmental safety assessment includes studies on pollen escape out-crossing, aggressiveness and weediness, effect of the gene on non-target organisms, presence of protein in soil and its effect on soil micro-flora, confirmation of the absence of terminator gene and baseline susceptibility studies. The food and feed safety studies include assessment on composition analysis, allergenicity

and toxicological studies and feeding studies on fish, chicken, cows and buffaloes. In case, the transgenic crop is not found suitable for release in the environment or human consumption, the product is rejected during the trial stage itself. A final view on the commercialization of GM plants is taken only when scientific studies establish that it is safe for the human health and environment.

Dual passport to NRI brides

*257. SHRI P.R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether her Ministry has recently recommended to the Ministry of External Affairs to issue dual passport to NRI brides to secure their safe passage back home in case they are abused and harassed by their husbands; and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendation made and the Ministry of External Affairs' stand thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal was made to the Ministry of External Affairs to examine the feasibility and requirement of issue of dual passport to NRI brides.

(b) As the Passport Act read with the Passport Rules provide for only one passport to a person, Ministry of External Affairs informed that in case a passport is lost or retained by any unauthorised person, including estranged husband, the Indian Mission can issue a duplicate passport on request.

Scholarship to students of minorities

*258. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of pre-matric scholarship, post-matric scholarship and Merit-cum-means based scholarship schemes implemented for the students of minorities in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, category-wise, year-wise and district-wise; and

(b) the amount allocated for the above scholarships, category-wise and released during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) This Ministry does not maintain district-wise data of students/beneficiaries. Government receives consolidated proposals from the States/U.Ts and Central funds are released to States/U.Ts for disbursement to students. Community-wise details of beneficiaries and year-wise funds released to Andhra Pradesh under the three schemes are given in the table below:-

Year	Number of beneficiaries					Funds	
	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsi	Total	released (Rs. in crore)
(i) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme							
2007-08	The Scheme started with effect from 2008-09.						
2008-09	22110	3720	90	3	0	25923	5.37
2009-10	81070	4729	330	119	0	86248	13.90
(As on 10-03-2010)							
(ii) Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme							
2007-08	No proposal was received from Andhra Pradesh						
2008-09	8335	889	19	5	0	9248	6.23
2009-10	25795	765	79	53	0	26692	19.96
(As on 10-03-2010)							
(iii) Merit-cum-means based Scholarship Scheme							
2007-08	814	71	3	1	0	889	2.22
2008-09	1231	174	5	1	0	1411	3.61
2009-10	1203	110	3	5	0	1319	2.35
(As on 10-03-2010)							

Strategy for promoting food processing infrastructure

*259. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eleventh Five Year Plan's strategy for promoting a dynamic food processing infrastructure from farm to market has taken any concrete shape during the first two and half years of the Plan period;

(b) if so, whether simultaneously research and development activities are getting financial support in both the public and private sectors; and

(c) whether standardization of processed food, packing and improvement in shelf life, detection of biological and chemical contamination, etc. has been done so as to fully achieve this in upcoming and economically significant food processing industry?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAI): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has taken major initiatives to provide impetus to food processing sector. There

has been a quantum jump in the fund allocation for 11th Plan Schemes including the Scheme for Infrastructure Development. The total plan allocation for 10th Plan was Rs.650.00 crore out of which Rs.180.00 crore was earmarked for Infrastructure Development, whereas total fund allocation for 11th Plan Scheme is Rs.4,031.00 crore out of which Rs.2,613.00 crore is earmarked for Infrastructure Development Schemes. The Infrastructure Development Scheme has 3 components and break-up component wise of fund allocation is as follows:

1. Mega Food Park Scheme	1575.00 crore
2. Setting up and Modernization of Abattoirs	828.00 crore
3. Integrated Cold Chain Facilities	210.00 crore

The details of scheme guidelines, objective of each scheme, pattern of assistance and deliverables are available at the website of the Ministry at www.mofpi@nic.in.

As a result of concerted efforts and focused approach the food processing sector is growing at an average rate of approximately 13.5% per annum. The level of processing has gone up by about 4% from existing 6% in 2005 to 10% in 2009 and value addition by 6% from 20% to 26% in the same period.

Government have approved 30 Mega Food Parks, 30 Cold Chain and 50 Abattoirs to be set up during the 11th Plan Period. In the 1st phase, 10 projects in each component have been approved to be assisted. Ministry has selected 6 Mega Food Parks, 10 Cold Chain and 10 Abattoirs till date which are at different stages of progress. After implementation of these Infrastructure projects, it would provide a complete supply chain solution. It is expected that processing level and value addition will increase considerably and there will be a reduction of wastage of farm produce. Farmers will get remunerative prices thereby increasing their income. Employment opportunity will be increased in rural areas. Entrepreneurs will get adequate supply of desired variety of raw materials and consumers will have a choice of wide variety of quality processed food products.

(b) Yes, Sir. Simultaneously Ministry of Food Processing Industries under its scheme for (i) Research and Development in Processing Food Sector (ii) Setting up/ upgradation of Quality Control/Food Testing Laboratories (iii) Implementation of HACCP/ ISO 22000, ISO 14000/GHP/GMP quality/safety management systems is providing financial assistance as grant-in-aid under the sub-component for Research and Development in the Food Processing Sector.

(c) Standardization of processed food and other safety aspects is being regulated by newly formed Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. As per information gathered from FSSAI, the standards of various food products including processed food are prescribed under PFA Rules, 1955 by the Central Government after consultation

with Central Committee for Food Standards (CCFS) and after previous publication by notification in the Official Gazette. These Rules include maximum level of contaminants and labeling of processed foods including declaration of best before date / use by date on the label. The setting of standards takes into account the industry demand, consumer interests and international Standards.

DD Direct DTH services for the rural areas

*260. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has planned to air the pay channels in the Doordarshan (DD) direct DTH service for the rural areas;
- (b) if so, the details of the profit or loss being incurred by DD from the DTH services; and
- (c) if answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) to (c) Doordarshan's DTH "DO Direct Plus" is presently not a commercial service. It is a 'free to air' service across the country and no subscription is payable by the viewers. It was started with the primary objective of providing TV coverage to the areas uncovered by terrestrial transmission.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Illegal coal mining

1825. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that illegal coal mining is going on at a massive scale throughout the country, causing loss worth thousands of crores every year to Government;
- (b) what steps Government has taken to check the illegal mining of coal; and
- (c) the number of cases registered against the culprits and how many accused have been prosecuted and convicted, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Illegal mining of coal is carried out stealthily and clandestinely. As such, it is not possible to specify the exact quantum of coal stolen and losses incurred on account of illegal mining of coal.

However, as per raids conducted by security personnel as well as joint raids with the law and order authorities of the concerned State Government, the quantity of coal recovered and its approximate value during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto December, 2009 (prov.) are as under:

Company	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (Prrov.) (upto December, 2009)	
	Quantity recovered (te)	Approximate value (Rs.lakh)	Quantity recovered (te)	Approximate value (Rs.lakh)	Quantity recovered (te)	Approximate value (Rs.lakh)
Eastern Coalfields Ltd (ECL)	2497.00	24.97	6529.00	65.29	5818.00	58.18
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd (BCCL)	131.00	2.03	2050.96	35.92	1908.53	31.11
Central Coalfields Ltd (CCL)	429.90	7.55	93.00	0.85	5.00	0.05
Northern Coalfields Ltd (NCL)	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
Western Coalfields Ltd (WCL)	41.00	0.80	11.00	0.11	0	0
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL)	40.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0	0
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL)	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
North Eastern Coalfield (NEC)	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
Coal India Ltd. (CIL)	3138.9	35.95	8683.96	102.17	7731.53	89.34

(b) 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. Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and its subsidiaries are also associated closely with the concerned State and District authorities to deal with this menace. Following measures have been taken by the Government with the help from coal PSUs. to prevent illegal coal mining:-

- (i) Rat holes created by illegal mining are being dozed off and filled up with stone and debris wherever possible.

- (ii) Trenches have been dug to isolate the illegal mining sites.
- (in) Concrete walls have been erected on the mouth of the abandoned mines to prevent access and illegal activities in these areas.
- (iv) Fencing of illegal mining sites and displaying of sign boards mentioning "Dangerous and Prohibited Place".
- (v) Dumping of overburden is being done on the outcrop zones.
- (vi) Erection of barbed-wire/wall fencing around pithead depots, static security manning including deployment of armed guards during the night hours.
- (vii) Sealing of illegal mining spots is resorted to.
- (viii) Stringent action is taken against transport vehicles caught in the act of theft or pilferage.
- (ix) Training of existing security personnel, refresher training of C1SF personnel and basic training to new recruits in security discipline are arranged for strengthening the security set up.
- (x) Engaging of lady security guard for preventing women and children indulging in theft/pilferage of coal, strengthening of the security discipline by reassessing the requirement of security personnel, horizontal movement of executives with aptitude for security work and inducting qualified security personnel at junior, middle and senior levels.
- (xi) Ministry of Coal has been urging from time to time the Coal Producing States to check illegal mining. The State Governments were also advised to instruct their State law enforcing authorities to take stringent action under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation Act, 1957) curbing illegal activities.
- (xii) The Ministry of Coal wrote to the Chief Secretaries of the coal producing States on 18.12.2001 requesting them to put in place effective mechanism to check illegal mining. The States were also asked to give appropriate direction to the concerned authorities to take effective steps to check such illegal activities at places where large scale illegal mining was believed to be taken place. The State Governments were also advised to consider framing of suitable Rules, if not already done, under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to strengthen the hands of District authorities in curbing such illegal activities.
- (xiii) Based on the decisions taken in the meeting held on 17.05.2005 between Secretary (Coal) and Chief Secretary (Jharkhand), Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL) and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) have taken up action to check illegal mining. Joint action for prevention of illegal mining has been initiated by the management of coal companies and Divisional

Commissioners, District Administration, Government of Jharkhand has constituted State as well as District level Task Forces for this purpose.

- (xiv) Minister of State (I/C) for Coal also had meetings with the Chief Minister, West Bengal on 24.06.2009 and with His Excellency, the Governor of Jharkhand on 26.05.2009 to request the concerned State Government to check/curb the illegal mining activities under their respective States.
- (xv) In September 2009. Ministry of Coal again requested Chief Secretaries of coal bearing States to instruct their State law enforcing authorities to take stringent action under the provisions of the MMDR Act, 1957 to check illegal mining activities.

(c) Law and order is a state subject, hence, primarily, it is the responsibility of the State/District administration to take necessary deterrent to stop/curb illegal mining. However, FIRs are lodged by the units/area/CISF officials whenever cases of illegal mining of coal detected. Number of FIRs lodged during 2007-08/2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto December, 2009) (Prov.) for illegal mining are given below:

Company	2009-10 (upto Dec. 2009) (Prov.)	2008-09	2007-08
ECL	52	43	19
BCCL	48	69	55
CCL	4	47	131
NCL	0	0	0
WCL	0	1	3
SECL	0	0	0
MCL	0	0	0
NEC	8	3	2
CIL	112	163	210

After lodging of FIRs, such prosecution cases are launched and contested by the State Govt/Police.

Adherence to mining plans by subsidiary company of CIL

1826. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the areas leased out to and or acquired by each subsidiary company of Coal India Limited (CIL) and the areas mined fully or partially by each company, so far;

(b) whether the mining has been taken up as per the mining plans approved by the competent authority and if not, the number of cases where deviation has occurred along with the reasons for the same; and

(c) the action taken, if any, against the authorities for failure to observe strictly the mining plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) The details are as under:

i) Land acquired during the year 2008-09 company-wise is as under:

In hectares		
SL. No.	Company	Total land
1.	Eastern Coalfields Limited	36.380
2.	Bharat Coking Coal Limited	6.950
3.	Central Coalfields Limited	2005.438
4.	Western Coalfields Limited	324.530
5.	South Eastern Coalfields Limited	32.392
6.	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	452.845
TOTAL		2858.535

ii) Generally mining operation continues for a period of 30 years or till exhaustion of reserves, whichever is later. As on date the following areas stand exhausted and reclaimed in different coal companies.

Sl. No.	Company	Area in hectares
1.	Eastern Coalfields Limited	11.26
2.	Northern Coalfields Limited	945.00
3.	Western Coalfields Limited	33.295
4.	South Eastern Coalfields Limited	224.17
5.	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	209.05

(b) Mining is done as per the approved mining plans.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer given in part (b) of the question.

Allocation of captive coal blocks

1827. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to allocate coal blocks for captive use; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Coal/lignite blocks for captive use are allocated to eligible public and private sector companies for generation of power, production of iron & steel, production of cement and production of syn-gas through coal gasification (underground and surface) and coal liquefaction.

Government has so far allocated 208 coal blocks. Of these, 147 coal blocks have been allocated to various public and private sector companies for captive use in the specified end uses.

New coal distribution policy

1828. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plans to review the new coal distribution policy;
- (b) if so, the details of the plans for the sustainable energy security regarding coal; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) The New Coal Distribution Policy, notified by the Ministry of Coal on 18th October, 2007, inter-alia, provides that full requirements of Defence sector and Railways, 100% of the "normative requirement" for Power/Fertilizer sector and 75% of the "normative requirement" for other consumers would be considered for supply through Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) by coal companies. The policy also provides that the linkage system would be replaced with a more transparent bilateral commercial arrangement of enforceable Fuel Supply Agreement. It has also been provided that in order to meet full requirement of coal under Fuel Supply Agreement, coal companies may have to import, if required, from time to time and they may adjust its overall price accordingly. By and large, the present policy has been found to be working satisfactorily.

Losses of stamp and registration fee

†1829. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that coal companies don't have agreement carried out with the State Governments and, as a result, State Governments incur huge losses of stamp and registration fee;
- (b) if so, whether, in order to compensate huge losses to the State Governments, the Central Government would consider repealing of Coal Bearing Act, or making provisions for registration in the said Act; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, whether the Central Government is considering to compensate this huge losses to the State Governments on its own, or would take some other measures to check losses to State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) [Land under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957 (CBA (A&D) Act, 1957] is acquired by the Central Government and transferred to Government companies for coal projects after complying with all the provisions of the said Act. The question of any loss of revenue on account of registration and stamp duty to the State Governments does not arise. State Governments earn revenue on coal removed or consumed by coal companies in the form of royalty.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Appointment of independent financial consultant by OIL

1830. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has appointed an independent financial consultant instead of merchant bankers to help it with valuation for disinvestment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CIL is among the State firms in queue for making public offering and decided to disinvest upto 15 per cent equity in the company through an initial public offering; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) and (d) While conferring the status of Navratna, the Government have asked Coal India Ltd. (CIL) to get listed within 3 years from the date of conferring of the said status. This would involve divestment of some percentage of Government holding in the equity shares of CIL. Necessary steps such as amendments in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of CIL, dematerialization of shares, consultations with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) etc, have been initiated.

Diversion of coal field areas

1831. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has laid a policy for grant of permission for diverting coal field areas in forest land;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the areas identified as coal field areas under the new policy in different coal bearing areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of answer given in part (a) of the question.

Australian mining company

1832. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Australian mining company, India Resources Limited (IRL), has entered into Indian coal sector and made an agreement with Bankura DRI Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when the agreement is likely to be implemented;

(d) whether Government has allocated coal mining task at some of its reserves to IRL; and

(e) if so, to what extent the agreement with Australian firm is beneficial for the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) M/s Bankura DRI Mining Manufacturers Company Private Limited, Kolkata has informed in some context about a plan to start the development of declines of Biharinath coal block (in Raniganj Coalfield in West Bengal) through an Australian Company. However, it is informed that the allottee company namely, M/s Bankura DRI Mining Manufacturers Company Pvt. Limited, is a private sector company, and the arrangement to develop the mine is the prerogative of the allottee company, so long as it is in conformity with the terms and conditions of the allocation, mining lease and other statutory requirements. No formal proposal in the matter has been received in this Ministry and the Government has no role to play in the matter at this stage.

1833. **The Question was cancelled.**

Demand for coal linkage

1834. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the current status of the request of Andhra Pradesh Government for allotment of long term linkage for 1.82 MW Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle Power Plant (IGCC) at Dr. NTTPS;

(b) the reasons for delay in meeting the request, particularly when land and water is already available for the plant; and

(c) by when the demanded coal linkage is likely to be materialised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) As per the provisions under the New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP), the Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) [SLC(LT)], an inter-Ministerial Committee, considers the applications for authorization of Letter of Assurance (LOA) for setting up power projects, based on, inter-alia, recommendations of the Ministry of Power and other relevant factors. Ministry of Power was requested to offer their comments/recommendations on the application received from Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation (APGENCO) for setting up 182 MW Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle Power Plant (IGCC) at Dr. Narla Tata Rao TPS site, Ibrahimpatnam, Vijayawada. The SLC (LT) in its meetings held on 12.11.2008 and 29.1.2010 considered projects coming up in 11th Plan and as Ministry of Power did not recommend this case as a 11th Plan project, it was not considered. The application for setting up 182 MW IGCC plant at Vijayawada could be taken up by SLC (LT) subject to recommendations of Ministry of Power and other relevant factors.

Coal blocks to private companies

1835. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to offer the work of coal mining of several coal blocks to private companies instead of Coal India Ltd.;

(b) if so, the number of coal blocks given to those private companies;

(c) whether his Ministry has set up any authority to monitor these private companies;

(d) if not, the action plan for regulation of safety, service conditions, social security etc. of the contract labourers engaged in those private companies; and

(e) whether any foreign company or a joint venture along with any Indian company has also been given a contract in such mining?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Coal/lignite blocks are allocated to eligible public and private sector companies for generation of power, production of iron & steel, production of cement and production of syn-gas through coal gasification (underground and surface) and coal liquefaction.

Government has so far allocated 208 coal blocks out of which, 113 coal blocks have been allocated to various private sector companies for captive use in the specified end uses.

(c) and (d) In order to monitor the progress of the coal blocks and to ensure that allottees strictly adhere to the time schedule approved for development of coal mine and end-use project the Coal Controller under the Ministry of Coal has been mandated to monitor the progress of the

development of the coal mines and installation of the end use projects as per the bar-chart/schedule of activities given by the allottees and milestone chart enclosed with the allocation letter. Regulation of safety, working conditions, social security etc. are overseen by various authorities such as the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) under the Ministry of Labour, the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation, the Pollution Control Boards etc.

(c) The names of coal block allottee companies who have been allocated coal blocks and who have formed joint ventures for mining of the said coal block, covered by a Gazette Notification under Section 3(3)(a)(iii)(4) of the Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1973 are given below:-

- (a) M/s Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd. with M/s Karnataka EMTA Coal Mines Ltd.
- (b) M/s Punjab State Electricity Board with M/s Punjab EMTA Coal Mines Ltd.
- (c) M/s West Bengal Power Development Corp. Ltd. with M/s Bengal EMTA Coal Mines Ltd.
- (d) M/s Damodar Valley Corporation with M/s DVC EMTA Coal Mines Ltd.
- (e) M/s Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Ltd. with M/s TVNL EMTA Coal Mines Ltd.
- (f) M/s Essar Power Ltd. with M/s Essar Power (MP) Ltd.

Exploring coal belt in Telangana in A.P.

1836. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is exploring the coal belt in Telangana area in Andhra Pradesh and other parts of the country also;
- (b) if so, the details thereof in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise;
- (c) the participation of private people and industries in such exploration in that period; and
- (d) how the royalty will be shared in case of Public Private Partnership (PPP) and other terms and conditions set in therefor to utilize the amount properly for the workers and development of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Geological Survey of India (GSI) under the Ministry of Mines is exploring the coal belt in Telangana in A.P. and other parts of the country. Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), jointly owned by Government of Andhra Pradesh and Government of India is also exploring for coal in the State of Andhra Pradesh including the four districts of Telangana viz. Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam. The coal bearing area within the State of Andhra Pradesh is known as the Godavary Valley Coal Field (GVCF). During the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period (2007-

2012), SCCL has planned to cover detailed exploration in an area of 66 Sq. Km. to prove coal reserves of about 900 million tonnes (M.T.). During the first two years of Eleventh Five Year Plan period (2007-08 and 2008-09), a total of 416 million tonnes of coal reserves have been proved.

Besides, the Ministry of Coal is also undertaking Promotional (regional) Exploration of coal in the country through a plan scheme executed by Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) and Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL), a subsidiary of Coal India Limited (CIL). During the first three years of Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-January 2010), a total of 1.72 lakh metre of Promotional drilling has been carried out in 39 blocks situated in 11 coalfields located in seven States. This includes 7 blocks situated in Godavari Valley coalfield of Andhra Pradesh. During the first three years of Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-January 2010), CMPDI and its contractual agencies have carried out a total of 8.36 lakh metre of exploratory detailed drilling in 149 CIL/Non-CIL blocks situated in 27 coalfields in 7 States.

(c) and (d) The Captive blocks allocattees have been allowed to undertake detailed exploration in their own blocks and no royalty is charged for exploration.

In-house dispute resolution mechanism

1837. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is considering evolving an in-house mechanism to settle out of court all the inter-Ministerial conflicts as well as commercial and civil disputes in which Government is a party, rather than approaching the courts adding to the huge backlog of cases;

(b) if so, whether any machinery in this regard has been set up; and

(c) if so, whether the Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises has also agreed to help this machinery to function?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) No, Sir. This Ministry does not have any inter Ministerial conflicts, commercial and Civil disputes in which Government is a party.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Powers to SFIO to investigate frauds

1838. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to give Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) the powers to trail money stashed abroad by corporates;

(b) whether Government is also considering to give more powers to SFIO to investigate complaints received by them directly without the approval of the Ministry;

(c) if so, the details in this regard;

(d) whether SFIO have received complaints against some big industrial houses for fudging of accounts; and

(e) if so, the details and names of such companies and the action taken against them by SFIO, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) In the absence of clear understanding of term "big industrial houses", it is not possible to give a specific answer. However, SFIO forwards the complaints, received in its office, to the Ministry, for appropriate action. The Ministry, after examination and wherever required, after calling the reports from the concerned Registrar of Companies (ROC) under section 234 of the Companies Act, 1956 take appropriate action and based on the report of ROC, wherever the situation warrants, investigation orders are issued under section 235 of the Companies Act, 1956 for investigation by SFIO.

Investigations by SFIO

1839. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies investigated and scrutinized by the Serious Frauds Investigation Office (SFIO), till date; and

(b) the number of companies, so far, convicted by SFIO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) has so far investigated cases relating to 49 companies.

(b) The SFIO has no power to convict the companies as powers to convict are vested with the Courts only. SFIO files cases in the appropriate judicial court for penal action after investigation.

Incentivising corporate social responsibility

1840. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any plans before his Ministry for giving fiscal and other incentives to corporate houses for discharging social obligations;

(b) whether his Ministry is also thinking of having corporate social responsibility system for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Ministry has issued Voluntary Guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility in December, 2009 to encourage the corporate sector to contribute in the social and economic development of the communities.

Entry of Bt. brinjal seeds

1841. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is fact that there is a chance to make backdoor entry of Bt brinjal seeds by leakage of seeds till it is cleared by an independent regulatory body;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering a proposal put forward by green activists to introduce a liability clause to make responsible the crop developer for any potential leakage and contamination during moratorium; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) As of date, there is no commercial cultivation of Bt brinjal in the world. Bt brinjal Event EE-1 has been first developed in India and is being field tested in Bangladesh and Philippines. The Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) in its meeting held on 9.2.2010 has decided that the seed stock of Bt brinjal available with the developers should be deposited with the National Bureau of Plant Genetics Resources to prevent any potential leakage and contamination during moratorium.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to invoke a liability clause as provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules made therein provide for punitive action in case of non-compliance or violation of statutory provisions.

Ban on mining activities in Aravali Hills

1842. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for banning mining activities in the Aravalis in Haryana by the Supreme Court;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the fact that the Haryana Government is moving towards allowing mining activities again in the Aravalis in Faridabad district; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 29th / 30th October, 2002 and 16th December 2002 in various IAs of WP(C) no. 202 of 1995 in TN Godavarman vs. Union of India and others, prohibited and banned all the mining activities in the entire Aravali Hills including other such areas where there was a dispute of applicability of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and areas for which notification under section 4 and 5 of the Punjab Land Preservation Act, 1900 had been issued for regulating the breaking up of the land etc.

(b) The Supreme Court vide its order dated 08.10.2009 had permitted the State Government to identify and earmark 600 ha of land in Faridabad including Palwal in Haryana for any mining activity. The above order, inter-alia, directed that the actual mining shall commence on submission of rehabilitation and reclamation plan by the State and its approval by this Court.

(c) The mining operation can commence after obtaining necessary clearances including prior approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and clearance under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Clearance to industrial hubs in Mumbai

1843. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government will not give clearance for next eight months to the companies that proposes to set up industrial hubs in Navi Mumbai and some other parts of Mumbai;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the pollution level is high there; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), in association with Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), New Delhi have, recently, carried out an environmental assessment of industrial clusters, based on a Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI). The report of

the assessment so carried out has concluded that the industrial clusters/areas having aggregated CEPI scores of 70 and above should be considered as critically polluted. As per the said report, 43 industrial clusters / areas across the country qualify in the category of critically polluted areas including Dombivalli and Navi Mumbai in Maharashtra having CEPI score of 78.41 and 73.77 respectively.

Ministry of Environment & Forests has imposed a temporary moratorium on 13.1.2010 on consideration of developmental projects for environmental clearance in critically polluted industrial clusters/areas as identified by CPCB with immediate effect till August, 2010.

During this period, the Central Pollution Control Board along with the respective State Pollution Control Boards/UT Pollution Control Committees will finalize a time bound action plan for improving the environmental quality in these identified industrial clusters/areas. However, projects of public interest such as projects of national importance, pollution control, defence and security have been kept outside the purview of these restrictions and will be considered on merits on a case to case basis with prior approval of the Competent Authority.

Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority

1844. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest status of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority where a \$ 2.5 billion conservation programme for the existing forests and wildlife habitats is locked up with the Supreme Court;

(b) whether the envisaged programmes would be launched by a unified Central authority or a similar set up, or it would be left to the State Governments to implement the conservation programmes; and

(c) whether the Rs.500 crore scheme approved for restoration and regeneration of forest cover has been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), as envisaged by the Supreme Court of India vide its order dated 29/30.10.2002, could not become operational due to non-passing of Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill 2008 in the Parliament.

However, as on 31.01.2010, an amount of Rs.11,378 crores has been deposited in Ad-hoc CAMPA by various project proponents towards the diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. These remittances relate to Compensatory Afforestation

(CA), Additional Compensatory Afforestation (ACA), Penal Compensatory Afforestation (PCA), Catchment Area Treatment (CAT) Plan, Protected Area Management and Net Present Value (NPV) etc.

(b) 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 proportion of 10% of the principal amount deposited by the States/Union Territories in Ad-hoc CAMPAs subject to fulfilment of following conditions:

- (i) the details of the bank account opened by the State Executive Committee (in Nationalized Bank) are intimated to the Ad-hoc CAMPAs;
- (ii) the amount towards the NPV and the protected area may be released after the schemes have been reviewed by the State Level Executive Committee and the Annual Plan of Operation is approved by the Steering Committee; and
- (iii) the amount towards CA, Additional CA, PCA and the Catchment Area Treatment Plan may be released in the respective bank accounts of the States/UTs immediately for taking up site specific works already approved by the MoEF while granting prior approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

So far, about Rs.818 crores have been released to 23 States/UTs, who have fulfilled the requisite conditions for establishment of State CAMPAs.

(c) A new State Plan Scheme for 'Additional Central Assistance for Accelerated Programme of Restoration and Regeneration of Forest Cover has been introduced during the current financial year. However, no funds have been released, so far, under the scheme.

Environment Policy

†1845. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any policy for those who harm the environment;
- (b) whether Government has prepared a draft of Environment Policy, 2010; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has formulated the National Environment Policy, 2006 which is a response to our national commitment to a clean environment. The policy promotes the internalization of environmental costs, including through the use of incentives based policy instruments, taking into account the approach that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, with due regard to the public interest, and without distorting international trade and investment.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Government has not prepared a draft of Environment Policy, 2010.

Utilization of fund for environment preservation projects

1846. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a major portion of the fund allocated for environment preservation projects has not been utilized;

(b) the details of the projects for which fund has not been utilized as also which are pending, till date; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(c) In view of reply given to part (a), question does not arise.

Stoppage of industrial and building construction activities in Gujarat

1847. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any decision to stop industrial and building construction activities in Gujarat due to the environmental problem; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), New Delhi has carried out an Environmental Impact Assessment of

industrial clusters across the Country based on the Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI). The Ministry has imposed a temporary restriction on the consideration of developmental projects in critically polluted clusters/areas based on the CEPI scores for a period of 8 months upto August 2010 during which time, the Central Pollution Control Board along with respective State Pollution Control Boards/UT Pollution Control Committees will finalize a time bound action plan for improving the environmental quality in these identified clusters/areas. However, projects of public interest such as projects of national importance, pollution control, defence and security have been kept outside the purview of these restrictions and will be considered on merits on a case to case basis with prior approval of the Competent Authority.

Gir Asiatic Lions in M.P.

1848. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to transfer Gir Asiatic Lions to Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of the discussion with the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) In order to conserve the single isolated population of Asiatic Lions, the Ministry of Environment and Forests had initiated habitat feasibility study through the Wildlife Institute of India, which inter alia has identified Kuno Palpur Wildlife Sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh as an alternate home for the Gir Lions and for the release of wild lions from Gujarat. While State Government of Madhya Pradesh is agreeable for translocation of Gir Asiatic Lions in Kuno Palpur, State Government of Gujarat has not agreed to part with Gir Asiatic Lions. The matter is subjudice before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in view of IA no. 100 in Writ Petition (Civil) 337/1995.

Centre for climate change, disaster management and snow and glacier studies

1849. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received a proposal for setting up a centre in district Kangra of Himachal Pradesh for climate change, disaster management and snow and glacier studies to help chalk out mitigation and adaptation strategies and enhance preparedness for natural disasters;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether views from the experts and necessary approvals from various Ministries/Departments have been sought;

- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) the details of the funds allocated for setting up of the centre; and
- (f) by when this centre is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Government is aware of a proposal entitled "Establishment of Regional Centre for Monitoring Glacial Environment and Climate Change in Himachal Pradesh" prepared by State Council for Science, Technology and Environment, Himachal Pradesh. However, no specific proposal for setting up a centre in district Kangra of Himachal Pradesh for climate change, disaster management and snow and glacier studies has been received.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

Damage to environment in Himachal Pradesh

1850. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that motorcar rallies and other commercial tourism activities are being held frequently in Himalayan ranges damaging fragile Himalayan environment in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto along with the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that sacred mountains are being desecrated by commercial tourism activities that litter the slopes with garbage and hasten melting of glaciers;

(d) if so, whether necessary approval is given for conducting such commercial activities in fragile Himalayan environment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, activity-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) As informed by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh, they are fully aware and committed to the challenges of environmental protection and conservation. Tourism activities such as Team Avalanche Motor and Bike Rally, Saint Johns Old Boys Association (SJOBA) Car Rally, Raid de Himalaya Paragliding Cup, Mountain Bike racing, and Jeep touring safaris are being organized in the State by the State Government/registered associations etc. The requisite permissions are given by the Government of Himachal Pradesh State Youth Services & Sports Department/concerned District Authorities as well as Federations of the concerned events. They have also stated that there are no perceptible and ostensible long lasting effects on account of these activities and littering etc., are taken care of by the constant scientific disposal of the waste as far as

practicable. They have further informed that the State does not have any empirical evidence regarding the relationship between these activities and hastening of melting of glaciers. As stated by them the Government of Himachal Pradesh has imposed complete ban on polythene/plastic carry-bags made up of non-biodegradable material and on littering of non-biodegradable waste from 02.10.2009 under the provisions of H.P. Non-biodegradable (Garbage) Control Act, 1995.

Protection and revival of wild animals

1851. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the wild animals whose number is less than five thousand in the entire country;
- (b) the reasons for this almost extinct condition of these animals, animal-wise; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to take any steps for protection and revival of these endangered animals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Population estimates of all the wild animals are not collated by the Ministry except certain flagship species like tiger, lion, elephant and rhinoceros out of which population of tiger, lion and rhinoceros is less than 5000 each. Further, as per the Red Data Book of International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), there are 105 - Endangered species, 47 - Critically Endangered species, 169 - Vulnerable species and 134 - Near threatened species of Chordates in India. The main reasons for reduction in population of wild animals are habitat degradation, population pressure, man-animal conflicts and poaching.

(c) Steps taken for protection and revival of these endangered animals by the Central Government are as follows:

1. Threatened species of wildlife are included 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 rare animals.
4. Recovery programmes of certain identified species have been initiated.
5. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to check illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
6. Financial and technical assistance is extended to the State/UT Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz, "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats", 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection and conservation of wildlife.

7. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme - 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', a new component has been added for initiating 'Recovery Programme for critically endangered species and their habitats" during the 11th Five Year plan period.

Meeting at Prime Minister's Office on Bt. brinjal

1852. SHRI S.ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any meeting was convened by the Prime Minister's Office on Bt. brinjal;
- (b) if so, the details of the agenda and its participants;
- (c) the outcome of the meeting;
- (d) whether the experts, agriculturists and people have expressed their apprehensions about the ill-effects of such genetically modified food items to the health of consumers;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps proposed to be taken to conduct wide range of trial and tests before taking any decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Prime Minister held consultations on 24.02.2010 to discuss the recent decision on Bt brinjal and the role of biotechnology in food security. The meeting was attended by Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture, Food and Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution; Shri Prithviraj Chauhan, Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Science and Technology; Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Human Resource Development; and Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Environment and Forests (Independent Charge). It was agreed that biotechnology is an important option for higher agricultural productivity and ensuring food security. At the same time, it must be ensured that it has no adverse effects on human and animal health, and bio-diversity. It was also agreed that the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee will address the concerns for resolving all scientific issues relating to Bt brinjal.

(d) and (e) Some of the State Governments, NGOs and some sections of the scientific and farming communities have expressed apprehensions on the safety of Bt brinjal for its long-term impact on human health and environment; and have called for extreme caution as Bt brinjal is the first genetically modified food crop to be introduced in the country.

(f) The Genetic Engineering Approval Committee in consultation with eminent scientists is drawing draw up fresh protocols for specific tests to establish the safety of Bt. Brinjal before commercialization of Bt brinjal is allowed.

Environmental flow of rivers

1853. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has an established policy to ensure that all the rivers will enjoy "environmental flow" even with dams and power projects being built on them;

(b) if so, whether Government has ensured that all environmental clearances will insist on a minimum assurance of "environmental flow" of all the rivers;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that during the last three years, Government has deleted the "conditionality" of environmental flow as an important factor before giving clearances; and

(d) the steps proposed to ensure "environmental flow" of all the rivers?

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

(b) and (d) The river valley projects are appraised as per the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006, as amended in December, 2009. At the time of according the Terms of Reference for preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment report, the Expert Appraisal Committee for River Valley and Hydro-Electric Projects suggests necessary scientific study for estimating the requirement of downstream release of water for maintaining the aquatic life.

After appraisal and wherever required, discharge of minimum water flow during lean season is stipulated in the environmental clearance letter.

Association with TERI

1854. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any representatives working with TERI to fashion policies related to climate change;

(b) the details of the association of Government with TERI and placement of officials;

(c) whether it is a fact that TERI is providing funds for Government officials to travel to meeting of IPCC;

(d) if so, what is the organic link between decision-making, TERI, and IPCC;

(e) the steps proposed by Government to take responsibility for India's stand at IPCC; and

(f) the reasons for Government not having an official representative at IPCC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Government has no representative working with TERI to fashion policies related to climate change. However, TERI has been involved in various research projects of the Government and associated in organizing workshops on scientific and technical issues.

(c) and (d) TERI does not provide funds for government officials to travel to meetings of IPCC. Shri R.K. Pachauri is the Director General of TERI. He is the Chairman of IPCC in his personal capacity. The decisions of IPCC are taken by consensus by the members of the Panel. There are no official linkages of TERI and the IPCC in decision making.

(e) and (f) India is a member of the IPCC and would continue to participate in the activities of the IPCC. The members to the Bureau of the IPCC are elected from among the members of the IPCC according to the Rules of Procedures and geographic representation.

Noise pollution rules

1855. SHRI NAND KUKMAR SAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made amendments in the noise pollution rules;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has finalized the period for exemption of 15 days for use of musical equipments, drums, and loudspeakers, as per the instructions issued by the Supreme Court;
- (d) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (e) the details of the equipments provided to agencies who will check the violation of new noise pollution norms/rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Government notified the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 on 14th February, 2000. The said Noise Rules, 2000 have been amended four times so far, i.e., in November, 2000, in October, 2002, in September, 2006 and in January, 2010.

Through the recent amendment dated 11th January, 2010, stress has been laid on making the night time less noisy and peaceful. Restrictions have been imposed on use of horns, sound emitting construction equipments and bursting of fire crackers during night time.

(c) and (d) The said Noise Rules, 2000 require the concerned State/UT Administration to designate an 'Authority' responsible for maintaining the ambient noise standards in respective

State/UT. Similarly, number and particular of days, not exceeding 15 in a calendar year, on which a two hour exemption (10.00 p.m. to 12.00 midnight), for use of loudspeaker or public address system and the like, would be operative, are to be notified by the concerned State Governments on the pattern of notification of Gazetted holidays.

(e) The 'Authority' mentioned above in the State Government may seek the assistance of State Pollution Control Board or concerned Police Station, as the case may be, for monitoring noise. Equipments like Noise Meters are in use. Certain activities have been absolutely prohibited during night time under the recent amendment to the Noise Rules, 2000, hence, no noise measurement is required in these cases.

Public hearing on Bt. brinjal

1856. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has organized public hearings all over the country on Bt. brinjal to gauge public opinion on the controversial issue of introducing Bt. brinjal in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction to the public opinion in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Government had organized public consultations at seven locations namely Kolkata, Bhubaneswar, Ahmedabad, Nagpur, Chandigarh, Hyderabad and Bangalore during January-February 2010 to gauge public opinion on the controversial issue of introducing Bt. brinjal in the country.

(b) In the absence of scientific consensus and opposition from the State Governments and others, the Government on February 09, 2010 decided to impose a moratorium on commercialization of Bt brinjal till such time the concerns expressed by the public, NGOs, scientists and the State Governments are addressed adequately.

Damage to biodiversity

1857. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States are facing threat and damage to its biodiversity;

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

(c) the views and suggestions of each State especially Andhra Pradesh in this regard; and

(d) the steps being taken to make available funds for preventing damage to biodiversity across the country during the remaining period of Eleventh-Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No specific reports have been received from State/UT Governments except Punjab, Karnataka, West Bengal, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Kerala State Biodiversity Boards regarding damage to its biodiversity. However, as per the National Biodiversity Action Plan, the biodiversity, both floral and faunal, in the country is under threats mainly due to habitat fragmentation, shrinking genetic diversity, invasive alien species, declining forest resources, climate change and desertification, encroachments, / over exploitation of resources due to pressure of increasing population, urbanization and diversion of land for developmental projects, etc.

(c) Some State Biodiversity Boards including Andhra Pradesh State Biodiversity Board have suggested various measures for the conservation of biodiversity which include strengthening of Biodiversity Boards; capacity building of the line departmental staff; formulation of state biodiversity action plans; formation of village forest committees and biodiversity management committees; establishment of database of biodiversity resources of the state; and creation of awareness about the biodiversity; etc. However, some important steps taken by the Government for conservation of biodiversity of the country include survey and inventorization of floral and faunal resources; assessment of forest cover to develop an accurate database for planning and monitoring; establishment of a Protected Area Network; designating Biosphere Reserves for conservation of representative ecosystems; conservation of ecologically fragile areas such as mangroves, wetlands and coral reefs; implementing species-oriented conservation programmes; ex-situ conservation through setting up of botanic gardens, zoos and gene banks; and enactment of the Biological Diversity Act in 2002, under which a National Biodiversity Authority and State Biodiversity Boards have been set up for implementing the provisions of the Act.

(d) The allocation of funds for the biodiversity conservation related schemes/ programmes of the Ministry for the Eleventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 3653.98 crores. The expenditure during 2007-08 and 2008-09 has been Rs. 505.90 crores and Rs.684.73 crores, respectively. The allocation for the year 2009-10 is Rs. 783.66 crores. For the remaining period of the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, an allocation of Rs. 1679.69 crores approximately, is available.

Pollution due to ship breaking

†1858. SHRI BHAGWATI SINGH:

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that breaking of ships laced with polluting chemicals is posing danger to environment;

(b) if so, whether Government is formulating any concrete and effective scheme to resolve this; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Ship breaking activities are carried out as per the directions issued by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition 657/95 in September 2007 with regard to safety, health and environmental considerations.

As per orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 17-02-2006, a Central Technical Committee (CTC) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests was set up to regulate various activities of ship breaking industries. The CTC gave its recommendations covering all aspects of ship breaking. These recommendations are operative by virtue of the aforesaid Supreme Court Order dated 6-9-2007.

Guidelines to mitigate the environmental impacts due to ship breaking activities have been formulated by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and circulated to all the State Pollution Control Boards and the Pollution Control Committees in Union Territories for implementation. Ministry of Steel, Govt is preparing a National Code regarding ship breaking incorporating safety, health and environmental management issues.

Cleaning of Yamuna

1859. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest report from the Central Pollution Control Board states that the river Yamuna is full of excreta that its water resembles like a drain;

(b) whether the CPCB's 10 months long monitoring the river has reported that the lowest level of faecal coliform in the water was 4.4 lakh per 100 ml almost 100 times above the level, considered safe for bathing, and minimum dissolve oxygen of 6mg. per litre;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and;

(d) the steps taken by Government to clean the river before Commonwealth Games, 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) CPCB has been submitting monitoring reports with respect to water quality of river Yamuna at Palla, Agra Canal and Okhla and the drains discharging waste water into the river to the Hon'ble Supreme Court at regular intervals. As per the monitoring report submitted by CPCB on 12.01.10, the water quality with respect to Dissolved Oxygen (DO) and Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) is meeting the desired criteria at Palla. However, the water quality at this

location does not meet the desired criteria in respect of total and fecal coliforms. The water quality of the river as measured at Agra canal and Okhla does not meet the desired criteria in terms of DO, BOD, total and fecal coliforms.

The water quality of river Yamuna at these locations is affected due to discharge of untreated sewage and industrial effluents. It has not shown the desired improvement owing to the large gap between the demand and availability of sewage treatment capacity and lack of availability of fresh water in the river during the lean period.

(d) Implementation of river pollution abatement works is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments under which various schemes of pollution abatement are implemented by the Government. To supplement the efforts of State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution of river Yamuna, Government of India is implementing Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) with assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency, Government of Japan in a phased manner. The works taken up under YAP include interception and diversion of raw sewage, setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants, creation of low cost sanitation facilities, setting up of electric/improved wood crematoria and river front development. A total of 276 schemes have been completed in 21 towns of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi and 753.25 million litres per day of sewage treatment capacity has been created so far under YAP.

Besides the YAP, the Government of NCT of Delhi has also taken up sewerage and sewage treatment works on river Yamuna under other schemes. To ensure that only treated effluent is discharged to the river Yamuna, Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has prepared schemes for laying of interceptor sewers along three major drains namely Najafgarh, Shahdara and Supplementary, augmentation of sewage treatment capacity, interception of drains, rehabilitation of trunk sewers, laying of sewerage system in unsewered colonies and rural areas and desilting of peripheral/internal sewers. Common effluent treatment plants are also being set up for the treatment of industrial effluent generated by cluster of small scale industries.

Fire in Arunachal Pradesh forests

1860. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the volcano-like eruption which triggered large-scale forest fire in Arunachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) There is no such report of a volcano-like eruption triggering large scale forest fire in Arunachal Pradesh. The State Government of Arunachal Pradesh have informed

that on 26th January, 2010 a forest -fire, suspected to be caused by lightning occurred in the Kurung Kumey district. The fire was reportedly extinguished within a few days without any significant loss to forests.

Global warming and climate change

1861. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the reports which are creating panic in the minds of the people by making different statements regarding the Himalayan Glaciers and the drying of the rivers like Ganga and Yamuna; and

(b) if so what steps are being taken to present a realistic and reliable picture based on scientific research to the people, on the one hand, and by taking preventive measures to avert the disastrous consequences of the global warming and climate change, on the other and?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Fourth Assessment Report of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), suggesting disappearance of Himalayan glaciers by 2035 was based on poorly substantiated estimates of recession. In drafting the paragraph on the subject in question, the clear and well established standards of evidence, required by the IPCC procedures, were not applied properly.

Government is sensitive to the need for comprehensive and long term studies to determine the causes of recession of glaciers including the impact of global warming on Himalayan glaciers. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has published a discussion paper titled "Himalayan Glaciers: A state-of-Art Review of Glacial Studies, Glacial Retreat and Climate Change authored by Shri V.K. Raina, Ex. Deputy Director General, Geological Survey of India. This paper contains information on Glacier Monitoring and key finding of recent studies in the Indian Himalayas and notes that glaciers have retreated throughout history as part of a natural cyclic phenomenon.

The National Action Plan on Climate Change which was launched in June 2008, envisages a National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system amongst its 8 national missions. A new research centre on Himalayan Glaciology has been established at Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun. This Mission and the Centre would address the issues of Himalayan glaciers. The Government has developed Guidelines and best practices for Sustaining Himalayan Eco-system (G-She), which is shared with all State Governments in the Himalayan Region.

Development of forest and non-forest lands

1862. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to launch an ambitious scheme for the development of one million hectares of fringe forests and adjoining non forest lands in villages across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Central Government had consultations with the representatives of the State Governments on the proposed scheme;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the manner in which this scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) A concept paper in the form of mini Detailed Project Report (DPR) titled "Simultaneous Treatment of Fringe Forest and Adjoining Non-forestlands" has been formulated by National Rainfed Areas Authority (NRAA) under Ministry of Agriculture in consultation with Ministry of Environment & Forests and State Governments. It is a central sector project for posing to an external donor agency for funding in the form of soft loan for an amount of Rs. 2247.79 crores for conservation of water, bio-diversity, sustainability of Joint Forest Management (JFM) and poverty alleviation in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. The implementation of the project shall be done by Forest Development Agencies (FDA) through existing/or new Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) or other agencies decided by the concerned States.

Census of lions in Gir forest

1863. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that according to the latest census of lions in Gir forest range has found 390 and while as per the survey has found only 117 as per the official records;
- (b) if so, what is reason for disparity in the official records and physical census;
- (c) whether his Ministry is planning to move and transfer the Gir lions from Junagadh to forest area of Madhya Pradesh for promotion of their populations; and
- (d) if so, the details of financial allocations earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the State Government of Gujarat, latest estimated population of Lions in Gujarat is 359 (± 10). There is no disparity about these figures.

(c) and (d) In order to conserve the single isolated population of Asiatic Lions, the Ministry of Environment & Forests had initiated a habitat feasibility study through Wildlife Institute of India, which inter-alia had identified Kuno Palpur Sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh as an alternative home for the Gir lions and for the release of wild lions from Gujarat. In past, an amount of Rs. 1545 lakhs has been released for relocation of village for preparing the habitat for Asiatic Lions at Kuno Palpur Wildlife Sanctuary. However no financial allocation is earmarked for this purpose in current financial year.

Poaching of elephants

1864. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN:

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

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

(a) whether the inter-State ivory peddlers continue to flourish particularly in Kerala and the ivory mafia had killed at least 40 elephants during the last three years;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to bring to book the mafia-gang; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent poaching of elephants in connivance with the officials of forest departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) There have been occasional reports of poaching of elephants for ivory in Kerala and adjoining States of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. As per the information received from Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka, 17 elephants have been reported to be poached for ivory in these three States during the last three financial years.

(b) The State Forest Department officials carry out prosecution of the poachers and persons possessing illegal ivory or ivory products under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

(c) Ministry has received no report of connivance of the Forest Department officials in poaching of elephants.

Forest village development scheme

†1865. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from Madhya Pradesh under forest village development scheme;

(b) if so, whether the proposal is pending; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and whether any time limit has been fixed for disposal of the proposal?

† 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 are 893 forest villages in the state of Madhya Pradesh. The State Government had submitted a project proposal for 867 villages to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs under intimation to the Ministry of Environment and Forests. As per the information provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, funds to the tune of Rs.25994.57 lakhs have been released so far. Apart from this, the State Government had furnished a project proposal amounting to Rs.859.57 lakhs in respect of 28 forest villages. Since the above villages are not a part of the list of 893 forest villages, the Project Appraisal Committee of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs did not approve the proposal.

Title deeds for ST and other traditional forest dwellers

1866. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 3,26,303 individuals and 3,19,703 community claims have been received from Andhra Pradesh under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act, 2006, and out of them only 1,73,091 title deeds have, so far, been distributed or ready for distribution;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in distribution of title deeds to STs and other forest dwellers in the State; and

(c) by when all the claims would be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The figures relating to the number of claims filed in Andhra Pradesh under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and the number of title deeds distributed, mentioned in part (a) of the question are as per the status existing on 31.10.2009. The actual figures were as under :

No. of claims filed under the Act	No. of titles distributed
3,26,303 (3,19,703 individual claims and 6600 community claims)	1,73,091

(b) The process of distribution of title deeds had slowed down due to an interim order passed by the Andhra High Court on a writ petition filed in the Court against the Act. As per the information received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, as on 28.2.2010, the State Government has so far disposed of 3,04,814 claims -1,73,334 titles distributed and 1,31,480 claims rejected.

(c) The Chief Minister of the State has recently been addressed on 18.2.2010 to ensure that the remaining claims are also disposed of at the earliest. No precise time frame could be indicated for the same.

Restriction on mining of limestone and other minerals in CRZ areas

1867. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the mining of limestone and other similar minerals is prohibited within CRZ areas;

(b) if so, whether it is applicable to those mining leases which were granted permission before 1991;

(c) whether it is also a fact that CRZ Notification is getting amended based on the recommendations made by Prof. Swaminathan Committee for making it more scientific and meaningful;

(d) whether some State Governments including Gujarat have taken up the issue of allowing the mining activities in CRZ areas subject to strict compliance of environmental protection measures and also based on the technical studies; and

(e) if so, the action taken up by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 1991 prohibits mining of sands, rocks, and other substrata material except rare minerals like, monazite, rutile etc., and exploitation of oil and natural gas. All activities which are permissible under the CRZ Notification, 1991 are required to obtain clearance under the said notification.

(c) The Government has initiated steps to implement the recommendations made by Prof. M. S. Swaminathan Committee in its report "Final Frontier" dated 16.7.2009 for strengthening of the CRZ Notification, 1991. The steps include drafting of a Sustainable Coastal Zone Protection Notification with an objective to protect the livelihood of local communities and promoting sustainable development in the coast.

(d) A proposal has been received from Government of Gujarat requesting amendment to the CRZ Notification, 1991 for permitting mining of limestone and other minerals in the CRZ area.

(e) The amendment to the CRZ Notification, 1991 will be based on the recommendations made by the Prof. M. S. Swaminathan Committee Report dated 16.7.2009 including the activities relating to mining and the outcome of the consultation process that the Ministry has been holding with the local communities of the coastal areas for the last four months.

Protection and conservation of Asiatic lion

1868. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:

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

- (a) whether his Ministry is aware that Gir, Gujarat is the only and the last home for Asiatic lions;
- (b) if so, whether his Ministry intends to be helpful in their protection and conservation;
- (c) whether Gujarat Government has submitted any proposal for financial assistance for any project related to their protection and conservation;
- (d) if so, whether the Ministry intends to release any financial assistance; and
- (e) the steps being taken up by the Central Government for the protection and conservation of Asiatic lions?

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

(b) The Ministry has been supporting the protection and conservation of Asiatic Lions since a long time.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal for assistance for consolidation of long-term conservation of lions with proposed expenditure of Rs. 236.17 crores. The Planning Commission has approved the proposal but no additional outlay has been provided for this purpose to the Ministry. The Planning Commission has been requested to provide additional allocation for this proposal. In the meantime the Ministry is providing the funds for lion conservation under the existing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' for their protection and conservation.

(e) Steps taken by the Central Government for their protection and conservation of wildlife including lions are as follows:

1. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 has been enacted to deal with the issues of protection and conservation of wildlife in India.
2. A network of Protected Areas has been established to conserve wildlife and their habitats including animals like Asiatic Lions.
3. Financial and technical support from the Ministry is being provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' to State/UT Governments for the conservation and protection of wildlife including lions and its habitats.
4. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, with a network of five Regional and three Sub Regional Offices, has been set up to control poaching.

Environment clearance to Athirapally Hydro-Electric Projects

1869. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI P.R. RAJAN:

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

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

(a) whether environmental clearance was granted to Athirapally Hydro-Electric Project, Kerala, based on the EIA study conducted by the Water and Power Consultancy Services India Ltd.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government has sent a notice to the Kerala State Electricity Board to furnish reasons as to why the environmental clearance granted to the Project should not be withdrawn;

(d) if so, the circumstances under which such a notice was sent to the KSE Board;

(e) whether the Board/State Government has responded to the notice;

(f) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and

(g) whether required clearance will be granted to the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Athirapally Hydro-Electric Project in Kerala was accorded environmental clearance on 17th July, 2007 based on the Environmental Impact Assessment study carried out by WAPCOS.

(c) and (d) On the basis of representation received from Shri Rajendra Singh (Ramon Magsaysay Awardee) regarding impact on biodiversity and local tribals, a showcause notice was issued on 04.01.2010 to the Kerala State Electricity Board.

(e) to (g) The response has been received from the Kerala State Electricity Board, which will be considered by the Expert Appraisal Committee for River Valley and Hydro-Electric Projects at its next meeting for taking a decision.

Climate change

†1870. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

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

(a) whether there is difference of opinion among experts on Government's approach in Copenhagen on the issue of climate change;

(b) whether per capita allowed emission can affect some parts of the country adversely in the future;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) if so, the details thereof and the likely damage as a result thereof; and
- (d) Government's plan to tackle it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Approach of Government on the issue of climate change at Copenhagen was clearly enunciated in the statement of the Prime Minister made on December 18, 2009 at the High Level Segment of the 15th Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on climate change (UNFCCC).

(b) to (d) Actions and commitments of Parties under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change is based on the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. The concept of per capita emissions is derived from equity and takes into account the responsibility for historical emissions of countries. Prime Minister has announced that India will never exceed the average per capita emissions of the developed countries. This protects the interests of the country and ensures adequate space for growth and sustainable development.

Commercial cultivation of Bt. brinjal

1871. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's decision to disallow the commercial cultivation of Bt. brinjal, against earlier clearance by the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee, is prompted by the findings of the France-based team of experts in Caen University;

(b) whether the French bio-tech experts had declared cultivation of genetically modified brinjal as unsafe and toxic;

(c) whether the French expert study was sponsored by an international NGO Greenpeace with its aggressive greenpeace agenda; 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 Government's decision to impose a moratorium on commercial cultivation of Bt. brinjal approved by the GEAC is based on the concerns expressed by some of the State Governments, NGOs and some sections of the scientific and farming communities on the safety of Bt brinjal from the point of view of its lone-term impact on human health and environment.

(b) to (d) Prof. Gilles-Eric Seralini University of Caen, France has reviewed M/s Mahyco's data on Bt brinjal. The report "Effects on Health and Environment of Transgenic Bt. brinjal" concludes that Bt brinjal cannot be considered as safe for human consumption or release into the environment. The review was commissioned by Greenpeace, an international NGO.

Reduction in carbon emissions

‡1872. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the 2001 Bonn declaration, 20 industrial countries had promised to contribute 41 core pound to support poor countries till 2008 for reduction in carbon emission;

(b) whether it is a fact that only 27 crore pound have been collected in the United Nations' fund towards this end;

(c) whether UN Secretary General, Van Ki Moon has stated that industrial countries have not fulfilled their promise; and

(d) if so, to what extent the rich countries will follow the declaration made at Copenhagen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) In July 2001, the European Community and its member states, together with Canada, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway and Switzerland declared to contribute collectively EURO 450 million annually by 2005 for adaptation and mitigation activities.

(b) As on 7 May 2009, approximately USD 236 million have been collected in the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) managed by Global Environment Fund on behalf of Parties to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

(c) In course of international discussions on climate change, several leaders including the United Nations Secretary General, Ban Ki-Moon have expressed concern on the inadequate implementation of commitments of industrialized countries under the Convention (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol.

(d) During the Copenhagen conference, developed countries have expressed their intention to mobilize USD 30 billion by 2012 for adaptation and mitigation activities in developing countries and resources up to USD 100 billion by 2020. Negotiations on the modalities for meeting these commitments are underway in the Adhoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperation of the UNFCCC.

Paddy processing research centre

1873. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Paddy Processing Research Centre has been considered for upgradation to a national institute;

(b) if so, the latest status of the institute with regard to its construction; and

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) by when the Institute is likely to function as a national Institute?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes Sir. The Hon'ble Union Finance Minister in his budget speech for 2006-07 mentioned that, "The Paddy Processing Research Centre (PPRC) at Thanjavur will be developed into a National Institute. Accordingly, a review of the functioning of PPRC was done in 2006 by an expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Pitam Chandra, Assistant Director General, Indian Council for Agriculture Research (ICAR). The Committee recommended that PPRC be upgraded to a National Institute with a mandate and responsibility to address post harvest processing and value addition needs of the crops of wetlands and storm/cyclone/flood affected areas including Plantain crops, spices and other important crops. Accordingly, PPRC is being upgraded as a National Institute at a total cost of Rs. 88.49 Crores with the approval of the Competent Authority. The institute has been named as Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT) from 18.02.2008.

(b) As regards the construction of the Institute, Phase-I A of building of IICPT has been completed and inaugurated by Hon'ble Union Minister (FPI) on 06.03.2010. The construction activities of Phase IB and Phase-II of the Institute will be completed by Dec., 2010.

(c) Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT) is already functioning as a National Institute since 18.02.2008.

Upgradation of quality of street food

1874. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state.

(a) the number of projects forwarded to the Ministry by the Urban Local Bodies under the scheme for upgradation of quality of street food as on 31st December, 2009;

(b) the number of projects out of the above forwarded by Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the status of implementation of those projects?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has received 16 proposals for Safe Food Town Component and 6 proposals for Food Street Component of the scheme from various Urban Local Bodies under the Scheme Upgradation of Quality of Street Food till 31st December, 2009.

(b) Two projects for implementation of the Food Street component of the Scheme Upgradation of Quality of Street Food have been forwarded by Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Urban Local Bodies have been advised to undertake only initial preparatory work in the project as the Scheme is yet to be approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.

Food parks in West Bengal

†1875. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the food parks in West Bengal, district-wise; and
- (b) whether Government is contemplating to establish new food parks in that State?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) There are 8 Food Parks in different district of West Bengal assisted by the Ministry. Out of which 5 are functional, 2 are under progress and 1 has not taken off. The details of these Food Parks are given below:

Sl. No.	District	Implementing agency	Approved MFPI grant (Rs. in lakhs)	Grant released (Rs. in lakhs)	Status
1.	24 Parganas (South)	State Fishermen's Cooperative Ltd., (BENFISH), Kolkata	400.00	400.00	Operational
2.	Hooghly	Modular Consultants Pvt. Ltd.	400.00	75.00	Under Progress
3.	Midnapore	Haldia Development Authority, Haldia	400.00	200.00	Under Progress
4.	24 Parganas (South)	State Fishermen's Cooperative Ltd., (BENFISH), Kolkata	200.28	200.28	Operational
5.	Malda	Deptt. Of Food Processing Industries and Horticulture, Govt. of West Bengal	387.00	387.00	Operational
6.	Purba Medinipur	Department of Fisheries, Aquaculture, Aquatic Resources, Govt. of West Bengal	178.92	178.92	Operational
7.	Howrah	West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation (WBIDC)	400.00	400.00	Operational
8.	Murshidabad	M/s Pataka Industries Limited	379.88	-	Not yet taken off

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Food Park Scheme has been discontinued by the Government after 10th Plan Period. However, in the 11th Plan, the Government has approved a new scheme to establish 30 Mega Food Parks in the country with a view to provide farm proximate state-of-the-art infrastructure along the supply chain for food processing sector in the country on a pre-identified cluster basis with a strong backward and forward linkage and to provide value addition of agricultural commodities including poultry, meat, dairy, fisheries etc. in a demand driven manner. These Mega Food Parks will be implemented, owned, operated and maintained by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) which would be a body corporate consisting of individuals, firms, companies, Banks/Financial Institutions, farmer groups, NGOs, Govt. or Govt. undertakings etc. Govt. would provide financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 50% of project cost excluding land component in general areas and 75% in difficult areas, subject to a maximum of Rs.50.00 crore. Govt. has approved 10 such Mega Food parks to be taken up for assistance in the 1st phase in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. The Mega Food Park taken for assistance by the Ministry to be set up in West Bengal is located at Jangipur in Murshidabad district promoted by the SPV, M/s Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd. with a project cost of Rs. 111.04 cr where Govt. grant is of Rs. 50.00 cr.

Grants for various units in NER

1876. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the allocations as grant in aid to various Food Processing Units during the last three years, State-wise in the North Eastern Region;
- (b) the number of proposals received in this regard from that region;
- (c) the number of the proposals out of the above cleared, so far, State-wise; and
- (d) the action taken/proposed to be taken on the remaining proposals, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries extends financial assistance in the country in the form of grant-in-aid to implementing agencies/entrepreneurs @ 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 Technology Upgradation/Establishment/ Modernization of food processing industries. Since financial assistance under above schemes is project oriented, no funds have been allocated unit-wise and State-wise. The financial assistance is provided to the various units under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment Modernization of food processing industries.

(b) and (c) The State-wise details of the proposal received and cleared and financial assistance extended to the NER during last three years are as under :

Name of the State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		
	Proposal received	Proposal cleared	Financial Assistance	Proposal cleared	Financial Assistance	Proposal cleared	Financial Assistance
Arunachal Pradesh	6	0	00	0	0	1	17.67
Assam	13	12	957.810	2	61.81	17	176.79
Manipur	2	4	68.505	2	77.62	3	45.51
Meghalaya	1	2	21.850	1	29.57	2	159.57
Mizoram	1	0	00	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	17	1	58.805	0	0	4	178.205
Sikkim	1	0	00	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	1	00	1	26.12	1	13.86
Total	41	20	1106.97	6	195.12	28	591.605

(d) Earlier all the applications for such grants were received by the Ministry through the State Nodal Agencies. These applications were then Centrally processed and grants disbursed directly by the Ministry. From 2007-08, the receipt of applications, their appraisal, calculation of grant eligibility as well as disbursement of funds has been completely decentralized. Under the new procedure, an entrepreneur/ applicant can file application with the neighborhood Bank branch/ Financial Institute (FI). The Bank/FI would then appraise the application and calculate the eligible grant amount as per the detailed guideline given to them by the Ministry. The Banks/FIs appraisal report and its recommendation for the release of grant is transmitted to the Ministry through e-portal established for this purpose. After the recommendation is received from the Bank/FI, the Ministry sanctions the grant and transfer the funds through the e-portal.

Certification in food processing industry

1877. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is tackling the issue of lack of proper certification in the food processing industry in some States;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(d) the suggestions from the private people and industries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d) Consequent upon the establishment of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India under the provision of FSSA, 2006, the various food safety and quality assurance schemes for food processing industries namely (1) Fruit Products Order, 1955, (2) Meat Food Products Orders, 1973, (3) Milk and Milk Products Order, 1992, (4) Solvent Extracted Oil, De - Oiled Meal and Edible Flour (Control) Order, 1967, (5) Vegetable Oil Products (Regulation) Order, 1998, (6) Edible Oils Packaging (regulation) Order, 1998 etc. regulating the different commodity of food and the (7) the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 have been brought under the administrative control of the Food Authority by invoking the provisions of section 90 of the FSSA, 2006.

The mechanism of certification of the processed food is taken care by issuing the license and registration to the manufacturing units. The applicants who wish to manufacture the processed food products has to obtain license/registration under the different commodity specific order which stipulates certain conditions to be observed and provided with adequate infrastructure facilities including potable water in the manufacturing units to ensure the hygienic and standard quality production of the processed food.

There are provisions in the different food related orders and acts which empowers the authorised/technical officers to inspect the manufacturing units periodically to ensure that the minimum hygienic conditions as stipulated in the different orders and acts are complied by the units and samples of the different commodities are being drawn for testing in the food laboratories to ascertain their conformity. The defaulters are being dealt with as per the provisions of the orders and acts.

Wastage of fruits and vegetables

†1878. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that fruits and vegetables of about 55,000 crore rupees get wasted after production without being utilized;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether Government has set any target to reduce this loss with the help of food processing industry during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which loss percentage has been cut till the end of December, 2009?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) The level of wastage of agricultural food items is estimated to be about Rs. 30,000 cores occurring at various stages of handling due to fragmented farming, provisions of Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development & Regulation) Act, lack of cold chain facilities, poor transportation, lack of proper storage and processing facilities, etc.

(c) and (d) In order to increase level of processing and to promote food processing industries to exploit both the domestic and international market potential for processed food products, Vision 2015 Document has been finalized by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI), 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% and share in global food trade from 1.5% to 3% by 2015. An integrated strategy for promotion of agribusiness-Vision, Strategy and Action Plan for the Food Processing Sector has also been approved by the Government.

The thrust areas identified for strategic intervention include establishment of Mega Food Parks in identified clusters with appropriate backward and forward linkages, creation of integrated cold chains/value addition and preservation infrastructure, incentivising FDI and private investment in infrastructure, launching a major promotional campaign for the food processing sector and larger public investment for creation of critical rural infrastructure in food processing sector etc.

The losses due to poor Food Processing facility across the country is not centrally maintained every year. However, the Ministry have initiated several steps to prevent wastage as mentioned above.

Food processing units in NER

1879. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of food processing units working in the North Eastern States, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government proposes to give financial assistance to these units for development and generation of employment in those States;
- (c) if so, the details of the assistance given during the last three years, State-wise; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Food Processing Industries are set up both in organized and unorganized sectors and as such data on the number of food processing units in the country including North Eastern Region is not centrally

maintained by the Ministry. However, as per competitiveness report on "Enhancing Competitiveness of Indian Manufacturing Industry, March 2009" published by National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council, Government of India, the total number of registered food processing units State-wise in NER is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of registered Food Processing Units
1.	Assam	897
2.	Tripura	50
3.	Nagaland	16
4.	Meghalaya	13
5.	Manipur	12
TOTAL		988

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries extends financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid to implementing agencies/entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of Plant & machinery, and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs in general areas and 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. The details of the financial assistance extended under the Scheme to the units in NER during last three year are as under:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Approved	Financial Assistance	Approved	Financial Assistance	Approved	Financial Assistance
Arunachal Pradesh	0	00	0	0	1	17.67
Assam	12	957.810	2	61.81	17	176.79
Manipur	4	68.505	2	77.62	3	45.51
Meghalaya	2	21.850	1	29.57	2	159.57
Mizoram	0	00	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	1	58.805	0	0	4	178.205
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	1	00	1	26.12	1	13.86
TOTAL	20	1106.97	6	195.12	28	591.605

(d) Does not arise.

Promotion of international and national exhibitions

1880. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is promoting international and national exhibitions in various regions for bringing the Stakeholders face to face and develop the food processing industry; and

(b) if so, how many such exhibitions have been conducted in various places and the time taken to sanction such aids from the day of application?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes. Promotion of Food Processing Industry through international and national exhibitions is one of the activities undertaken by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries under the Scheme of Promotional Activities. The promotional activities of the Ministry are basically aimed at the popularisation and development of the processed food sector by creating awareness, attracting investment and bringing all the stake holders at one platform. The scheme has four components:-

- i) Seminars/Workshops.
- ii) Studies/Surveys.
- iii) Exhibitions/Fairs.
- iv) Study Tours.

Participation in national/international exhibitions/fairs is made and assistance is provided for organizing such events with the following broad objectives:-

- a) To disseminate information regarding food processing industry.
- b) To familiarize the existing and prospective entrepreneurs with modern techniques of production and packaging.
- c) Development of market and popularisation of products.
- d) Attracting investments by focusing attention on the development of Food Processing Industries.
- e) Bringing all the stake holders at one platform

(b) Fifteen Exhibitions including Exhibition-cum-Seminar have conducted/assisted during the current financial year till date as per the statement given in the statement (see below). The time taken by the Ministry to sanction/approve the proposals for financial assistance/hiring of space or stalls depends on various factors including the receipt of the application fulfilling all the requirements of the relevant scheme guidelines as also availability of funds and does not have any direct relation with the date on which the application/proposal is made by the applicant initially. In case of an

eligible application received in the prescribed manner, necessary approval is issued on a fast track basis subject to availability of funds. In case of a proposal/application not received in the prescribed manner or lacking in furnishing the complete information/document(s) required, the applicant is advised accordingly. The application is also processed immediately for necessary approval after the deficiencies are removed or a fresh/revised application complete in all respects is received.

Statement

Promotions of International and National Exhibitions

Sl.No.	Name and Date of Event	Place	Applicant organization
1	2	3	4
Exhibitions (National)			
1.	Organizing 3-day mega event "Agro Protech 2009 and 2E Agri Business Summit: Ensuring Food Security & Global Competitiveness" held on 5th - 7th November 2009.	Kolkata	Indian Chamber of Commerce, Kolkata
2.	Participated in AAHAR International Fair to be organized held on 27-29th August 2009.	Chennai	India Trade Promotional Organization, New Delhi
3.	Organizing Sumhati Mela held on 29th Jan.2010.	Kailashahar, North Tripura	Ashray, Tripura
Exhibition-cum-Seminar(s) (National)			
4.	Organizing International Conference cum Exhibition "5th Nutraceutical Summit and NuFFooDS; Ingredients & Products Expo" from 28th -30th Oct. 2009.	New Delhi	Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore
5.	Organizing Global Convention for Food Business "FOODWORLD-INDIA 2009" from 26th -27th November 2009.	Mumbai	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi
6.	Organizing Krishi 09 - "India Wine Show 2009 - International Trade Fair & Conference on Grape Processing Industry" from 26th - 30th Nov. 2009.	Nashik	Human Service Foundation, Nashik

1	2	3	4
7.	Organizing the 20th Indian Convention of Food Scientists & Technologists (IGFOST 2009) from 21st - 23rd Dec. 2009	Bangalore	Association of Food Scientists and Technologists (India), Mysore
8.	Organizing the event "Horti Food Fest, 2009" from 9th-13th Jan. 2010.	Kolkata	Department of Food Processing Industries & Horticulture, Govt. of West Bengal, Kolkata
9.	Organizing 3-day exhibition-cum-seminar "Agro Protech 2009 and 2E Agri Business Summit: Ensuring Food Security & Global Competitiveness" from 5th - 7th November 2009.	Kolkata	Indian Chamber of Commerce, Kolkata
10.	Organizing a seminar in the PANACEA 2010 - 4th Natural Products Expo India - International Trade Fair on Natural & Organic Products from 10th-12th Feb. 2010.	Mumbai	Seishido Communication, Mumbai
11.	Organizing the biennial India International Seafood Show (IISS) - 2010 at Chennai Trade Centre, Chennai organized by The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) and Seafood Exporters Association of India (SEAI) from 19th - 21st Feb. 2010.	Mumbai	The Marine Products Export Development Authority, Kerala
Exhibitions (International)			
12.	Participated in "Africa's BIG 7 - 2009" held during July 19-21,2009.	Johannesburg, South Africa	India Trade Promotional Organization, New Delhi
13.	Participated in "International Food & Drink Expo - India 2009" held during December 2 -4, 2009.	New Delhi	Tarsus Group Plc. through Manch Communications

1	2	3	4
14.	Participated jointly with APEDA in Anuga Fair 2009 held during October, 11-14, 2009.	Cologne, Germany	Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, New Delhi.
15.	Participated jointly with APEDA in Gulfood 2010 held during 21-24th Feb-2010.	Dubai	Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, New Delhi.

Grants-in-aid for NGOs

1881. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU:

SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITEPATIL:

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

- (a) whether Government has any plan to reduce its grants-in-aid in the next financial year for the NGOs in the food processing sector;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the allocations made as grants-in-aid to NGOs during the last three financial years; and
- (d) the details of grants already sanctioned during the above period?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has been implementing various plan schemes for promotion and development of food processing sector 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) Setting up of Technology Upgradation/Modernization/Expansion of FPI, iii) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and R&D iv) Scheme for Human Resource Development, v) Scheme for Strengthening of Institution and vi) Scheme for Upgradation of Quality of Street Food. All implementing agencies engaged in setting up/expansion/ modernization of food processing industries covering all segments are eligible for financial assistance. The implementing agencies include Central/State Government organizations/PSUs/NGOs/Cooperative societies and private sector units and individuals. The funds are allocated scheme-wise. No separate funds are earmarked to NGOs.

(d) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has extended the financial assistance to the NGOs for development of food processing sector under its Plan Scheme of Human Resource Development in the form of grants-in-aid. The details of grant sanctioned to the NGOs during last three years are as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Financial assistance released
2007-08	128.21
2008-09	266.79
2009-10 (upto 10.03.2010)	359.55

Development and extension of FPIs

†1882. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 4031 crore have been allocated for spending on development and extension of food processing industries in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if not, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the amount spent till December, 2009?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The amount spent for development of Food Processing Sector during last three years under the Plan Schemes implemented by Ministry of Food Processing Industries are as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Fund released under various plan schemes of Ministry of Food Processing Industries
2007-08	182.00
2008-09	223.12
2009-10 (till December 2009)	178.54
TOTAL	583.66

Investment by foreign companies

†1883. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that many foreign companies have invested in food processing industries in the country;

(b) if so, the names of those foreign companies and the amount of capital invested by them; and

(c) the percentage of this capital investment by foreign companies out of the total investment made in food processing industry in the country till December, 2009?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As per information gathered from Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion(DIPP) the list of foreign companies along with the amount invested by them is appended as Annexure [See Appendix 219 Annexure No.16]

(c) The percentage of investment in Food Processing Sector with regard to total FDI for the past four years is given in the Statement-I.

Statement-I

Percentage of total F.D.I.

Sl. No.	Year (Apr-Mar)	Total FDI		FDI in Food Processing Industries		% of total FDI	
		In Rs (Amount in million)	In US\$ (Amount in million)	In Rs. (Amount in million)	In US\$ (Amount in million)		
1	2006-07	70,630	15,726	4,408.60	68.24	0.62	
2	2007-08	98,664	24,579	2,745.65	69.08	0.28	
3	2008-09	122,919	27,309	4,553.04	102.64	0.37	
4	2009-10 Apr-Nov)	93,354/- (in crore)	19,379	9,223.09	193.55	0.998	

Autonomous body for broadcasting sector

†1884. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to constitute an autonomous body for broadcasting sector;

(b) if so, the details of its terms of reference purposes and composition; and

(c) its status as against the doctrines concerning form and contents of news on incidents in and out of the country and protecting interest concerning country's security and maintaining dignity of the country?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY 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 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.

In an effort to build up consensus, the Ministry has constituted a Task Force headed by Secretary I&B with two representatives each from the Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF), News Broadcasters Association (NBA) and Broadcast Editors Association (BEA) for wide-ranging consultations with other stake-holders to understand their perspective and submit a roadmap for the setting up of an independent Broadcast Authority.

(c) All broadcasters are required to ensure compliance to the provisions of the Programme & Advertising Codes as prescribed under Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1999. The Codes contain provisions prohibiting programmes having a bearing on the National security & Integrity also. Action can be initiated against the broadcasters for violations of the codes.

Launching of rural channels

1885. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Doordarshan (DD) has decided to launch rural channels in the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to launch 24 hour channels;
- (c) if so, whether DD has urged Government to provide funds for the purpose; and
- (d) if so, by when DD is likely to launch these channels in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Malicious story in TV 5 channel

1886. SHRI DHARMA PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in January, 2010 a Telugu TV Channel "TV 5" aired false and malicious story against some big corporate house resulting into large scale violence in Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, what action Government has taken against that channel for false, concocted and malicious story?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) A complaint in this regard has been received which is under examination in this Ministry.

Popularity of Doordarshan Programmes

1887. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

(a) whether the various programmes telecasted on Doordarshan including news are not as popular as compared to programmes telecast by private channels;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has made any efforts to improve the quality of programmes being telecasted by Doordarshan and to compete with the private channels; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati have informed that as per Television Audience Measurement (TAM) Report, DD National with (1.22%) of Television Rating of Programmes (TRP) is on 1st rank as compared to major private channels (details are given in the Statement-I (See below). In the top 20 programmes of the total market including terrestrial as well as all other cable and satellite channels, 11 programmes are from DD National (details are given in Statement-II (See below). The TRP of DD National and other Private Channels in all Cable and Satellite (C&S) Homes (excluding terrestrial) in age group 4+ from 21/2/10-27/2/10 is given in Statement-III (See below). In this segment the TRP of DD is slightly lower than some other private channels. As regards news, Doordarshan is known for factual and authentic news as it never presents sensational and speculative news. Except TRP of Aaj Tak and Star News (0.07 & 0.05% respectively), TRP of DD News with 0.04% is higher than other news channels (details are given in Statement-IV (See below).

(c) and (d) Prasar Bharati have informed that improvement of quality of OD programmes is a continuous process. Prasar Bharati has been constantly aiming for excellence both in terms of content and quality by taking steps like:

- i) reviewing quality of serials/programmes telecast on its various channels continuously for further improvement in the content and technical quality of the transmission.
- ii) acquiring quality software from various software houses/producers through Self Financing Commissioned (SFC) Scheme.
- iii) outsourcing good Feature Films for telecast on DD-1 on different themes.
- iv) by improving overall quality of the in-house programmes by outsourcing better talent.

Statement-I

TAM Report

No.	Channel	Time To Universe Sample	000s 214840 30259	TVR%	Share
1	DD1	23:59	2629	1.22	9.18
2	Zee TV	23:59	1334	0.62	4.66
3	Star Plus	23:59	1627	0.76	5.68
4	Colors	23:59	1477	0.69	5.16
5	Sony Entertainment	23:59	734	0.34	2.56
6	MAX	23:59	607	0.28	2.12
7	Neo Cricket	23:59	1410	0.66	4.92
8	Zee Cinema	23:59	636	0.30	2.22
9	Star Gold	23:59	490	0.23	1.71
10	NDTV Imagine	23:59	638	0.30	2.23
11	Star One	23:59	180	0.08	0.63
12	Sahara One	23:59	138	0.06	0.48
13	Star Utsav	23:59	100	0.05	0.35

Statement-II

Top 20 programmes to total market

No.	Channel City	Date	Days	Time From	Programme	Genre	TVR% 214840 30259
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Star Plus	02/22/2010	Mon	21:31	Yeh Rishta Kya Kehlata Hai	Serials	4.75
2	Star Plus	02/24/2010	Wed	21:00	Bidayi	Serials	4.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	DD1	02/24/2010	Wed	18:45	L/T Microm MOB Cup-10	Cricket Match	3.96
4	DD1	02/25/2010	Thu	21:10	Nanhisi Kali Meri Laadli	Serials	3.84
5	Neo Cricket	02/21/2010	Sun	18:45	L/T Microm MOB Cup-10	Cricket Match	3.82
6	Zee TV	02/26/2010	Fri	21:01	Pavitra Rishta	Serials	3.79
7	DD1	02/21/2010	Sun	18:45	L/T Microm MOB Cup-10	Cricket Match	3.72
8	DD1	02/26/2010	Fri	21:02	Samman ek Adhikar	Serials	3.72
9	Zee TV	02/25/2010	Thu	21:00	Pavitra Rishta	Serials	3.5
10	DD1	02/22/2010	Mon	21:36	Tum Dena Saath Mera	Serials	3.42
11	DD1	02/25/2010	Thu	21:41	Krazzy Kiya Re	Talent Search/F	3.41
12	Colors	02/22/2010	Mon	21:59	Uttaran	Serials	3.4
13	Colors	02/23/2010	Tue	22:30	Na Aana is des Laado	Serials	3.13
14	DD1	02/26/2010	Fri	20:32	Sid Faarz	Serials	3.09
15	DD1	02/24/2010	Wed	22:05	Fourth Umpire	Cricket Match	2.83
16	Zee TV	02/22/2010	Mon	20:00	Jhansi Ki Rani	Mythological/Co	2.81
17	DD1	02/22/2010	Mon	20:33	Kyonki Jeena isi ka naam hai	Serials	2.76
18	DD1	02/22/2010	Mon	22:05	Bharat Ki Shaan-CR	Talent Search/F	2.73
19	Colors	02/25/2010	Thu	20:00	Balika Vadhu	Serials	2.72
20	DD1	02/21/2010	Sun	9:04	Chulbuli Filmy Chatpati	Children Progra	2.6

Based on the highest TRP of a particular day

Out of Top 20 programmes, 11 programmes are from DD National

Statement-III

TRP of DD National & other Private Channels in all 4+ C&S Homes from 21/2/10- 27/2/10

	000's	TRP (%)
Total market (CS 4+ YRS)	Universe Sample	179264 23223
Channel		
DD1	485	0.27
Aaj Tak	131	0.07
NDTV Imagine	483	0.27
Sahara One	110	0.06
Star Gold	380	0.21
Star Plus	1232	0.69
Sun TV	825	0.46
Zee Cinema	495	0.28
Zee News	78	0.04
Zoom	62	0.03
Zee TV	1008	0.56
Sony Entertainment TV	564	0.31
Colors	1121	0.63
Max	480	0.27
Neo Cricket	1073	0.6
Star Utsav	79	0.04

Statement-IV

TRP of DD News vis-a-vis other news channels

Market: All India [ALL4+YRS]				
No.	Channel	000s	TVR%	Share
		214840		
		30259		
1	2	3	4	5
1	DD News	96	0.04	0.35
2	Aaj Tak	158	0.07	0.58
3	Star News	108	0.05	0.40

1	2	3	4	5
4	Zee News	95	0.04	0.35
5	NDTV India	61	0.03	0.23
6	NDTV 24x7	17	0.01	0.06
7	CNN IBN	23	0.01	0.08
8	CNBC TV18	18	0.01	0.07
9	Times Now	24	0.01	0.09
10	Zee Business	10	0.00	0.04
11	News 24	42	0.02	0.15

MRP for cable connection

1888. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no specific provision is there for Maximum Retail Price (MRP) per cable connection in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995;

(b) whether in the absence of this provision, no uniform MRP for cable connection is being followed by the cable operators in the country;

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted a proposal in this regard; and

(d) if so, what steps Government proposes to take to amend the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act to avoid heavy competition among cable operators and stabilize the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) As per the provisions of the Section 4A(4) of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, the Central Government may by gazette notification in public interest, specify the maximum amount which a cable operator may demand from the subscriber for receiving the programmes transmitted in the basic service tier provided by such cable operator. Further under Section 11(2) of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act 1997, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) is empowered to fix rates of telecom services which service providers can charge from the subscriber.

(b) The TRAI vide its Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) Services (Second) Tariff Order, 2004 dated 1st October 2004 as amended from time to time, has prescribed ceilings at consumer level for cable TV charges in non-CAS areas. The ceilings (excluding taxes) prescribed

are based on the number of pay channels and free-to-air (FTA) channels being transmitted or retransmitted for different categories of cities, towns and other habitations through the Cable Television Network. TRAI vide its Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) Services (Third) (CAS Areas) Tariff Order, 2006 (6 of 2006) dated the 31st August, 2006 as amended from time to time, has prescribed a ceiling of Rs.5.35/- (excluding taxes) per pay channel per month for CAS notified areas of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. A ceiling of Rs.82/- (excluding taxes) for a minimum of 30 Free-to-Air (FTA) channels has also been prescribed for CAS notified areas.

(c) The Government has received the proposals from the State Government of Maharashtra seeking certain amendment in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995. So far as proposal for fixing MRP per cable connection is concerned, it does not require any action at the moment in view of reply to part (a) & (b) above.

(d) The amendment of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 in the light of recommendations of the TRAI regarding restructuring of cable services received by the Government is under consideration of the Government. The proposals of the State Government will be taken into consideration while deciding the matter.

Coverage of FM service

1889. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of coverage of FM service in the country; and

(b) the details of the cities and towns not covered by FM service, so far, and the time taken to cover those places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) At present FM broadcasting service of All India Radio (AIR) is being provided from 172 transmitters. 24.68% area and 35.84% population of the country is covered by AIR FM broadcasting service. In addition, 248 FM radio stations are providing service through private operators under FM Phase-I and Phase-II Policy.

(b) There are 630 districts in the country. Out of these 240 districts are fully or partly getting the FM service of AIR. Thus balance 390 districts are not covered under AIR FM coverage now. The list of uncovered districts is given in the Statement (*See below*). Coverage of 126 more districts is included in the 11th Plan.

Statement

List of uncovered districts by FM

Sl. No.	State	No. of districts in the state	No. of districts presently Covered (fully/ partly) by FM	No. of districts to be covered by FM after completion of 11th Plan schemes	Name of district #uncovered by FM even after the completion of 11th plan schemes
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	23	12	19	East Godavary (DHQ -Kakinada), West Godavary (DHQ - Eluru), Vijayanagaram, Medak (DHQ -Sangareddy)
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16	01	06	Anja (Hawai), East Kameng (Seppa), East Siang (Pasighat), Kurung Kumey, (Laying-Yangtse), Lower Dibang Valley (Roing), Upper Siang(Yingkiang), Lohit (Teju), Lower Subansiri (Zero). Tawang, West Siang (Along).
3	Assam	27	09	17	Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Karvi Anglong (DHQ- Diphu), Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Tinsukiya, Udalgiri. Chirang, Baksa
4	Bihar	38	04	04	Araria, Arwal, Banka, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Darbhanga, Purva Champaran (Motihari), Gaya, Gopalganj, Jumai, Jehanabad, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Kaimur (Bhabua), Katihar, Lakhisarai, Madhubani, Munger, Madhepura, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda

1	2	3	4	5	6
					(Bihar Sharif), Nawada, Saharsa, Samastipur, heohar, Shaikhpura, Saran(Chhapra), Sitamarhi, Supaul, Siwan, Vaishali(Hajipur), Pashchim Champaran (Bettiah).
5	Chhattisgarh	18	04	04	Bastar (Jagdapur), Bijapur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Durg, Jashpur, Janjgir-Champa (Nalia Janjgir), Korba, Korla, Kanker, Kawardha, Rajnandgaon, Narayanpur, Surguja (Ambikapur)
6	Delhi	09	09	09	Nil
7	Goa	02	02	02	Nil
8	Gujarat	25	05	07	Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha(Palanpur), Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, The Dangs (Ahwa), Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Kheda, Mehsana, Narmada (Ralpipla), Navsari, Patan, Porbandar, Sabarkantha (Surendranagar), Surendranagar, Valsad
9	Haryana	21	17	17	Bhawani, Fatehabad, Panipat, Siraa
10	Himachal Pradesh	12	10	10	Lahaul Spiti (Keylong), Kinnaur (Reckong Peo)
11	Jammu and Kashmir	15	12	13	Anantnag, Kargil
12	Jharkhand	24	07	08	Bokaro, Chatra, Deoghar, Dumka, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Koderma, Khunti, Jamtara, Lohardaga, Latehar, Pakur, Sahibganj, Ramgarh, Simdega
13	Karnataka	30	18	19	Belgaum, Bidar, Bagalkot, Chamarajnar, Davanagere, Gadag, Haveri-Distt., Kolar, Mandya, Shimoga, Tumkur

1	2	3	4	5	6
14	Kerala	14	08	08	Alappuzha, Kollam, Kottayam, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Wayanad
15	Madhya Pradesh	50	17	20	Alirajpur, Anuppur, Ashok Nagar, Barwani, Bhind, Burhanpur, Damoh, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Harda, Hoshangabad, Jhbuva, Katni, Khargone, Mandsaur, Narsinghpur, Neemuch, Panna, Rewa, Ratlam, Raisen, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shajapur, Sheopur, Sidhi, Singrauli, Vidisha
16	Maharashtra	35	20	26	Bhandara, Buldhana, Hingoli, Jalna, Latur, Nandurbar, Raigarh, Thane, Washim
17	Manipur	09	07	09	Nil
18	Meghalaya	07	04	05	South Garo Hills (Baghmara), West Khasi Hills (Nongstoin)
19	Mizoram	08	03	06	Lawngtlai, Serchhip
20	Nagaland	11	04	07	Kephrie, Longleng, Mon, Peren
21	Orissa	30	07	15	Angul, Boudh, Bharak, Bargarh (Balasore), Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Jajpur, Kandhmal, Kendrapada, Malkangiri, Nabrangpur, Nuapada, Nayagarh, Rayagada, Sundargarh
22	Puducherry	04	04	04	Nil
23	Punjab	20	03	14	Barnala, Ferozpur, Ludhiana, Moga, SAS Nagar, Tarantaran
24	Rajasthan	32	14	18	Bharatpur, Baran, Bundi, Bhilwara, Dausa, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangar, Juhnjhunun, Karauli, Pali, Sikar, Tonk

1	2	3	4	5	6
25	Sikkim	04	0	04	Nil
26	Tamil Nadu	32	08	23	Ariyalur, Kanchipuram, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Thiruvavur, Tiruvannamalai, 02 New Distt.
27	Tripura	04	03	04	Nil
28	Uttarakhand	13	03	09	Chamoli (Gopeshwar), Pithoragarh, Rudraprayag, Uttarkashi
29	Uttar Pradesh	71	15	44	Ambedkar Nagar, Auraiya, Bahraich Bulandshahar, Chandauli, Chitrakoot, Etah, Kanshiram Nagar, Etawah, Farukhabad, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Jaunpur district (Jaunpur), Kanpur Dehat (Akbarpur), Kannauj, Kushinagar, Lalitpur, Mahoba, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Mainpuri, Mathura, Shahjahanpur, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Shravasti
30	West Bengal	18	07	12	Birbhum, Bankura, Malda, Midnapur, Nadia, Purulia
31	Chandigarh (UT)	01	01	01	Nil
32	A&N Islands	03	01	01	Great Nicobar, Little Andman
33	L&M Islands	01	00	0	Kavarrati
34	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01	00	00	Silvasa
35	Daman & Diu	02	01	01	Diu

Total Distt = 630

The districts having less than 50% coverage area or without any FM transmitter having power at least 1 kW have been shown as uncovered districts.

Distribution rights of Doordarshan and regional channels

1890. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no takers across 50 countries for the distribution rights of public broadcaster Doordarshan and its dozen regional channels; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Prasar Bharati have informed that the signals of Doordarshan (DD) Channels are available across the globe for distribution in 146 countries. At present M/s Ontario Inc. (SSTV) is operating in Canada as a distributor of DD Channels. Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation has also distributing rights for DD Channels. Like wise, Special Broadcasting Service (SBS) is distributing DD Channels in Australia. In addition, DD Signals of other National and regional channels can also be downloaded with proper reception equipment.

Film and video piracy

1891. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that several thousand crores of rupees are being lost every year by Government due to film and video piracy, and if so, the details thereof and the measures, so far, taken to curb it; and

(b) whether it is a fact that piracy has been going on because of the weakness of the enforcement management as majority of police officers are not conversant with the provisions of the law and if so, the steps Government proposes to take to strengthen the enforcement machinery to curb piracy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Although there is no national level data to substantiate exact details regarding prevalence of video and film piracy in the country, FICCI -KPMG Report 2009 has estimated that as much Rs. 2000 crores are lost annually due to piracy in the case of filmed entertainment. Government has undertaken several measures towards curbing piracy, such as, reduction in rates of customs duty, service tax and entertainment tax, amendments in the Copyright Act and enhancing public awareness.

(b) The implementation of the provisions of the Copyright Act which deal with curbing piracy, vests with the State Governments. The Union Government has persuaded the State Governments to set up Special Cells for enforcement of Copyright Law. These Cells are headed by senior police officers, usually of the rank of Inspector General. A workshop on Enforcement of Copyright and Prevention of Piracy was conducted by the Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC) for senior level police officers. Copies of comprehensive reading material on the subject has been prepared and sent to all the State Governments for use by the enforcement agencies to make the police officers more conversant with the provisions of law.

Dissatisfaction on media policy

1892. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the news broadcasters are upset with the media policy;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the news broadcasters have decided not to cover some important programmes; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (d) No, Sir. Government has not received any such information from the News Broadcasters. However as per media reports, it appears that the news broadcasters have certain issues relating to the news coverage restrictions imposed by DLF-IPL under its Guidelines for Media Accreditation and News Access. There are commercial issues between the organizers, right holders and broadcasters. It is for the concerned parties to sort out the issue as per the relevant laws on the subject.

Inclusion of Pakistan serviceman in advertisement

†1893. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the matter of printing the picture of a Pakistani serviceman in an advertisement of the Ministry of Women and Child Development has come to the notice of Government;
- (b) whether the person responsible for this advertisement has been held accountable; and
- (c) if so, the steps being taken by Government so that such a mistake is not repeated?

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

(b) and (c) The Minister of State for Women & Child Development has ordered an enquiry in this regard. The enquiry is currently in progress.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Crimes abetted by films and serials

†1894. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of crimes abetted by films, serials telecast and published crime stories and novels is on the rise;
- (b) whether this perversion is abetting young generation more to commit crimes;
- (c) whether, in the name of freedom of art and expression, this perversion has disturbed the public life;
- (d) whether it has endangered the safety of women by making them vulnerable to incidents of rape, blackmailing, etc.; and
- (e) whether Government would consider curbing it to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (d) There is no study conducted by this Ministry on this aspect.

(e) As regards films, the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) certifies films in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952 and the Rules and Guidelines framed there under. Care is taken to appropriately categorise films in the existing categories of U, 'UA 'A' and 'S' depending upon the content of the film and to delete dialogues and scenes which contravene the guidelines for certification of films. A copy of the guidelines for film certification is given in the Statement-I (See below).

In so far as electronic media is concerned, all TV Channels are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed there under. Whenever any specific violation of these codes is noticed or brought to the notice of the Government, action is taken as per rules. Government has also constituted an Inter- Ministerial Committee to look into the specific violation of Programme and Advertising Codes. The Committee looks into the complaints of violation of above codes and recommends action against the TV Channels.

In so far as the print media is concerned, the Press Council of India (PCI) has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978. It has outlined guidelines for print media to practice self-regulation. PCI has framed "Norms of Journalistic Conduct" under the Press Council Act, 1978. The norms regarding 'Violence not to be glorified' is given in the Statement. (See below). The Press Council of India monitors and takes cognizance, *suo moto* or on complaints, against publications which it is prima facie satisfied, are violative of the ethics of journalistic practice.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 6th December, 1991

NOTIFICATION

Guidelines for Film Certification

S.O. 836-(E) In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5 B of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. S.O. 9(E), dated 7th January 1978, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby directs that in sanctioning films for public exhibition, the Board of Film Certification shall be guided by the following principles:-

1. The objectives of film certification will be ensure that -
 - (a) the medium of film remains responsible and sensitive to the values and standards of society;
 - (b) artistic expression and creative freedom are not unduly curbed;
 - (c) certification is responsive to social change;
 - (d) the medium of film provides clean and healthy entertainment; and
 - (e) as far as possible, the film is of aesthetic value and cinematically of a good standard.
2. In pursuance of the above objectives, the Board of Film Certification shall ensure that-
 - (i) anti-social activities such as violence are not glorified or justified.
 - (ii) the modus operandi of criminals, other visuals or words likely to incite the commission of any offence are not depicted;
 - (iii) Scenes -
 - (a) showing involvement of children in violence as victims or as perpetrators or as forced witness to violence, or showing children as being subjected to any form of child abuse;
 - (b) Showing abuse or ridicule of physically and mentally handicapped persons; and
 - (c) showing cruelty to, or abuse of, animals, are not presented needlessly;
 - (iv) pointless or avoidable scenes of violence, cruelty and horror, scenes of violence primarily intended to provide entertainment and such scenes as may have the effect of desensitising or dehumanising people are not shown;

- (v) scenes which have the effect of justifying or glorifying drinking are not shown;
- (vi) Scenes tending to encourage, justify or glamorise drug addiction are not shown;
- (vi-a) Scenes tending to encourage, justify or glamorise consumption of tobacco or smoking are not shown;
- (vii) human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity or depravity;
- (viii) such dual meaning words as obviously cater to baser instincts are not allowed;
- (ix) scenes degrading or denigrating women in any manner are not presented;
- (x) scenes involving sexual violence against women like attempt to rape, rape or any form of molestation, or scenes of similar nature are avoided, and if any such incident is germane to the theme, they shall be reduced to the minimum and no details are shown;
- (xi) scenes showing sexual perversions shall be avoided and if such matters are germane to the theme, they shall be reduced to the minimum and no details are shown;
- (xii) visuals or words contemptuous of racial, religious or other groups are not presented;
- (xiii) visuals or words which promote communal, obscurantism, anti-scientific and anti-national attitudes are not presented;
- (xiv) the sovereignty and integrity of India is not called in question;
- (xv) the security of the State is not jeopardised or endangered;
- (xvi) friendly relations with foreign States are not strained;
- (xvii) public order is not endangered;
- (xviii) visuals or words involving defamation of an individual or a body of individuals, or contempt of court are not presented;

EXPLANATION: Scenes that tend to create scorn, disgrace or disregard of rules or undermine the dignity of court will come under the term "contempt of Court" and

- (xix) National symbols and emblems are not shown except in accordance with the provisions of the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950 (12 of 1950).

3. The Board of Film Certification shall also ensure that the film -

- (i) is judged in its entirety from the point of view of its overall impact; and

- (ii) is examined in the light of the period depicted in the film and the contemporary standards of the country and the people to which the film relates, provided that the film does not deprave the morality of the audience.
4. Films that meet the above-mentioned criteria but are considered unsuitable for exhibition to non-adults shall be certified for exhibition to adult audience only.
5. (1) While certifying films for unrestricted public exhibition, the Board shall ensure that the film is suitable for family viewing, that is to say, the film should be such that all the members of the family including children can view it together.
- (2) If the Board, having regard to the nature, content and theme of the film, is of the opinion that it is necessary to caution the parents/guardian to consider as to whether any child below the age of twelve years may be allowed to see such a film, the film shall be certified for unrestricted public exhibition with an endorsement to that effect.
- (3) If the Board, having regard to the nature, content and theme of the film, is of the opinion that the exhibition of the film should be restricted to members of any profession or any class of persons, the film shall be certified for public exhibition restricted to the specialised audiences to be specified by the Board in this behalf.
6. The Board shall scrutinise the titles of the films carefully and ensure that they are not provocative, vulgar, offensive or violative of any of the above-mentioned guidelines.

Foot-note:- Notification No. 5/5/77-F(C) dated 7.1.78 published in the Extraordinary Gazette of India Part II, Section 3 sub-section (ii) dated 7.1.98 as S.O. 9(E).

Amended by -

- (i) Notification No.5/5/770F(C) dated 27.1.79 published as S.O. 618 in the Gazette of India Part II Section 3 sub-section (ii) dated 17.2.79
- (ii) Notification No. 805/2/83-F(C) dated 7.5.83 published as S.O. 356(E) in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II Section 3, sub-section (ii) dated 7.5.83.
- (iii) Notification No. 805/4/89-F(C) dated 11.8.89 published as S.O. 2179 in the gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) dated 9.9.89.

[File No. 805/1/90-F(C)]

Sd/-

(S. LAKSHMI NARAYANAN)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

Tel. : 383857

Statement-II

Norms regarding violence not to be glorified

- i) Photo Coverage on Terrorist Attack, Communal Clashes and Accidents
- While reporting news with regard to terrorist attacks or communal riots, the media should refrain from publishing/telecasting pictures of mangled corpses or any other photographic coverage which may create terror, or revulsion or ignite communal passion among people.
- ii) Newspapers/journalists shall avoid presenting acts of violence, armed robberies and terrorist activities in a manner that glorifies the perpetrators on their acts, declarations or death in the eyes of the public. Publication of interviews of anti-social elements by the newspapers glorifying the criminals and their activities with the resultant effects are to be avoided.

Action against private channels

‡1895. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the private channels against which action has been taken during the last two years by the Ministry or inter-ministerial committee on receipt of complaints or suo-moto cognizance for not airing programme as per the Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules formulated thereunder;

(b) whether any channels have been served show cause notice and if so, the names of such channels and the details of their response; and

(c) whether the committee is satisfied with the response?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) A statement showing the list of TV channels against which Show Cause Notices have been issued and action taken for violation of Programme and Advertising Codes during last two years is given in the Statement (See below). In majority of cases the Inter-Ministerial Committee was not satisfied with the response of the Channels. Therefore, action was taken on the recommendations of the Committee as indicated in the aforesaid statement.

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*SCNs issued to various TV channels and action taken thereon during last two months
(January, 2008 to March, 2010)*

(As on 10.03.2010)

Sl. No.	Name of the Channels	Reasons for issue of SCN	Date of SCN issued	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
1	MTV	Telecast of advt. of 'New Axe Deodorant'.	22.02.2008	Order dated 02.05.2008 directing the Channel to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with the directions. Matter Closed.
2	Star News	Telecast of advt. of 'New Axe Deodorant'.	22.02.2008	Order dated 02.05.2008 directing the Channel to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with the directions. Matter Closed.
3	Zee News	News item on negligence on part of doctors of LNJP Hospital in performing surgery on a child.	18.03.2008	Warning dated 28.08.2008 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
4	Aaj Tak	News item on negligence on part of doctors of LNJP Hospital in performing surgery on a child.	18.03.2008	Warning dated 28.08.2008 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
5	India News	News item based on MMS depicting sexual activities of Arushi and Hemraj.	09.06.2008	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.

6	IBN7	News item based on visuals from violence in Maharashtra by the supporters of Navnirman Sena.	24.06.2008	An Advisory dated 31.12.2008 issued to the Channels. Matter Closed
7	News 24	News item based on visuals from violence in Maharashtra by the supporters of Navnirman Sena.	24.06.2008	An Advisory dated 31.12.2008 issued to the Channels. Matter Closed
8	Sahara Samay Mumbai	News item based on visuals from violence in Maharashtra by the supporters of Navnirman Sena.	24.06.2008	An Advisory dated 31.12.2008 issued to the Channels. Matter Closed
9	Channel No.1	News item in Khas Khabar regarding removal of kidney of a patient.	03.07.2008	As the complainant organisation withdrawn its complaint the matter considered closed. Matter Closed
10	Headlines Today	News items about deteriorating condition of Indian Hockey wherein some statements were made about Shri K.P.S. Gill, the then President, Indian Hockey Federation.	28.07.2008	Matter has been closed with the approval of MIB. Matter Closed
11	Sahara Samay	RKB Show wherein Smt. Vidya Chauhan was interviewed by Shri R.K. Bajaj	31.07.2008	Advisory dated 28. 11 .2008 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed
12	Headlines Today	News item titled 'Birth Day Suit' based on completion of 62 years of bikini.	11.08.2008	An Advisory dated 23.03.2009 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed
13	IBN7	News Story with the title 'Aapke Ghar Sri Ram '	11.08.2008	A warning dated 23.03.2009 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed
14	MTV	Reality Show titled 'Splitsvilla'	11.08.2008	No violation of Programme Code has been observed. Matter Closed.

1	2	3	4	5
15	ETV Bangla	Vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Advertisement has been modified.
16	Aaj Tak	Vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Advertisement has been modified.
17	Discovery	Vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Advertisement has been modified.
18	Bindass	Programme titled 'Dadagiri'	11.09.2008	Warning dated 25.11.2008 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
19	TV 5	Telecast of an objectionable news item on Madarsas	16.09.2008	An Order dated 24.06.2009 issued to the Channel with the direction to run apology scroll for three days. The channel complied with the direction. Matter Closed
20	Star Movies	Telecast of an advertisement of Virgin Mobile	19.09.2008	As the advertisement in question has been withdrawn, it was decided not to proceed further in the matter. Matter Closed.
21	Discovery	Telecast of an advertisement of Virgin Mobile	19.09.2008	As the advertisement in question has been withdrawn, It was decided not to proceed further in the matter. Matter Closed.
22	Hungama	Telecast of a cartoon show namely "Shin-Chan" containing obscene visuals and it denigrates children.	23.09.2008	No violation of Programme Code observed by IMC. Matter Closed

23	TV9	Telecast of news items on 22.12.2004 criticising and maligning the image of Metropolitan Sessions Judge, Hyderabad.	30.09.2008	A Warning dated 13.01.2010 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
24	India TV	Telecast of News Item titled 'Metro Mein Manav Bomb'.	07.10.2008	Matter Closed
25	Channel [V]	Telecast of obscene reality beauty show titled Get Gorgeous 5'	08.10.2008	Warning dated 03.07.2009 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
26	Star One	Telecast of an episode of Serial 'Pari Hoon Main' alleged to hurt the feelings of Sikh Community.	08.10.2008	No violation of Programme Code observed by IMC. Matter Closed
27	News 24	Telecast of a reality show 'Big Boss Season -2'	28.11.2008	A Warning dated 03.06.2009 was issued to the Channel. Matter Closed
28	Colors	Telecast of a reality show 'Big Boss Season -2'	28.11.2008	An Advisory dated 03.06.2009 was issued to the Channel. Matter Closed
29	India TV	Telecast of news item on Terrorist Attack in Mumbai - conversation with terrorists	28.11.2008	A general Advisory issued to all News & Current Affairs channels.
30	India TV	Telecast of news item on Sant Sri Asaram Bapu.	28.11.2008	A Warning dated 22.06.2009 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed
31	Aaj Tak	Telecast of news item on Terrorist Attack in Mumbai	04.12.2008	The matter is pending in MHA.
32	India TV	Telecast of a news item titled 'Ye Bachchon Ka Khel Nahi' denigrating children.	12.12.2008	India TV Channel represented to NCPCR and their being satisfied with, the Channel requested this Ministry not to proceed the matter further. As such, the matter was not processed further. Matter Closed

1	2	3	4	5
33	Star News	Telecast of News item sharing some sensitive information regarding terrorists communication.	30.12.2008	The matter is pending in MHA.
34	NDTV 24x7	Telecast of News item on Polio Vaccination creating panic amongst viewers.	20.02.2009	DMs of Chennai and Bangalore have been requested to look in the matter and to take suitable action against local channels.
35	CNN IBN	Telecast of News item on Polio Vaccination creating panic amongst viewers.	20.02.2009	DMs of Chennai and Bangalore have been requested to look in the matter and to take suitable action against local channels.
36	Times Now	Telecast of News item on Polio Vaccination creating panic amongst viewers.	20.02.2009	DMs of Chennai and Bangalore have been requested to look in the matter and to take suitable action against local channels.
37	Star News	Telecast of News item on protest against the terrorist attacks in Mumbai.	23.03.2009	An Advisory dated 11.12.2009 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
38	MTV	Telecast of obscene, indecent and vulgar programme titled 'MTV Rodies'.	31.03.2009	Order dated 01 .07.2009 issued to the Channel directing it to run apology scroll for three days. The channel complied with the direction. Matter Closed.
39	Star News	Telecast of news item based on matter related to Disproportionate Assets Case against Mulayam Singh Yadav and other . The news item was alleged to containing half truths and defamatory to CBI.	31.03.2009	Being placed before IMC on 15.03.2010.

40.	CNN IBN	Telecast of news item based on matter related to Disproportionate Assets Case against mulayam Singh Yadav and other . The news item was alleged to containing half truths and defamatory to CBI.	31.03.2009	Being placed before IMC on 15.03.2010.
41.	IBN7	Telecast of News item sharing a sensitive communication of Indian Intelligence Agency and by sensationalising the issue the Channel ried to create panic and fear amongst its viewers.	24.04.2009	The matter is pending in MHA.
42.	India TV	Telecast of News item containing visuals and words defamatory and contemptuous of a religious groups	20.05.2009	The Channel tendered suo-motu apology . Matter Closed.
43.	MTV	Telecast of the programme titled Vodafone MTV Splitsvilla-2' uttering unfair remark to another participant.	02.06.2009	A Warning dated 04.01.2010 issued to the channel with the direction to run apology scroll for three days. The channel complied with the direction. Matter Closed.
44.	SONY	Telecast of the advertisement of "HDFC Standard Life Insurance"	16.06.2009	Reply of the channel was found statisfactory to this Ministry. Matter Closed.
45.	NDIA TV	Telecast of the advertisement of product 'Rajanigandha Pan Masala'	23.06.2009	Reply of the channel was found statisfactory to this Ministry. Matter Closed.
46.	Real TV	Telecast of indecent Reality Show titled 'Sarkar Ki Duniya'	30.06.2009	A Warning dated 16.12.2009 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
47.	NDTV India	Telecast of a news item based on indecent Reality Show titled 'Sarkar Ki Duniya'	30.06.2009	A Warning dated 16.12.2009 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.

1	2	3	4	5
48.	Star Plus	Telecast of a obscene, vulgar & indecent Reality Game Show titled 'Such Ka Samna'	22.07.2009	A Warning dated 27. 11 .2009 issued to the channel. The channel was also directed that while formatting a programme based on international format, channel should keep in view the Indian ethos and culture as well. Matter Closed.
49.	Star Vijay	Telecast of an especial programme 'Nadandadu Enna' encouraging superstition.	27.07.2009	Reply of the channel was found satisfactory to this Ministry. Matter Closed.
50.	9X TV	Telecast of a tele-serial titled 'Black telecasting horrifying visuals'	27.07.2009	A Warning dated 04.01.2010 issued to the channel. Matter Closed
51.	ETV Oriya	Telecast of a news item containing indecent visuals	27.07.2009	No violation of Programme Code observed. Matter Closed.
52.	ETV Marathi	Telecast of a news item based on suicide committed by a person	27.07.2009	An Advisory dated 04.01.2010 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
53.	Mega TV	Telecast of a news item containing indecen visuals	28.07.2009	An Advisory dated 04.01.2010 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
54.	NDTV Imagine	Telecast of a tele-serial titled 'Bandini showing indecent visuals'	28.07.2009	An Advisory dated 01.12.2009 was issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
55.	Bindass	Telecast of an indecent serial 'Sun Yaar Chill Maar'	29.07.2009	An Advisory dated 29.12.2009 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
56.	Channel [V]	Telecast of an indecent programme titled 'Launch Pad'	29.07.2009	A Warning dated 11.12.2009 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
57.	News Live	Telecast of a news item offending against decency	29.07.2009	A Warning dated 29.12.2009 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.

58.	Colors	Telecast of a serial 'Koi Aane Ko Hain encouraging superstition	29.07.2009	A Warning dated 29.12.2009 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
59.	Asianet News	Telecast of a news Programme 'FIR' based on crime reports and showing indecent visuals	31.07.2009	A Warning dated 29.12.2009 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
60.	Amrita TV	Telecast of the programme titled 'Super Talent' showing dangerous stunt scenes	31.07.2009	An Advisory dated 11.12.2009 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
61.	VH-1	Telecast of the programme 'Saturday Night Live' showing indecent visuals.	19.08.2009	Warning dated 08.12.2009 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
62.	Bindass	Telecast of the Reality Show "Dadagiri"	26.08.2009	A Warning dated 04.03.2010 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
63.	SONY	Telecast of the Reality Show 'Iss Jungle Se Mujhe Bachao'	26.08.2009	A Warning dated 11. 12. 2009 issued to the channel. Matter Closed. Matter Closed.
64.	National Geographic	Telecast of visuals showing wrong map	04.09.2009	A Warning dated 05.01.2010 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
65.	VH-1	Telecast of the programme 'South Park'	11.09.2009	An Order dated 05.03.2010 issued to the channel directing it to take the programme off air.
66.	FTV.com India	Telecast of obscene visuals	11.09.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Order issued on 10.03.2010 for taking channel of the air for 9 days.
67.	NDTV Imagine	Telecast of the serial 'Pati, Patni aur Woh'	06.10.2009	A Warning dated 03.03.2010 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
68.	Sadhna TV	Telecast of a News Item	09.10.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. An Advisory issued on 11.03.2010.

1	2	3	4	5
69.	SONY	Telecast of the programme 'Entertainment Ke Liye Kuch Bhi Karega'	16.10.2009	An Advisory dated 04.03.2010 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
70.	Star Plus	Telecast of the serial 'Sapana Babul Ka-Bidaai	23.10.2009	A Warning dated 04.03.2010 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
71.	Colors	Telecast of the reality show 'BIG BOSS Season -3'	26.10.2009	A Warning dated 18.12.2009 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
72.	Colors	Telecast of the tele-serial 'Na Aana Iss Desh Lado'	29.10.2009	EMMC has been requested to monitor the tele-serial continuously for any further violation. Matter Closed.
73.	Star Annondo Channel	Surrogate advertisement of liquor product through telecast of the advertisement of 'Blenders Pride Music CD's'	05.01.2010	Being placed before IMC on 15.03.2010.
74.	NDTV Good Times	Surrogate advertisement of liquor product through telecast of the advertisement of 'Blenders Pride Music CD's'	05.01.2010	Being placed before IMC on 15.03.2010.
75.	IBN7	Telecast of a programme showing Mr. Munir Khan advertising and advocating his treatment of serious diseases without any scientific proof	13.01.2010	Being placed before IMC on 15.03.2010.
76.	Colors	Telecast of tele-serial 'Bairi Piya'	22.01.2010	Personal hearing fixed on 17.03.2010.
77.	Bindass	Telecast of reality show 'Emotional Attyachar'	02.02.2010	Being placed before IMC on 15.03.2010.
78.	NDTV Imagine	Telecast of Reality show 'Raaz Pichhle Janam Ka'	03.02.2010	Personal hearing fixed on 17.03.2010
79.	MTV	Telecast of reality show 'Splitsvilla-3'	03.02.2010	Fixed for personal hearing on 12.03.2010. To be placed before IMC on 15.03.2010.

Setting up of circuit branch at Jalpaigudi

‡1896. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has given approval for the establishment of circuit branch in Jalpaigudi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) by when this circuit branch is expected to be operational; and
- (d) whether Government is contemplating to establish circuit branches in other areas of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) The Central Government has approved the setting up of a Circuit Bench of the Calcutta High Court at Jalpaigudi. It is expected to be operational as soon as adequate infrastructural facilities are provided at Jalpaigudi by the State Government to the satisfaction of the Calcutta High Court.

- (d) No, Sir.

Allocation for family court buildings

‡1897. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether allocation for some courts is pending under the head family court building for Chhattisgarh; and
- (b) if so, the current status in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) A proposal for release of a grant of Rs. 30 lakh under plan for the year 2008-09 was received from the Government of Chhattisgarh for expenditure on construction of buildings of three Family Courts.

In this connection, it may be stated that a grant of Rs. 130 lakh was released to the Government of Chhattisgarh under plan from the year 2002-03 to the year 2007-08 for construction of buildings of Family Courts. As per the scheme, the State Government had to provide a matching share of Rs. 130 lakh. However, the Government of Chhattisgarh informed that an expenditure of Rs. 82.36 lakh only was incurred by the State Government upto the year 2008-09. Thus, further grant for construction of buildings of Family Courts can be released only after the State Government indicates the utilization of an amount of Rs. 260 lakh on construction of buildings of the Family Courts including the State share of Rs. 130 lakh.

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Requirement of mutual consent in divorce

1898. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has recommended to dispense with the requirement of mutual consent in case of divorce under Hindu Law especially in cases where both the parties are living separately for years; and

(b) if so, Government's response/decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The Law Commission, in its 217th Report on 'Irretrievable Breakdown of Marriage- Another Ground for Divorce', has recommended that immediate action be taken to introduce an amendment in the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954 for inclusion of 'irretrievable breakdown of marriage' as another ground for grant of divorce.

Since the subject matter of the said Report falls under List III -Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, comments/views of the State Governments and Union territory Administrations have been solicited before a decision in the matter is taken.

Setting up of Judicial Service Commission

1899. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to establish Judicial Service Commission to appoint judges in lower courts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under article 235 of the Constitution of India, the administrative control over the members of subordinate judiciary in the States vests with the concerned High Court. Further, in exercise of powers conferred under proviso to article 309 read with articles 233 and 234 of the Constitution, the State Government frames rules and regulations in consultation with the High Court. The members of the State Judicial Service are governed by these rules and regulations. Therefore, the service conditions, including appointment, promotion, reservations etc. of judicial officers of the District/Subordinate Courts are governed by the respective State Governments.

Plan for judicial reference

1900. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any plan for judicial reference for reducing the cases pending in courts and introducing accountability of the judges and if so, the details thereof and by when it would be implemented; and

(b) what are the details of complaints received against the judges of High Courts and Supreme Court during the last three years and the action taken against each judge?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The Government has not formulated any plan for judicial reference for reducing the cases pending in courts. The Government has, however taken various steps to minimize pendency of cases in the courts. It is also proposed to introduce "The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010" in the current session of the Parliament. The provisions of the Bill will increase accountability of Judges of the higher judiciary and would also make the functioning of the higher judiciary more transparent thereby strengthening further the independence of the judiciary.

(b) As per the "in-house mechanism" of the higher judiciary, the Chief Justice of India is competent to receive complaints against the conduct of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justices of the High Court. Similarly, the Chief Justices of the High Courts are competent to receive complaints against the conduct of the Judges of their Courts. In view of this, the Central Government do not maintain records of such complaints and it has no mechanism to monitor the action taken on the same.

High cost of Arbitration

1901. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently expressed concern over the highly expensive and time consuming arbitration in the Country;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to formulate some strategies to ensure that arbitration in various courts are cleared within some specific period and also without any high spending; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In order to encourage Alternative Dispute Resolution and to develop India as a hub of international arbitration, the Government proposes to release Consultation Paper on the proposed amendments to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

Committees on judicial reforms

1902. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of committees set up to look into the issues concerning judicial reforms alongwith summary of recommendations and the action taken and the effect of implementation of such recommendations;

(b) whether there are any major areas of reform yet to be done in the judiciary and if so, what is the initiative taken or being taken; and

(c) whether there is a way out to reduce the pendency of cases in judiciary drastically and fix time-frame for disposal of cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) While the Government had set up Committees to look into specific issues such reduction of arrears of cases, the Government has not set up any Committee to look into the issues concerning judicial reforms. Recently, the Government has, in principle, decided to set up a 'National Mission for Delivery of Justice and Legal Reforms' with a view to reduce pendency of cases in the courts from an average of 15 years to an average of three years by 2012.

As a major reform initiative to bring justice at the grass roots level and for the purpose of providing affordable and speedy justice, the Government has enacted the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 to enable the State Governments to establish one or more Gram Nyayalayas for every Panchayat at intermediate level to cater to specified Civil and Criminal cases in rural areas.

Government is also implementing various Schemes to augment the financial resources of the States for the development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary and for the Computerisation of the District and Subordinate Courts so as to facilitate better justice delivery system of justice.

Entry level test for legal practice

1903. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make it mandatory for law graduates to clear an entry level test to get a license to practise law;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the proposals formulated by his Ministry to raise the standard of legal education and legal profession in the country in line with international norms?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The Bar Council of India, a statutory body, has a proposal to conduct Bar Entry test. This matter is before the Supreme Court of India vide SLP (Civil) No.22337 of 2008 — Bar Council of India Vs. Bonnie Foi Law College.

(c) The Bar Council of India has revised the curriculums and framed new Rules of Legal Education and it is at par with international standard which has come into effect from the Session 2009-10 onwards.

Entry of foreign law firms

1904. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in a recent judgment, Bombay High Court has barred foreign law firms operating in India from carrying on non-litigious practices unless they follow Advocates Act, 1961;

(b) whether the High Court has also directed Government to quickly decide whether foreign law firms can operate in the country as this issue has been pending with Government for more than 15 years;

(c) whether the High Court has also observed that RBI was not justified in granting the foreign law firms permission to open liaison office as it violated the provisions of the Advocates Act, 1961; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Yes, Sir. The foreign law firms are bound to follow the provisions of the Advocates Act, 1961 to practice in non-litigious matters in India.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The High Court has held that the RBI was not justified in granting the permission to open liaison offices in India under section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

(d) The Government is studying the implications of the said judgment in consultation with the Bar Council of India and other stake holders.

Benches of High Court and Supreme Court

†1905 SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for setting up benches of Supreme Court and High Courts at different places;

(b) whether Government is aware that an agitation to have benches set up at other places, is going on in several States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether agitation is going on at various places of Orissa, to have a bench of the High Court at other places;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (e) if so, the information available with Government in this regard;
- (f) the details of operational benches in the country at present;
- (g) whether Government has any proposal for opening up new benches; and
- (h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (h) According to the Article 130 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President, from time to time, appoint.

Setting up of a Bench of a High Court is considered only if a complete proposal in terms of section 51(2) of the States' Reorganisation Act, 1956 is received from the State Government concerned, including the consent of the Chief Justice of the High Court and the Governor of the State and also if it satisfies the broad guidelines and criteria recommended by the Jaswant Singh Commission.

The Central Government has approved the setting up of a Circuit Bench of the Calcutta High Court at Jalpaiguri. The Government has also received a proposal from the Government of Karnataka to make Circuit Benches of Karnataka High Court at Dhrawad and Gulbarga as Permanent Benches.

The details of Benches of the High Courts are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Government has not received any official communication from any State Government about any on-going agitation for establishment of a bench of the High Court.

Statement

Name of High Courts, their principal seats, benches and their jurisdiction

Sl. No.	High Court	Principal Seat	Jurisdiction	Permanent/Circuit Bench and Date from which the Bench began functioning
1	2	3	4	5
1	Allahabad	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow (01.07.1948)
2	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	-
3	Bombay	Mumbai	Maharashtra; Goa; Daman & Diu; Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nagpur (01.05.1960) Panaji (01.07.1948) Aurangabad (27.08.1984)

1	2	3	4	5
4	Calcutta	Kolkata	West Bengal & Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-
5	Chattisgarh	Bilaspur	Chattisgarh	-
6	Delhi	New Delhi	NCT of Delhi	-
7	Gauhati	Guwahati	Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram, & Arunachal Pradesh.	Kohima, (10.02.1990) Aizawl, (05.07.1990) Imphal, (21.01.1992) Agartala, (10.05.1992) Shillong (04.02.1998) Itanagar (12.08.2000)
8	Gujarat	Sola (Ahrnedabad)	Gujarat	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	-
10	Janimu & Kashmir	Jammu & Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	-
11	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Jharkhand	-
12	Karnataka	Bangalore	Karnataka	Circuit Benches Dharwar (07.02.2008) Gulbarga (07.02.2008)
13	Kerala	Kochi	Kerala & Lakshadweep Islands	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior (01.11.1956) Indore (01.11.1956)
15	Madras	Chennai	Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	Madurai (24.07.2004)
16	Orissa	Cuttack	Orissa	-
17	Patna	Patna	Bihar	-
18	Punjab & Haryana	Chandigarh	Punjab, Haryana & Chandigarh	-
19	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	Jaipur (31.01.1977)
20	Sikkim	Gangtok	Sikkim	-
21	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Uttarakhand	-

Gram Nyayalayas

‡1906. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Gram Nyayalayas set up by Government in different parts of the country;
- (b) whether Government is considering to increase the number of these Nyayalayas keeping in view the increasing number of court cases; and
- (c) if so, the number of courts to be set up in the country along with the location thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) As per the provisions of Section 3 of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008, it is for the State Governments to establish Gram Nyayalayas in consultation with the respective High Courts. Since the coming into force of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008; the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan have notified 95 Gram Nyayalayas, out of which 47 have started functioning.

The Central Government has requested the State Governments to set up more Gram Nyayalayas in consultation with their respective High Courts. As the Gram Nyayalayas are to be established for every Panchayat at Intermediate level, it is estimated that nearly five thousand Gram Nyayalayas would be ultimately set up, the locations of which are to be decided by the respective State Governments.

Revision of court fee structure

1907. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that court fee structure has not been revised since 1966 in the Supreme Court and all tribunals set up under Central legislations;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that an advocate has to pay only Rs.3 to file his Vakalatnama and Rs.5 for his appearance before the court;
- (c) whether his Ministry is considering a proposal to revise the court fee structure; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) As intimated by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Supreme Court Rules, 1966 relating to payment of Court Fee for filing cases in the Supreme Court of India have been revised from time to time.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Law Commission of India has been requested to examine the issue of revision of court fee structure. Report/recommendations of the Commission is awaited.

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Mining lease to Arcelor Mittal

1908. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Arcelor Mittal is setting up Mega Steel Plants in Jharkhand and Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether mining lease for iron-ore over an area of 500 acres has been granted to Arcelor Mittal by Government of Jharkhand in Meghatuburu, Karampada RF after obtaining prior approval from the Central Government; and

(d) if so, the details of work carried out and investments made by Arcelor Mittal on the ground, so far?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUÉ): (a) and (b) As per the available information, the details regarding the Steel Plants being set up by M/s Arcelor Mittal India Ltd. in Jharkhand and Orissa are as under:-

S.No.	Location	Date of signing of MoU	Proposed capacity	Estimated investment Rs. in crore
1.	Keonjhar, Orissa	08.10.05	Integrated Steel Plant 12.00 MTPA	40,000
2.	Jharkhand	08.10.05 Extended up to - 07.10.10	Integrated Steel Plant - 12.00 MTPA	40,000

(c) and (d) Prior approval of the Central Government under Section 5(1) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) [MMDR] Act, 1957 has been accorded in favour of M/s Arcelor Mittal India Ltd. for mining lease for iron ore and manganese ore over an area of 500 acres in Meghatuburu, Karampada RF and Mining Plan has also been approved. However, final grant of mining lease is pending for want of statutory forest and environment clearances. M/s Arcelor Mittal India Ltd. has invested an amount of Rs. 26.96 crores in Jharkhand till January, 2010.

Allotment of iron-ore mines

1909. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how many iron-ore mines have been allotted and not operationalised from January, 2005 till December, 2009;

(b) the details and size of iron-ore mines allotted, company-wise and State-wise;

(c) the time allowed to the allottees to remain quiet without any mining activity and forward linkages; and

(d) the reasons for not debarring such allottees and reallocating them to those who use it for captive purposes?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (d) States are the owners of the minerals located within their respective boundaries. Allotment and operationalisation of mines come within the purview of the respective State Governments. The Central Government accords prior approval under Section 5(1) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) [MMDR] Act, 1957 in respect of the minerals specified in Part (B) and (C) of the First Schedule to the Act. As such, the information asked for is not centrally maintained.

(c) As per Rule 28 of the Mineral Concession Rules (MCR), 1960, subject to the conditions laid down therein, where mining operations are not commenced within a period of two years from the date of execution of the lease, or is discontinued for a continuous period of two years after commencement of such operations, the State Government shall, by an order, declare the mining lease as lapsed and communicate the declaration to the lessee.

Ownership of mineral resources

†1910. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that States have ownership on minerals and State Government has right of mining;

(b) if so, the reasons why condition of the Central Government's prior permission on approval of mineral concession on minerals like iron-ore, manganese, bauxite, etc. is not being done away with; and

(c) whether Government would consider doing away with this condition?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (c) State Governments are the owners of the minerals and mineral rights vest in the State Government. Prior approval of the Central Government is required only in respect of grant of mineral concessions for minerals mentioned in the First Schedule of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. The Government has enunciated National Mineral Policy 2008 which seeks to streamline, simplify and increase transparency in the procedures for grant of mineral concessions. The Government has drafted suitable legislation in order to give effect to the National Mineral Policy, 2008.

Chromite ore deposits

1911. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total deposit of chromite ore in the country especially in Odisha;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the number of mines given to OMC Ltd. and private industrial houses;
- (c) the quantity of chromite ore produced by the private mine owners and their total sale;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the private mine owners have sold more than what they have produced and if so, the details thereof, owner-wise; and
- (e) the locations from where this chromite ore has been obtained?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) As per National Mineral Inventory as on 1.4.2005, prepared by Indian Bureau of Mines, out of the 89 chromite deposits located in various parts of the country, 35 deposits are in Orissa.

(b) As per available information, 29 mining leases granted/executed for chromite as on 31.3.2008. During 2008-09, there were 22 mines which have reported production. Out of which 5 mines were with OMC Ltd. and 14 mines were with the private industrial houses.

(c) As per available information, out of the 2.57 million tonnes chromite production reported by private mine owners during 2008-09, 2 million tonnes was dispatched for domestic use and 0.28 million tonne was exported.

(d) No reports on selling more chromite ore than produced by the private mines have come to the notice of the Government.

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

Stag against mining activities

†1912. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of mines where excavation work has been stopped on the orders of courts;
- (b) the conditions required to be fulfilled to resume excavation work; and
- (c) the details of efforts being made to resume the excavation work, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) As per available information:

- (i) *vide* Supreme Court order dated 19.2.2010, 157 mines in Aravalli hills of Rajasthan have been restrained from mining till further orders. The matter is sub-judice.
- (ii) In Haryana all mining operations have been closed since 1.3.2010.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) At a request from the State Government of Haryana, the Supreme Court vide its orders dated 8.10.2009 had permitted the State Government of Haryana to allow mining of minor mineral (construction material) over an area of 600 hectares in the district of Faridabad subject fulfilment of conditions including commencement of restoration/rehabilitation work. State Government of Haryana has notified a Scheme of Mining in compliance with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court for resuming mining. However, mining has not begun.

1913. The Question was cancelled

Targets and Outlays for minorities

1914. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB PEEVEE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the status of 15 per cent of targets and outlays for minorities under various schemes of Ministries/Departments under Prime Minister's new 15 point programme for the welfare of minorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): The Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, announced in June, 2006, provides that, wherever possible, 15% of targets and outlays under various schemes included in the programme, which are amenable to earmarking, should be earmarked for minorities. Targets and outlays have been earmarked for minorities since 2007-08. The status of implementation of various schemes included in the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities is given in the Statement (*See below*). This is also available on the Ministry's website www.minorityaffairs.gov.in

Statement

Targets and achievements for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 for schemes included in the PM's new 15 point programme for the welfare of minorities

Sl.	Physical	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
No.	Name of the Scheme and Ministry/Dept. concerned	Target for minorities	Achievement	Target for minorities	Achievement	Target for minorities	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Operationalisation of anganwadi centres Ministry of Women & Child Development	25165	21014	Scheme under modification Target not fixed	—	37672	1127 (of 8 States) (upto 31.12.2009)
2.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA): Deptt. of School Education & Literacy						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(i)	Number of primary schools to be constructed	2078	1725	4404	3266	3465	2109 (upto 31.12.2009)
(ii)	Number of upper primary schools to be constructed	2018	2008	4154	2662	1348	1010 (upto 31.12.2009)
(iii)	Number of additional classrooms to be constructed	36847	36865	21102	15563	21168	17644 (upto 31.12.2009)
(iv)	Number of new primary schools to be opened	2322	1201	1423	1386	2066	1871 (upto 31.12.2009)
(v)	Number of new upper primary schools to be opened	3666	3001	4301	3176	1719	1174 (upto 31.12.2009)
(vi)	Number of teachers sanctioned	28768	24866	21945	15759	8429	5525 (upto 31.12.2009)
(vii)	Number of Kasturba 28 Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) sanctioned in educationally backward blocks, having a substantial minority population	23		313	219	168	133 (upto 31.12.2009)
3.	Swarojgaris assisted under Swarajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY): Ministry of Rural Development	202908	143385	264401	275121	273372	128862 (upto 31.12.2009)
4..	BPL families assisted under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY): Ministry of Rural Development	319078	155980	319076	384775	607837	481366 (upto 31.12.2009)
5.	Beneficiaries assisted under Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY): Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA)						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(a)	Micro-enterprises (upto30.11.2009)	18031	25745	18031	30574	3750	2338
(b)	Skill training (upto30.11.2009)	22535	41466	22535	37179	30000	8788
Financial		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme and Ministry/Dept. concerned	Target for minorities	Achieve-ment	Target for minorities	Achieve-ment	Target for minorities	Achieve-ment
	Indira Awas Yojana (IAY): Ministry of Rural Development.	806.13	443.06	1128.58	1046.84	2147.31	1128.98 (upto 31.12.2009)
	Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY): Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA)	50.47	25.13	34.26	18.16	33.47	6.48 (upto 30.11.2009)
	Establishment of new Industrial Training Institutes (ITI): Ministry of Labour & Employment	9.65	10.37	56.95	29.86	25.98	11.16 (upto31.12.2009)
	Priority Sector Lending: Deptt. of Financial Services	65558.27	58662.67	86774.01	82864.65	130462.43	96160.49 (upto 30.09.2009)

Schemes and programmes of NMDFCs

1915. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or being taken to propagate and popularize the schemes and programmes of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC);

(b) whether it is a fact that the minorities are not coming forward to adequately avail the schemes of the Corporation;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure that the minorities avail the schemes and programmes of the Corporation in desired measure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) In order to popularize its schemes, National Minorities Development and Finance

Corporation (NMDFC) has been organizing awareness programmes through its State Channelising Agencies (SCAs). Besides, pamphlets and brochures have been printed and distributed in Hindi, Urdu and English by NMDFC. The SCAs have also been publicising scheme guidelines in the regional languages.

(b) and (c) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) releases funds to the State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) for onward lending to the eligible beneficiaries belonging to minority communities in a State. In this connection, the SCAs/ State Governments must meet conditions like availability of guarantee of State Government, equity contribution of State Government, timely repayment of loans and satisfactory utilization of funds disbursed in the past etc. Eligible persons of minority communities in those States which have not received adequate funds from NMDFC on account of non-fulfilment of conditions by the SCAs/State Governments are unable to adequately avail the benefits under the schemes of NMDFC. Such States are regularly advised to remove the impediments for enabling release of funds by NMDFC to the SCAs for carrying out lending activities.

(d) NMDFC regularly liaises with State Governments/SCAs to ensure that funds from NMDFC are drawn so that loans can be extended to the target groups.

Complaints to NCM

1916. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the National Commission for Minorities from different quarters during the last year and the current year, so far;

(b) the nature and status of each complaint; and

(c) the mechanism being developed to expeditiously decide and dispose of the complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Number of complaints received by the National Commission for Minorities from different quarters during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto 25.02.2010) is as under:-

S.No.	Year	Number of complaints received
1	2008-09	2250
2	2009-10 (upto 25.2.2010)	2268

(b) and (c) The nature of complaints received in the Commission includes issues pertaining to law and order, economic matters, cultural rights, religion based harassment, waqf matters, compensation for the riots-affected persons and other miscellaneous matters. All these complaints have been attended to in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Commission for redressal of grievances, and with the support of a computerized complaint monitoring system and toll free line for citizens.

Funds utilization by states

1917. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many States have not utilized the financial allocation provided for various schemes and if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the measures taken or being taken to avoid such lapses in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Funds are released to the States/Union Territories for implementation of the following Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme;
- (ii) Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme;
- (iii) Merit-cum-means based Scholarship Scheme and (iv) Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP).

There is no non-utilization of financial allocation for the above mentioned three scholarship schemes as the funds are released to the States/UTs by the Central Government after receipt of proposals and utilization certificates for previous releases from States/UTs. The progress of implementation of scholarship schemes for students belonging to the minority communities, which are included in the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, are reviewed and monitored on half yearly basis by a Committee of Secretaries and thereafter a report is submitted to the Cabinet. Under the scheme of Multi-sectoral Development Programme for the 90 minority concentration districts, launched in 2008-09, activities are taken up entailing longer period of implementation. The States/UTs have reported utilization of funds under MsDP to the extent of 75% for funds released in 2008-09. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*). Oversight Committees at the Centre and States/UTs carry out regular reviews and monitoring of the implementation of the scheme of MsDP.

Statement

State wise release of funds to the State Governments in 2008-09 under Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) and expenditure reported

S.N.	State	Funds released (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure reported by the State Govt. (Rs. in crore)
1	Uttar Pradesh	124.42	111.74
2	West Bengal	43.28	32.65
3	Haryana	14.01	5.70
4	Assam	42.27	27.32
5	Manipur	30.12	26.02
6	Bihar	16.75	0.00
Grand Total		270.85	203.43

Reduction in grants-in-aid to NGOs

1918. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU:

SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to reduce their grants-in-aid in the next financial year for NGOs;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the allocations made as grants-in-aid to NGOs during the last three financial years; and
- (d) the details of grants already sanctioned during those years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Under the 'Free Coaching & Allied Scheme' there is no provision for separate allocation of funds as grants in aid to NGOs. However funds are released to States/Union Territories/Public Sector Undertakings and NGOs the details of the grants sanctioned to NGOs during the last two years and the current year as under:

Year	Amount sanctioned (Rupees in crore)
2007-08	4.93
2008-09	6.15
2009-10 (up to February 2010)	4.96

Micro-hydel power generation in West Bengal

1919. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal of the Central Government to install micro-hydel power generation in West Bengal; and
- (b) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Small/micro hydel projects are set up by the State Government or by private developers in States including West Bengal. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) provides only partial financial assistance to set up such projects. In West Bengal, 23 small/micro hydel projects aggregating to 98.40 MW have been set up. MNRE has sanctioned central financial assistance of Rs.10.20 crore to West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd. during 2009-10 for setting up of two small hydro projects aggregating to 15 MW.

National biogas and manure management programme

1920. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of the National Biogas Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) being implemented by Government;
- (b) whether the programme is being implemented in Tamil Nadu;
- (c) if so, the details thereof with the number of villages covered under NBMMP; and
- (d) how the village Panchayats are being told to take the benefits of the Programme in their respective villages in the States?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) is being implemented by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for installation of family type biogas plants in various States and Union territories of the country. The salient features of the programme are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. In the State of Tamil Nadu the programme is being implemented through Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Tamil Nadu. Since inception of the programme in 1981-82, a total of about 2.15 lakh biogas plants have been installed in various villages of the State upto December 2009. Village-wise information is maintained at Block/Taluka level.

(d) Various State Government Departments and Implementing Agencies of the programme suitably involve village Panchayats through their implementation mechanism available at Taluka/village levels.

Statement

*Pattern of Central Financial Assistance under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme
w.e.f. 1st Nov. 2009 for 11th Plan*

Sl. No.	Items for Central Financial Assistance (CFA)	Family type Biogas Plants under CDM		Family type Biogas plants under NBMMP**	
		1 cum	2-4 cum	1 cum	2-4 cum
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Central Financial Assistance to beneficiaries of Biogas Plant (in Rs. per plant)					
1.	NER States, Sikkim (except plain areas of Assam)	11,700	11,700	14,700	14,700
2.	Plain areas of Assam	9,000	9,000	9,000	10,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Niligiri of Tamil Nadu, Sadar Kurseong & Kalimpong Sub-Divisions of Darjeeling, Sunderbans (W.B.) and Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,500	4,500	4,000	10,000
4.	All Others	2,100	2,700	4,000	8,000
B.	Turn-Key Job Fee including warranty for five years (in Rs. per plant)	700		1,500	
C.	Additional CFA for toilet linked Biogas Plants (in Rs. per plant)	500		1,000	
D.	Incentive for saving Diesel and other conventional fuels by using biogas in engines/ gensets and/or biogas based refrigerators (in Rs. per plant)	2,500		5,000	
E.	Administrative Charges- for target range of plants (in Rs.)				
1.	100-3,000	50,000@		1,00,000^	
2.	3,001-7,000	8,90,000#		10,50,000^^	
3.	Above 7,001	14,90,000\$		24,50,000*	
F.	Training Courses (in Rs.)				
1.	Users course	1,000		2,000	
2.	Staff Course	5,000		8,000	
3.	Refresher/Construction- cum maintenance course	19,000		35,000	
4.	Turkey-key operator & management course for workers of companies/ entrepreneurs	38,500		67,500	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Workers of companies/entrepreneurs					
G.	Biogas Development & Training Centers	As per existing pattern		As per existing pattern	
H.	Communication & Publicity -for target range of plants (in Rs.)				
1.	Up to 1,000	1,00,000		1,00,000	
2.	1,001-10,000	2,50,000		2,50,000	
3.	More than 10,000	5,00,000		5,00,000	
I.	Support for Repair of Non- functional Plants with the restriction of utilization of upto 5 % of the outlay of the programme in that year of the concerned State/ UT	Nil		50% of applicable CFA category subject to sharing of 50% of the cost of repair by the beneficiary.	
Family type Biogas Plants under CDM			Family type Biogas plants under NBMMP		
@	Extra Rs.300 per plant in excess of 200 biogas plants.		**	Maximum of 50% of the cost of the biogas plant for low cost models.	
#	Extra Rs.150 per plant in excess of 3000 biogas plants.		^	Extra Rs. 350 per plant in excess of 100 biogas plants.	
\$	Extra Rs.100 per plant in excess of 7000 biogas plants & maximum of Rs.30 lakh.		^^	Extra Rs.300 per plant in excess of 3000 biogas plants.	
			*	Extra Rs. 250 per plant in excess of 7,000 biogas plants subject to maximum of Rs. 50.0 lakh.	

Target for solar energy

†1921. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- whether the Central Government has set a target to generate electricity through solar energy by 2020;
- the total megawatts of electricity being generated by solar energy, at present;
- whether a target to generate electricity every year through solar energy, has been set;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) if so, whether the target of the last three years have been achieved;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Recently, the Government has announced Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission with a target of creating enabling policy framework for the deployment of 20,000 MW of grid connected solar power by 2022 in the country.

(b) Grid connected solar power projects of 8 megawatt capacity have been installed so far.

(c) A target of 1,100 MW of grid connected solar power plants has been set by the Government by March, 2013.

(d) to (f) Against a target of 50 MW capacity of grid connected solar power projects during 11th Plan period, 8 MW capacity projects have been installed, and eligibility to put up additional 33 MW capacity projects under demonstration programme of the Ministry has been communicated to the developers.

Concentrated solar thermal units on low-rise buildings

1922. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on the possibilities of retrofitting concentrated solar thermal units on low-rise buildings and even on large apartment clusters to produce enough power to meet basic requirements of its residents;

(b) whether a mega solar thermal power plant in Nevada, US has been upgraded from its earlier capacity of 40 MW to the present 394 MW; and

(c) whether the vast expanse of almost 2.13 lakh sq. miles of desert land in Rajasthan and Gujarat can accommodate huge solar power plants as the Dubai based International Renewable Energy Agency has already conducted studies on setting up of large solar energy plants in desert areas?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Presently, solar thermal technologies for power generation for installation on roof tops are not commercially available in the country. However, solar water and air heating and steam generation systems are installed on buildings to meet a variety of heat requirements.

(b) Solar thermal power plant in Nevada, US is of 64 MW capacity and has been operating since 2007. No plans to upgrade its capacity have been reported so far.

(c) As per solar radiation data available from India Meteorological Department, the western part of India, largely comprising of Rajasthan and Gujarat States, is suitable for large scale installations of solar power plants.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission

1923. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the role of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM);
- (b) the funds allotted for this mission and the targets thereof;
- (c) the aims and objectives of this Mission;
- (d) whether as a part of the above Mission, Government has approved to set up 20,000 MW grid solar power and 2,000 MW off-grid solar power in the country by 2022; and
- (e) the details of latest solar technologies proposed to be developed under JNNSM so as to bring down the cost of production and by when they are implemented and benefited to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (d) Government has recently announced Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission to develop solar energy technologies in the country to make solar power competitive to conventional grid power. The Mission aims at creating capacity of 20,000 MW grid solar power and 2,000 MW of off-grid solar power including 20 million solar lights by 2022. 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 for the first phase of the Mission, to set up 1,100 MW of grid connected solar plants, including 100 MW capacity plants as rooftop and small solar plants. In addition, 200 MW capacity equivalent off-grid solar applications and 7 million square metre solar thermal collector area are proposed in the first phase of the Mission, till March 2013. An amount of Rs. 4,337 crores has been approved for the first phase of the Mission.

(e) Mission will support research and development activities in solar energy technologies, which will focus on improvements in the existing technologies, development of new materials and devices and the balance of system used in solar energy applications. These efforts are expected to help in bringing down the cost of solar power to achieve grid tariff parity by 2022.

Non-conventional power plants

1924. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Government's plans for setting up of non-conventional power plants in the country through solar/wind energy generation, etc. State-wise during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) the number of projects on which work has already started and by when the remaining identified projects are likely to be set up;

(c) whether Government targets to achieve 1,000 MW solar power by 2013; and

(d) the details of financial assistance/subsidies/technical support likely to be given to entrepreneurs in each State for per unit power?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A target of about 12,300 MW grid-interactive power generation capacity addition from various renewable energy sources such as wind, small hydro, biomass and solar has been set for the 11th Five Year Plan period throughout the country. Details of targets set and achievements as on 31.01.2010, are given in the Statement-I. (*See below*). State-wise targets are not fixed by the Ministry.

(b) 278 nos. Small Hydro power projects, 17 nos. Biomass to energy projects, 24 nos. of Waste to Energy projects and Wind power projects of aggregate capacity of about 1200 MW are at various stages of implementation in different States. In case of Solar power projects, the projects are sanctioned only after the plants are commissioned. Initially a letter of eligibility is issued. 10 such projects with total of 33 MW capacity have been issued letters of eligibility.

(c) Yes, Sir. For 1000 MW solar power the National Vidyut Vyapar Niagam (NVVN) will purchase power from the projects developers at a rate fixed by CERC.

(d) The details of central financial assistance/subsidies provided for grid interactive power generation under various schemes/programmes throughout the country by the Government are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of targets set for the grid-interactive power generation capacity for the 11th Five Year Plan period and achievements as on 31.01.2010 throughout the country.

Programme	Target for 11th Plan	Achievements as on 31.01.2010
Wind Power (MW)	9,000	3857.00
Small Hydro Power (MW)	1,400	619.53
Biomass Power (MW)	500	322.00
Bagasse Cogeneration (MW)	1,200	704.20
Solar Power (MW)	50	8.10
Urban waste-to-energy (MW)	33	20.10
Industrial waste-to-energy (MW)	46	
Total (MW)	12,229	5530.93

MW = Megawatt.

Statement-II

Details of central financial assistance/subsidies provided for various grid interactive power generation projects throughout the country.

S.No.	Projects Category	Central Financial Assistance provided	
		Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, J&K, HP and Uttarakhand)	Other States
1	Small Hydro Power Projects	Rs.2.25 crore X (C) [^] 0.646	Rs. 1.50 crore X (C) [^] 0.646
2	Biomass Power projects	Rs.25 lakh X (C) [^] 0.646	Rs.20 lakh X (C) [^] 0.646
3	Bagasse Co-generation Projects by private sector 40 bar & above	Rs.18 lakh X (C) [^] 0.646	Rs.15 lakh X (C) [^] 0.646
4	Bagasse Co-generation Projects (by cooperative/ public/joint sector) 40 bar & above 60 bar & above 80 bar & above	Rs.40 lakh/MW* Rs.50 lakh/MW* Rs.60 lakh/MW*	Rs.40 lakh/MW* Rs.50 lakh/MW* Rs.60 lakh/MW*
		Limited to Rs.8 crore/ project	Limited to Rs.8 crore/ project
5	Biomass Power using Advanced Technologies	Rs. 1.2 crore X (C) [^] 0.646	Rs. 1.0 crore X (C) [^] 0.646
6	Wind Power projects	Rs.3. 00 crore X (C) [^] 0.646	Rs.2.50 crore X (C) [^] 0.646
7.	Biomass Gasifier	20% higher CFA	Rs. 15.0 lakh/ kWe on prorata basis or multiple thereof
8.	Solar PV Power	50% of project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 crore / MW for tail end grid power projects to be implemented by utilities or generation companies in the State sector. Generation based incentive linked to CERC announced tariff guidelines for projects connected at 11kV and below. For projects connected at 33kV and above- National Vidyut Vyapar Niagam (NVVN) to purchase power at a rate fixed by CERC	

C: Capacity of the project in MW; ^: raised to the power

* For new sugar mills (which are yet to start production and sugar mills employing backpressure route/seasonal/incidental cogeneration) subsidies shall be one-half of the level mentioned above.

Electrification of remote village

1925. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Orissa Government has forwarded proposals for electrification of remote villages to the Central Government through Non-Conventional Energy Sources;
- (b) if so, the number of such proposals along with the amount involved therein;
- (c) the action being taken thereon; and
- (d) by when the approval is likely to be accorded to these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Since financial year 2006-07, State Government of Orissa has forwarded eleven proposals for electrification (basic lighting only) in 659 villages to be taken up under Remote village Electrification Programme of this Ministry. Central Financial Assistance of Rs.39.51 crore has been sanctioned for these projects against which Rs.26.93 crores has so far been released to the State Government.

(c) and (d) No proposal of Orissa Government is pending with the Ministry as on date.

Rural Electrification

1926. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria for announcing a village electrified;
- (b) how many villages are still without electricity in the country, State-wise;
- (c) how far the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has addressed the problem; and
- (d) what has been the performance in Jharkhand so far as the implementation of RGGVY is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), the criteria for declaration of a village as electrified is as under:-

- i) Basic infrastructure such as distribution transformer and distribution lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as the dalit basti/hamlet where it exists. (For electrification through Non-Conventional Energy Sources a distribution transformer may not be necessary).
- ii) Electricity is provided to public places like schools, panchayats offices, health centres, dispensaries, community centres etc. and
- iii) The number of households electrified should be at least 10% of the total number of households in the village.

(b) and (c) As on 31st March, 2004, the total number of un-electrified villages was estimated to 1,25,000 in the country. However,, 1,18,499 un-electrified villages have been covered under RGGVY and out of them, the electrification works in 75,068 villages have been completed as on 28th February, 2010. The state-wise details of coverage, achievement of village electrification and remaining villages under RGGVY is in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) In the State of Jharkhand, 22 projects covering 19,737 un/de-electrified villages and release of 16,91,797 BPL connections with an outlay of Rs.2662.61 crore have been sanctioned under RGGVY. As on 28th February, 2010, the works in 12,115 un/de-electrified villages have been completed and electricity connections to 7,64,114 BPL households have been released under RGGVY.

Statement

*The State-wise coverage, achievement of village electrification
and remaining villages under RGGVY*

S.No.	Name of State (Total No. of Projects)	Coverage of un- electrified villages	Achievement as on 28.2.2010	Balance
1	Andhra Pradesh (26)	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh (16)	2129	227	1902
3	Assam (23)	8525	1808	6717
4	Bihar (43)	23211	18689	4522
5	Gujarat (25)	0	95	0
6	Haryana (18)	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh (14)	1132	0	1132
8	Himachal Pradesh (12)	93	0	93
9	Jammu & Kashmir (14)	283	62	221
10	Jharkhand (22)	19737	12115	7622
11	Karnataka (25)	132	58	74
12	Kerala (1)	0	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh (32)	806	89	717
14	Maharashtra (34)	6	0	6
15	Manipur (9)	882	117	765
16	Meghalaya (7)	1943	135	1808
17	Mizoram (8)	137	0	137
18	Nagaland (11)	105	14	91
19	Orissa (31)	17895	5863	12032
20	Punjab (17)	0	0	0
21	Rajasthan (40)	4454	2537	1917
22	Sikkim (4)	25	0	25
23	Tamil Nadu (26)	0	0	0
24	Tripura (4)	160	0	160
25	Uttar Pradesh (64)	30802	27736	3066
26	Uttarakhand (13)	1469	1475	0
27	West Bengal (28)	4573	4048	525
	Total of all States (567)	118499	75068	43431

Ultra Mega Power Projects

1927. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had announced in previous budgets that it will be implementing Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs);
- (b) if so, the status thereof;
- (c) how many such UMPPs have been realized till date and how many have commenced power generation; and
- (d) whether there is any delay in implementation of this scheme and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):
 (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Out of the nine Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) originally envisaged, four UMPPs namely Sasan in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra in Gujarat, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Tilaiya in Jharkhand have already been transferred to the identified developers. In respect of the UMPP in Chhattisgarh, all the pre-requisites activities for calling Request for Qualification (RfQ) have been completed. The commencement of the bidding process in respect of UMPPs in the States of Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Karnataka is contingent upon the receipt of requisite inputs from the respective State Governments. Apart from above, request has come from Orissa for two additional UMPPs, second UMPP in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat.

(c) and (d) The benefits of these projects are envisaged in 12 Plan, however, as per revised Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) and the present status of development of the projects, one unit of Sasan UMPP and two units of Mundra UMPP are likely to come in 11th Plan.

Implementation of power projects by private companies

1928. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all power projects during the Eleventh Five Year Plan are being implemented as per the schedule given to private companies in all parts of the country;
- (b) how many power projects are given to private companies in the country including Maharashtra; and
- (c) what is the time schedule fixed for completion of these power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):
 (a) to (c) A capacity of 21437 MW (17946 MW:Thermal and 3491 MW: Hydro) is presently under construction by private companies for commissioning during the remaining period of the Eleventh Plan. The details of these projects are given in the Statement-I and II (see below). So far, a capacity of 5289.5 MW in the private sector has already been commissioned in the Eleventh Plan period. Details are given in the Statement-III (See below).

In Maharashtra, thermal power projects involving 250 MW capacity has already been commissioned during the Eleventh Plan and 3180 MW capacity of thermal power projects are under construction in the private sector. At present, no hydro power project in the private sector is under construction in Maharashtra.

Statement-I

Power Projects Under Construction during 11th Plan by Private Companies

State	Project Name	Impl Agency	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	LOA Date	Contract Date of Syn.	Actual/ Anticipated date of syn	Actual/ Anticipated date of Comm.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Commissioning Year: 2009-10								
B. Projects Under Construction								
Chhattisgarh	Lanco Amarkantak TPS Ph-1, U-2 Pvt. Ltd	Lanco Amarkantak Power	U-2	300	04/2006	07/2009	12/2009	03/2010
	Mundra TPP Ph-1 (U- 1&2)	Adani Power Ltd.	U-2	330	06/2006	10/2009	11/2009	03/2010
	Rosa TPP Ph-I	Rosa Power Supply Co. Ltd.	U-2	300	03/2007	06/2010	03/2010	03/2010
		Reliance Energy						
		To be comm.		930				
Commissioning Year: 2010-11								
Delhi	Rithala CCPP	NDPL	GT-2	35.75	05/2008			05/2010
			ST	36.5	05/2008			07/2010
AP.	Konaseema CCPP	Konaseema gas Power Ltd.	ST	165	03/2001	03/2006	08/2009	04/2010
	Lanco Kondapalli Ext. Ph-II	Lanco Kondapalli	ST	133	11/2007	09/2009	12/2009	05/2010

Delhi	Rithala CAPP	NDPL	GT-1	35.75	05/2008			04/2010
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-I(U-3&4)	Adani Power Ltd	U-3	330	03/2007	04/2010	01/2010	05/2010
			U-4	330	03/2007	07/2010	04/2010	06/2010
			Mundra TPP Ph-II	U-1	660	09/2007	06/2011	01/2011
Karnataka	Udupi TPP	UPCL	U-1	507.5	12/2006	04/2010	12/2009	07/2010
			U-2	507.5	12/2006	08/2010	04/2010	11/2010
Maharashtra	JSW Ratnagiri TPP	JSW Energy (Ratnagiri) Ltd	U-1	300	05/2007	03/2010	12/2009	04/2010
			U-2	300	05/2007	06/2010	02/2010	06/2010
			U-3	300	05/2007	09/2010	04/2010	09/2010
			U-4	300	05/2007	12/2010	06/2010	12/2010
Orissa	Sterlite TPP	Sterlite Energy Ltd.	U-1	600	05/2006	01/2010	03/2009	08/2010
			U-2(1st Unit)	600	05/2006	07/2009	12/2009	05/2010
Jharkhand	Maithon RBC JV	IIP	U-1	525	10/2007			02/2011
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd.(JSW)	U-2	135	03/2007	01/2010	12/2009	04/2010
			U-3	135	03/2007	03/2009	02/2010	05/2010
			U-4	135	03/2007	05/2010	02/2010	07/2010
			U-5	135	03/2007	07/2010	05/2010	09/2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			U-6	135	03/2007	09/2010	07/2010	11/2010
			U-7	135	03/2007	10/2010	08/2010	01/2011
			U-8	135	03/2007	03/2011	08/2010	01/2011
UP	Anpara-C	Lanco Anpara Power Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	600	11/2007	04/2011	03/2011	01/2011
Orissa	Sterlite TPP	Sterlite Energy Ltd.	U-3	600	05/2006		06/2009	11/2010
			U-4	600	05/2006		09/2009	02/2011
		Total (2010-11)		8411				
Commissioning Year: 2011-12								
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-III	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1	660	01/2008	09/2011	04/2011	06/2011
			U-2	660	01/2008	12/2011	07/2011	09/2011
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-III	Adani Power Ltd	U-3	660	01/2008	02/2012	09/2011	11/2011
Jharkhand	Maithon RBC JV	IIP	U-2	525	10/2007			06/2011
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-I	Adani Power Ltd	U-1	660	02/2008	08/2011	03/2011	05/2011
			U-2	660	02/2008	11/2011	06/2011	08/2011
	Tirora TPP Ph-II		U-1	660	02/2008	02/2012	09/2011	11/2011
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd	U-2	660	09/2007	11/2011	06/2011	08/2011
	Mundra Ultra Mega TPP	Tata Power Co.	U-1	800	05/2007	09/2011	09/2011	09/2011
			U-2	800	05/2007	03/2012	03/2012	03/2012

MP	Sasan UMPP	Reliance Power Ltd.	U-1	660	12/2006	12/2011	12/2011	12/2011
UP	Anpara-C	Lanco Anpara Power Pvt. Ltd.	U-2	600	11/2007	07/2011	11/2010	05/2011
	Rosa TPP Ph-II	Reliance Power Ltd.	U-3	300	03/2008	04/2011	01/2011	04/2011
			U-4	300	03/2008	07/2011	04/2011	07/2011
Total (2011-12)				8605				
Total Under Construction				17946				

Statement-II

List of hydro projects under construction in private sector scheduled for completion in 11th Plan period

Sl. No	Name of the Project Nos. of unit x size	Date of Sanction	Cap (MW)	Executing Agency	Original year of commissioning	Likely year of commissioning	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Himachal Pradesh							
1	Allain Duhangan 2x96 MW	28.02.2002	192	A D Hydro Power Limited	2009-10	2010-11	
2	Karcham Wangtoo 4x250 MW	31.03.2003	1000	Jaypee Karcham Hydro Corporation, Ltd	2011-12	2011-12	
3	Budhi I2x35 MW	02.06.2005	70	Lanco Green Power Pvt. Ltd.	2010-11	2010-11	
4	Malana-II 2x50 MW	15.10.2004	100	Everest Power Pvt. Ltd.	2009-10	2010-11	
5	Sorang 2x50=100 MW	28.06.2006	100	Himachal Sorang Power Pvt. Ltd.	2011-12	2011-12	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uttarakhand							
6	Shrinagar 4x82.5 MW	14.06.2000	330	GVK Industries Ltd.		2011-12	2011-12
Madhya Pradesh							
7	Maheshwar 10x40 MW	30.12.1996	400	Shree Maheshwar Hydro Power Corporation Ltd.		2011-12	2011-12
Sikkim							
8	Chujachen 2x49.5 MW	30.11.2004	99	Gati Infrastructure Ltd.		2010-11	2010-11
9	Teesta III 6x200 MW	12.05.2006	1200	Teesta Urja Ltd.		2011-12	2011-12
Total			3491				

Statement-III

Power Projects already commissioned during 11th Plan by Private Companies

State	Project Name	Impl Agency	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	LOA Date	Contract Date of Syn.	Actual/ Anticipated date of syn	Actual/ Anticipated date of Comm.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Projects Already Commissioned								
Commissioning Year: 2007-08								
Chhattisgarh	O.P. Jindal STPP	Jindal Power Ltd.	U-1	250	06/2004	05/2007	02-09-07(A)	02-09-07(A)
			U-2	250	06/2004	09/2007	06-03-08(A)	06-03-08(A)
			U-3	250	06/2004	12/2007 *	10-02-08(A)	10-02-08(A)
Total (2007-08)				750				

Commissioning Year: 2008-09

Chhattisgarh	O.P. Jindal STPP	Jindal Power Ltd.	U-4	250	06/2004	04/2008	17-06-08(A)	17-06-08(A)
Gujarat	Sugen CCPP (Akhakhol)	Torrent Power Gen. Ltd.	Blk-I	382.5	06/2005		20-11-08(A)	04-02-09(A)
Maharashtra	Trombay TPS Extn	Tata Power Company	U-8	250	06/2006	08/2008	14-01-09(A)	26-03-09(A)
Total (2008-09)				882.5				

Commissioning Year: 2009-10

AP	Gautami CCPP	Gautami Power Ltd	GT-1	145	09/2003	02/2006	30-10-08(A)	03-05-09(A)
			GT-2	145	09/2003	02/2006	17-11-08(A)	03-05-09(A)
			ST	174	09/2003	07/2006	23-02-09(A)	03-05-09(A)
			GT-1	140	03/2001	10/2005	06-03-09(A)	01-05-09(A)
			GT-2	140	03/2001	03/2006	30-03-09(A)	01-05-09(A)
Chhattisgarh	Lanco Amarkantak TPS Ph-1,U-1	Lanco Amarkantak Power Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	300	05/2005	09/2008	01-05-09(A)	04-06-09(A)
Gujarat	Sugen CCPP(Akhakhol)	Torrent Power Gen. Ltd.	Blk-II	382.5	06/2005	12/2007	29-01-09(A)	07-05-09(A)
			Blk-III	382.5	06/2005	02/2008	07-03-09(A)	08-06-09(A)
Karnataka	Toranagallu TPP	JSW Energy (Vijayanagar) Ltd	U-1	300	07/2006	12/2008	29-03-09(A)	27-04-09(A)
AP	Lanco Kondapalli Ext. Ph-II	Lanco Kondapalli	GT	233	11/2007	03/2009	10/2009	07-12-09(A)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat	MundraTPP Ph-I(U-1&2)	Adani Power Ltd	U-1	330	06/2006	07/2009	23-05-09(A)	04-08-09(A)
Karnataka	Toranagallu TPP	JSWEnergy (Vijayanagar) Ltd	U-2	300	07/2006	01/2009	31-07-09(A)	24-08-09(A)
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd.(JSW)	U-1	135	03/2007	09/2009	17-08-09(A)	16-10-09(A)
UP	Rosa TPP Ph-I	Rosa Power Supply Co.Ltd.-Reliance Energy	U-1	300	03/2007		25.12.09(A)	16-02-10(A)
WB	Budge-Budge-III	CESC	U-3	250	12/2006	07/2009	12-07-09(A)	29-09-09(A)
Commissioned Till date (2009-10)				3657				
Total Commissioned till date			5289.5					

Growth in power generation

†1929 SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is taking any steps to maintain high growth rate of power generation, keeping in view the big gap between demand and supply of power in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the policy formulated by Government regarding large scale investment and target for power generation in future, keeping in view the growth rate of demand and supply of power at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b) The following measures have been taken/are being taken by the Government to maintain high growth rate of power generation and to mitigate shortage of power in the country:

- (i) Quantum jump in capacity addition during the 11th Plan as compared to previous Plans.
- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (iii) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (iv) Thrust to import of coal by the Power Utilities to bridge the gap between requirement of coal and its availability from the indigenous sources.
- (v) Allocation of gas from KG Basin (D6) for gas based power stations in the country.
- (vi) Tapping of surplus power from captive power plants.
- (vii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (viii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generating units.
- (ix) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network through Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) as a major step towards loss reduction.

(c) Government has taken a number of policy initiatives and other initiatives to attract investment and giving thrust to power generation in future including the following:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- i. The sector has been thrown open for investment by the Private Sector in electricity generation, transmission and distribution.
- ii. 100% foreign direct investment is permitted in power generation, transmission and distribution on automatic route.
- iii. No license is required for setting up of a power generating station if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid. Concurrence of Central Electricity Authority is required only for setting up of a hydro generating station estimated to involve a capital expenditure exceeding the sum fixed by the Central Government.
- iv. Electricity Act, 2003, National Electricity Policy and National Tariff Policy, provides an enabling framework for accelerated and more efficient development of power sector, seeking inter-alia to encourage competition.
- v. Hydro Power Policy revised in 2008, to provide level playing field and permitting merchant sale upto 40% from the new plants in Private Sector.
- vi. The Mega Power Projects Policy, on incentives for development of large projects, first announced in 1995, has been revised from time to time.
- vii. Structural reforms of State Electricity Boards and setting up of Central & State Electricity Regulatory Commissions with a view to improve financial health of power utilities, thereby attracting investment as well.
- viii. Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each on tariff based competitive bidding to derive benefits of economies of scale.

Domestic power plants

1930. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Electricity Authority has asked the upcoming domestic power plants to source the plants and machinery from the domestic producers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such a recommendation also covers the joint ventures (JVs) between Indian and foreign entities, set up in the country; and

(c) if so, whether Government has also issued guidelines regarding holdings and technology transfer for forming such JVs in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) With a view to encourage indigenous manufacturing of thermal power plants based on supercritical technology, the Central Electricity Authority has advised Central/State sector power generating companies that they may incorporate the condition of setting up of phased indigenous

manufacturing facilities for boilers and turbine-generators of supercritical projects in the bids to be invited in the next three years (till October 2012).

(b) The recommendation also covers Joint Ventures (JVs) set up in India between Indian company and foreign manufacturer of supercritical power equipment (boilers and turbine generators) as well as subsidiary companies of foreign manufacturers.

(c) The above recommendations also include guidelines regarding holding and technology transfer for such JVs and subsidiary companies as given below:-

(i) Equity participation by foreign manufacturers has been stipulated in the guidelines to be minimum 51% in the case of subsidiary company and minimum 26% in the case of a JV Company. Equity lock in period of 7 years (from the date of incorporation of the Subsidiary/JV Company or upto the end of the contract warrantee period, whichever is later) has also been stipulated.

(ii) The subsidiary or the JV should have a valid technology transfer agreement, including license to manufacture and supply in India, with the foreign manufacturer for the type, size and rating of the boiler/turbine generator being procured. The agreement should be valid minimum up to the end of the warranty period of the contract. The technology transfer agreement shall necessarily cover transfer of technological know-how in the form of complete design dossier, design softwares, drawings and documentation, quality system manuals and imparting relevant personnel training to the subsidiary/JV company. It should also have provision that the transfer of technology to the Indian manufacturing company shall be complete by the time eighth 660/800 MW supercritical unit is supplied.

Import duty on power equipments

1931. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that domestic power equipment manufacturers have been asking Government to impose certain import duty over the imported power equipments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken a view on the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) to (c) Department of Heavy Industry has informed that based on requests received from BHEL and domestic industry association, it has recommended to the Department of Revenue for consideration of imposition of minimum custom duty of 10% on imported power equipment to encourage indigenous manufacturing of power equipment and enable domestic suppliers compete on an equal footing vis-a-vis foreign suppliers.

Sale of surplus coal by UMPPs

1932. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to allow companies executing Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) to use surplus coal from their captive blocks to fuel their other power projects, and could even extend the same benefit to other coal based power projects;

(b) whether Government is in favour of giving incentives to power projects if it helps in reducing tariff for consumers; and

(c) to what extent this decision has also helped those who were in need of power and also helped in power projects which were struck due to lack of fuel linkages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has granted, in-principal, approval to the supply of surplus quantity of coal upto a maximum of 9 million tons per annum from the coal mines of Moher, Moher Amlori extension and Chhatrasal allocated to M/s. Sasan Power Limited, a subsidiary of M/s. Reliance Power Limited, to the thermal power plant of 3960 Mega Watts owned and managed by M/s. Chitrangi Power Private Limited, Chitrangi Tehsil, Singrauli District, Madhya Pradesh, which is also a subsidiary of M/s. Reliance Power Limited for generation of thermal power, subject to the condition that M/s. Reliance Power Limited shall hold minimum of 51% of voting equity share capital of M/s. Chitrangi Power Private Limited at all times during the continuance of the above referred power project and mines. So far as extension of same benefit to other coal based power projects is concerned, permission for use of surplus coal from a captive block in the other power projects is considered on case-to-case basis, having regard to the merits of each case.

(b) In respect of incentives to the power projects are concerned, the benefits are available to the eligible mega power projects including UMPPs under Mega Power Policy.

(c) The above decision will help Madhya Pradesh to get power from Chitrangi Project. The details in respect of individual projects in other States may differ as per the facts of that particular project.

Power projects in Rajasthan

1933. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of proposals received by his Ministry from Rajasthan Government to set up power projects in the State during the last three years;

- (b) the projects cleared and the latest status of the progress of each such project;
- (c) the details of the proposals which have not been cleared, so far; and
- (d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):
 (a) to (d) With the enactment of Electricity Act, 2003, concurrence of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is not required for setting up of new Thermal Power Projects. However, concurrence of CEA is required for setting up of Hydro Projects estimated to involve a capital expenditure exceeding such sum as may be fixed from time to time, by Notification.

No proposal for setting up of hydro project has been received from Government of Rajasthan during the last three years.

Per capita power consumption

‡1934. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that, in terms of per capita power consumption, India's position vis-a-vis countries having similar economic power is not satisfactory;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has set any target in respect of per capita standard power consumption; and
- (e) if so, the progress made in achieving this target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):
 (a) to (c) According to 'Key World Energy Statistics 2009' brought out by the International Energy Agency, the per capita consumption of electricity in India and comparable countries are as follows:

Sl.No.	Country	Per capita power consumption(kWh) in 2007
1.	India	543
2.	China	2346
3.	Brazil	2154
4.	Indonesia	564
5.	Sri Lanka	418
6.	Russian Federation	6338
7.	World	2752

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) and (e) The National Electricity Policy, 2005 aims to meet the demand for power fully by 2012. It also envisages to increase per capita availability of electricity to over 1000 units by 2012. The per capita power consumption of the country during the year 2008-09, as on 31st March, 2009, is estimated at 733.14 kWh (Provisional).

Projects under RGGVY in Tamil Nadu

1935. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of projects for village electrification under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) submitted, so far, by Tamil Nadu Government;
- (b) the number of projects approved and total amount released to the State, so far;
- (c) the reasons for non clearing of other projects;
- (d) whether the approved projects have been completed, as per the norms; and
- (e) if not, the present status of the projects, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):
 (a) 29 projects were submitted under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) by the State Government of Tamil Nadu.

(b) 26 projects have been sanctioned under RGGVY with project cost of Rs.447.41 crore. An amount of Rs.236.79 crore have been released under RGGVY as on 28.02.2010.

(c) In view of the approval of capital subsidy of Rs.28,000 crore for execution of RGGVY during phase-I of 11th Plan in addition to Rs.5000 crore approved for execution of RGGVY during 10th Plan period by Government of India, 573 projects have been sanctioned so far. The coverage of remaining projects depend upon availability of more funds over and above Rs.28,000 crore.

(d) and (e) All the sanctioned projects are under implementation and against the coverage of 5,45,511 BPL connections, 3,55,040 no, of BPL connections have been released in Tamil Nadu under RGGVY, as on 28.02.2010. Project-wise status is placed in the Statement.

Statement

Project wise Achievement of electrification of villages & BPL households for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY in Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of District	Proposed coverage BPLHH's	Cumulative Achievement (28.02.2010) BPLHH's
1	2	3	4
1	Karur	16679	6591
2	Salem	27586	15386

1	2	3	4
3	Trichirapalli	23047	15090
4	Coimbatore	27935	22445
5	Cuddalore	37703	35270
6	Dindigul	13321	10422
7	Erode	17369	5198
8	Kancheepuram	18723	9964
9	Kanya Kumari	3095	408
10	Krishnagari	8602	4336
11	Madurai	16152	3279
12	Nagapattinam	32252	20416
13	Namakkal	13981	5643
14	Perambalur	16826	10676
15	Pudukkottai	27073	11040
16	Ramnathpuram	18931	1955
17	Sivaganga	12862	10047
18	Thanjavur	35525	31745
19	Theni	7333	7881
20	Thiruvannmalai	35106	34663
21	Thiruvar	19175	18600
22	Tiruvallur	16543	8702
23	Tuticorin	528	235
24	Vellore	32517	26271
25	Villupuram	55674	34957
26	Virudhunagar	10973	3820
	Grand TOTAL	545511	355040

Supply of equipments for UMPPs

1936. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an empowered group of Ministers has decided to bar Ultra Mega Power Projects from sourcing equipments from abroad;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the names of the domestic suppliers likely to be benefited by such decision; and
- (d) the details of steps taken by Government to check the cost of equipment required for UMPPs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

- (a) to (c) The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM), set up for facilitating expeditious decisions

in all cases concerning Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs), examined the matter regarding the sourcing of the supercritical equipment for UMPPs with Phased domestic Manufacturing Programme (PMP). Accordingly, a committee under the Chairmanship of Member (Industry), Planning Commission has been set up for looking into the details and work out the modalities in this regard.

(d) The developer for UMPPs are selected through case-II international competitive bidding process conducted by the project-specific Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed as 100% subsidiaries of Power Finance Corporation (PFC), the nodal agency for UMPP. At the end of the bidding process, the project is awarded to the identified developer, who quotes the lowest levelised tariff for power from the project. Thereafter, the developer is free to source the equipment for the project from anywhere. Further, the UMPPs are eligible for the benefits available to other mega power projects as per the Mega Power Policy.

Power situation in NER

1937. SHRI LALHMING LIANA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the demand of power during peak and off peak hours, State-wise in the North Eastern Region (NER);

(b) the capacity available in NER, State wise; and

(c) whether the Central Government has any proposal to set-up additional power plants in NER to meet the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) The Peak demand & Off-Peak Demand of States of North- Eastern Region (NER) during February, 2010 was as under :

(Figures in Mega Watt)

States	Peak Demand	Off-Peak Demand
Arunachal Pradesh	86	52
Assam	890	569
Manipur	90	80
Meghalaya	280	210
Mizoram	65	58
Nagaland	100	79
Tripura	134	108

Provisional Data

(b) State-wise details of installed capacity available in the States of NER are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) As per the latest assessment made by Central Electricity Authority, a capacity of 663 Mega Watt (MW) is likely to be commissioned in the NER during 11th Five Year Plan, including 500 MW in Central Sector with high level of certainty. In addition, projects totalling to 390 MW are being attempted for commissioning in NER, including 250 MW in Central Sector, on best efforts basis.

Statement

Installed capacity (in MW) of Power utilities in the States/UTs located in Northeastern region including allocated shares in Joint & Central Sector utilities

(As on 28-02-10)

State	Ownership Sector	Mode wise breakup				Total Thermal	Nuclear	Hydro (Renewable)	RES** (MNRE)	Grand Total
		Thermal			Total					
		Coal	Gas	Diesel						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Assam	State	60.00	239.00	20.69	319.69	0.00	100.00	27.11	446.80	
	Private	0.00	24.50	0.00	24.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.50	
	Central	0.00	177.82	0.00	177.82	0.00	329.72	0.00	507.54	
	Sub-Total	60.00	441.32	20.69	522.01	0.00	429.72	27.11	978.84	
Arunachal Pradesh	State	0.00	0.00	15.88	15.88	0.00	0.00	67.42	83.30	
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Central	0.00	21.05	0.00	21.05	0.00	97.57	0.00	118.62	
	Sub-Total	0.00	21.05	15.88	36.93	0.00	97.57	67.42	201.92	
Meghalaya	State	0.00	0.00	2.05	2.05	0.00	156.00	31.03	189.08	
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Central	0.00	25.96	0.00	25.96	0.00	74.58	0.00	100.54	
	Sub-Total	0.00	25.96	2.05	28.01	0.00	230.58	31.03	289.62	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tripura	State	0.00	127.50	4.85	132.35	0.00	0.00	16.01	148.36
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Central	0.00	33.34	0.00	33.34	0.00	62.37	0.00	95.71
	Sub-Total	0.00	160.84	4.85	165.69	0.00	62.37	16.01	244.07
Manipur	State	0.00	0.00	45.41	45.41	0.00	0.00	5.45	50.86
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Central	0.00	25.96	0.00	25.96	0.00	80.98	0.00	106.94
	Sub-Total	0.00	25.96	45.41	71.37	0.00	80.98	5.45	157.80
Nagaland	State	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	28.67	30.67
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Central	0.00	19.19	0.00	19.19	0.00	53.32	0.00	72.51
	Sub-Total	0.00	19.19	2.00	21.19	0.00	53.32	28.67	103.18
Mizoram	State	0.00	0.00	51.86	51.86	0.00	0.00	28.47	80.33
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Central	0.00	16.28	0.00	16.28	0.00	34.31	0.00	50.59
	Sub-Total	0.00	16.28	51.86	68.14	0.00	34.31	28.47	130.92
Total	Central -Unallocated	0.00	55.40	0.00	55.40	0.00	127.15	0.00	182.55
	State	60.00	366.50	142.74	569.24	0.00	256.00	204.16	1029.40
North-Eastern Region	Private	0.00	24.50	0.00	24.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.50
	Central	0.00	375.00	0.00	375.00	0.00	860.00	0.00	1235.00
	Grand Total	60.00	766.00	142.74	968.74	0.00	1116.00	204.16	2288.90

Power generation in power projects

†1938. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that about 24,000 to 25,000 people are employed in public sector power producer National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC);
- (b) if not, the number of persons employed;
- (c) whether only 31,000 megawatts of power is generated annually by NTPC;
- (d) if so, the facts in this regard;
- (e) whether it is also a fact that per person power generation in NTPC is less than accepted norm of 1:3; and
- (f) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b) The total number of employees of NTPC is 25,005 which includes employees posted in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures.

(c) and (d) In addition to the power generation from 31134 MW installed capacity, NTPC is also engaged in construction of 17440 MW capacity. NTPC is also developing six coal mining blocks allotted to it by the Government of India. In addition, it is also providing consultancy services to other power projects/stations of about 28,000 MW capacity.

(e) and (f) As per the Report of the Working Group on Power for 11th Plan, the estimated Man: MW ratio for thermal stations at the end of various Plan periods are as given below:

End of Plan Period	Man: Megawatt (MW) Ratio
9th	1.78
10th	1.44
11th	1.16
12th	0.97

The overall man:MW ratio for NTPC is 0.8, which is calculated including manpower engaged in Operation & Maintenance, Construction, Regional Head Quarters, Corporate Centre etc. The Man:MW ratio for its operating thermal power stations is 0.66. NTPC is continuously taking all possible measures/actions for further improvement in Man:MW ratio.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Project execution by Chinese vendors

1939. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a recent study of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has found that Chinese power equipment suppliers do much better compared to Indian suppliers when it comes to project execution;

(b) whether Chinese vendors normally take 30 months for implementing sub-critical power projects as against 40 months required by Indian suppliers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Chinese vendors normally take 36 months for implementing supercritical power projects while Indian suppliers need 48 months; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) As reported by the CEA Chinese vendors are quicker in delivering power equipments than any other country because of huge manufacturing capacity available in China.

(b) and (c) There is slight difference in project implementation schedule for sub-critical units for Chinese suppliers vis-a-vis. Indian suppliers in case of some of the completed projects and the details are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(d) and (e) Though no super critical unit has been commissioned till date, the Chinese suppliers are indicating shorter time schedules for completion of projects as compared to Indian suppliers. The contracted schedule of implementation for super critical units in case of some of the projects is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Time taken for execution of Sub Critical (250-300 MW) units

Project Name / Executing agency	Name of Supplier	Contractual time Schedule (Months)	Actual Time taken (Months)
1	2	3	4
Chinese Units			
Durgapur TPS Extn (300 MW) DPL	Dong fang Electric Corpn., China	40	45
Yamunanagar TPP (300 MW), HPGCL	Shanghai Electric Corpn., China	27	30
Amarkantak TPP (300 MW), Lanco Amarkantak	Dong fang Electric Corpn., China	39	49

1	2	3	4
Torangallu TPP (300 MW), JSW energy	Shanghai Electric Corpn., China	26	34
Mundra TPP Ph-I (330 MW), Adani Power	SCEMEC China	35	38
Indian Units			
O.P Jindal STPP (250 MW) Jindal Power Ltd.	BHEL	32	39
Bhilai TPP Expn (250 MW) NSPCL	BHEL	35	37
Trombay TPS, (250 MW) Tata Power Ltd.	BHEL	27	33
Suratgarh TPP St-IV (250 MW) RRVUNL	BHEL	29	39
Chabra TPP (250 MW) RRVUNL	BHEL	32	43
Mejia TPS (250 MW), DVC	BHEL	29	33

Statement-II

Expected time in Months for execution of Super Critical units (660-800 MW)

Project Name /Executing agency	Name of Supplier	Expected Time
1	2	3
Chinese Units		
Mundra Thermal Power Project (2x660 MW), M/s.Adani Power	SEPCO- III, China	42 Months
Tiroda Thermal Power Project (3x660 MW), M/s.Adani Power	SCMEC, China	38 Months
Indian Units		
Krishnapattnam Thermal Power Project (2x800 MW), Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited (APGENCO)	Steam Generator-BHEL/ Alsthom Turbine Generator - Larsen & Toubro /Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Limited	51 Months

1	2	3
Koradi Thermal Power Project (3x660 MW), Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited (MSPGCL)	Larsen & Toubro/Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Limited	51 Months

Sale of electricity by NTPC

1940. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's proposal, to allow NTPC to sell around 10 per cent capacity at market determined prices, is expected to boost power utility's profit by 40 per cent and spiff up its valuation as it braces for disinvestment;

(b) whether his Ministry has agreed to the proposal and whether 85 per cent of power generation capacity of NTPC is sold to State Electricity Boards, at present;

(c) whether, at present, power commands an open market price of Rs.6-9 a unit; and

(d) whether power producers may get to sell unused output and permission to sell unallocated power at market rates which will be a first step towards open access?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b) At Present, the Government does not have any proposal to allow NTPC to sell around 10% capacity market determined prices, NTPC sells 100% of its power to the State Power Utilities/Distribution Companies through long term Power Purchasing Agreements (PPAs) as per allocation finalised by the Ministry of Power and based on the tariff determined by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC).

(c) The weighted average price of electricity in the short term market (power traded through electricity traders and power exchanges) for the period from January 2009 to December, 2009 was Rs.5.69 per kWh.

(d) As per section 10 (2) of the Electricity Act, 2003, a generating company may supply electricity to any licensee in accordance with the Act and the rules and regulations made there under and may, subject to the regulations made under sub-section (2) of section 42, supply electricity to any consumer.

In cases where such a generating company supplies electricity to a distribution licensee through long term PPAs, the tariff is either determined by the Appropriate Commission under section 62 of the Act, or adopted by the Appropriate Commission if tariff is determined through competitive bidding under section 63 of the Act.

In cases where such generating company supplies power to an open access consumer, or to a licensee through agreement not exceeding one year, the tariff is not determined by the Appropriate Commission.

Further, a generating company can tie up part capacity of its generating station in long term PPA and can opt to sell part capacity through short term agreement not exceeding one year. In such an event, the tariff for the part capacity of the generating station for which long term PPA is signed with the distribution licensee is determined by the Appropriate Commission. As regards the capacity not tied up in long term PPA, the tariff of supply of electricity from such generation capacity is either mutually settled between the generating company and the buyer or is governed by the price discovery mechanism in the power exchanges.

As regards, unallocated power (which is 15% of the total capacity of a station) from a central generating station, this is kept at the disposal of the Government of India for meeting the overall/seasonal requirements of the States/Union Territories. This unallocated power from central generating power stations is sold to the states at the rates determined by CERC.

Use of drainage water in power plants

1941. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to water shortage, the State Government of Maharashtra has asked all power companies to use treated drainage water in all power projects, which can be used for cooling and ash disposal;

(b) if so, Government's response and reaction thereto;

(c) whether his Ministry had also suggested to all power companies to utilize treated drainage water in all power projects in the country in view of water scarcity;

(d) if so, Government's response thereto; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b) Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited (MSPGCL) has reported to Central Electricity Authority (CEA) that they have entered into an agreement with Nagpur Municipal Corporation (NMC) for supply of treated waste water from their proposed sewage treatment plant (STP) at Pioloi Nadi Sewage Water Project. The quantity of this water to be supplied by NMC is 110 mld+ 10%. This is with a view to meet the cooling & ash disposal water requirement of Koradi TPS Unit-8,9&10 (3x660 MW) being implemented by MSPGCL.

(c) to (e) Utilization of treated drainage water for thermal power plants is possible in a limited way since the requirement of water is very large and drainage water is available only in limited quantity, that too in big cities. As such the treated drainage water can be used only for small size thermal power stations or to meet part requirement depending on the quantity of drainage water available.

High capacity transmission corridors

1942. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. has identified 7 high capacity transmission corridors for wheeling power from a number of private generation projects coming up in eastern and southern States;

(b) whether a move entailing investments of about Rs.50,000 crores is aimed at facilitating transfer of electricity to power starved northern and western regions in the country;

(c) if so, the details of the projects and the creation of long term access capacity of nearly 55,000 MW currently in progress State-wise and how many out of these are private projects; and

(d) by when they are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b) The Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) has identified nine High Capacity Transmission Corridors for transfer of power from various private generation projects coming up in Eastern Region (Orissa, Jharkhand and Sikkim), Western Region (Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh) and Southern Region (Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh) as part of Long-term Open Access (LTOA). The implementation of the proposed high capacity corridors would facilitate evacuation/transmission of power from various Independent Power Producers (IPP) generation projects proposed in the States of Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh to the Eastern/Northern/Western/Southern regions of the country.

The detail of the identified high capacity corridors are as under:

S.No.	High Capacity Power Transmission Corridor	Estimated cost (in Rs. Crs.)
1	2	3
1.	Transmission System Associated with IPP Generation Projects in Orissa (Phase-I)	8,752
2.	Transmission System Associated with IPP projects in Jharkhand	5,709
3.	Transmission System Associated with IPP projects in Sikkim	1,304
4.	Transmission System Associated with IPP projects in Bilaspur complex, Chhattisgarh & IPPs in Madhya Pradesh	1,243
5.	Transmission System Associated with IPP projects in Chhattisgarh	28,824

1	2	3
6.	Transmission System Associated with IPP projects in Tuticorin Area, Tamil Nadu	2,357
7.	Transmission System Associated with IPP projects in Southern Region for transfer of power to other regions	4,821
8.	Transmission System Associated with IPP projects in Krishnapatnam Area, Andhra Pradesh	2,065
9.	Transmission System Associated with IPP projects in Srikakulam Area, Andhra Pradesh	2,986
	Total	58,061

(c) PGCIL has provided Long-term Open Access (LTOA) to 48 generation developers/applicants for transfer of about 41,000 MW power from their proposed generation projects mainly located in Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Sikkim, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. For transfer of power from these generation complexes, over these corridors, 38 IPP/applicants for capacity of about 29,000 MW have already signed Bulk Power Transmission Agreement (BPTA) with PGCIL.

(d) These identified transmission corridors would be developed in a phased manner keeping in view the commissioning schedule of given projects. As indicated by IPPs, the time frame of commissioning of these generation projects ranges from 2011 to 2014.

Power Allocation to Gujarat

1943. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has reduced the unallocated quota of power by 210 MW in February, 2006 from the central generating stations of Gujarat and restored only 55 MW in 2007;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government of Gujarat has represented for restoration of the remaining quota of 155 MW; and

(d) if so, by when the remaining quota will be restored by his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):
(a) to (d) The unallocated power of Central Generating Stations is limited and fixed. Allocations and modifications of allocation, within the States/UTs in the region and made generally keeping in view the emergent or seasonal nature of the requirement, the relative power supply position, utilization of

existing generation and power resources, performance and payment capacity. The allocation of power from the unallocated power of Central Generating Stations (CGSs) in the Western Region (WR) and Eastern Region (ER) was revised in February 2006 and power to the tune of 151 MW was allocated to more deficit States/UTs in the Region namely Maharashtra, Daman & Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, by reducing the allocation of Gujarat and Goa. This revision was necessitated in view of the fact that these States/UTs were relatively worse in regard to power supply and had to purchase power/overdraw from the grid; Gujarat was relatively comfortable and was selling power. Subsequently, keeping in view the request of Gujarat for allocation of additional power and relative power supply position of constituents of Western Region, the unallocated power to Gujarat was enhanced by 5% (around 55 MW) in January, 2007.

The Government of Gujarat had requested for reinstating 155 MW unallocated power to the state. The reasons for reductions in the allocation had been communicated to the State Government. There is no quota earmarked for any State.

Achievement of Eleventh Plan Targets

1944. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eleventh Plan target for power generation could be achieved; and

(b) if so, the details of the strategy to achieve the target, in view of the shortage of coal, gas, uranium and investment in power sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) A capacity addition target of 78,700 MW has been set for the 11th Plan. According to the latest assessment of Central Electricity Authority, a capacity addition of 62,374 MW is likely to be achieved with a high level of certainty during 11th Plan period. A capacity of 20,352 MW has already been commissioned till 12.02.2010 and capacity aggregating to 42022 MW is likely to be commissioned with a high degree of certainty during the balance period of 11th Plan. In addition projects totaling to 12590 MW are being attempted for commissioning on 'best efforts' basis during the Eleventh Plan period.

(b) Following steps have been taken for the timely completion of projects:

- Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of ongoing generation projects.
- Enhancement of main plant equipment manufacturing capacity by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL).
- Widening of the vendor base by BHEL through outsourcing.
- Formation of Joint Venture company by NTPC Ltd. and BHEL, M/s. Larsen & Toubro and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Japan, M/s. JSW and Toshiba, M/s. Bharat Forge and Alstom and M/s. GB Engineering and Ansaldo for manufacture of various power plants equipments.

- Import of coal to meet the deficit in supply of indigenous coal.
- Augmentation of gas supply to utilize the stranded capacity of gas based power projects.
- ‘Adopt an ITI’ initiative taken up to overcome the shortage of skilled manpower.
- Power Finance Corporation (PFC) and the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) are providing funds to ensure that viable projects achieve financial closure.

Pollution by power projects

†1945. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a number of power projects in several States in the country are spreading pollution more than the norms set for it in the course of power generation;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) the total number of identified projects, so far, which may be closed for causing excessive pollution, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b) As reported by the Ministry of Environment & Forests, out of 89 coal/lignite based thermal power plants, 24 thermal power plants located in various states of the country are not complying with the prescribed emission norms. The details of the such thermal power plants is given in the Statement. (*See below*).

(c) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued directions under Section 18(l)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981, to the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) of Jharkhand, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh in respect of Patratu, Kutch Lignite, Korba (East) and Paricha respectively, for taking appropriate action against these defaulting thermal power plants. Further the CPCB has asked the concerned SPCBs for taking suitable action for improvement of Air Pollution Control System in the remaining 20 thermal plants.

Statement

Thermal power plants spreading pollution

S.No.	Power Project	State
1	2	3
01.	Kothagudem	Andhra Pradesh
02.	Ramagunmdam-B	-do-
03.	Patratu	Jharkhand

1	2	3
04.	Bokaro-B, DVC	-do-
05.	Barauni	Bihar
06.	Sikka	Gujarat
07.	Kutch Lignite	-do-
08.	Korba(East)	Chhattisgarh
09.	Panipat	Haryana
10.	Amarkantak	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Satpura	-do-
12.	Nasik	Maharashtra
13.	Koradi	-do-
14.	Chandrapur	-do-
15.	Parli	-do-
16.	Paras	-do-
17.	Obra	Uttar Pradesh
18.	Harduaganj	-do-
19.	Paricha	-do-
20.	New Crossipore, CESC	West Bengal
21.	Durgapur Projects Ltd.	-do-
22.	Farakka, NTPC	-do-
23.	Bandel	-do-
24.	Mettur	Tamil Nadu

Karimnagar gas based combined cycle plant

1946. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the current status of the proposal of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for allotment of 9.5 MMSCMD of gas for 3x700 MW Karimnagar gas based combined cycle plant;

(b) whether his Ministry is aware that land has already been acquired and water allocation has been sanctioned but due to non allocation of demanded gas, the process of finalization of EPC contract is stalled; and

(c) by when the demanded gas allotment is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):
(a) to (c) A proposal regarding allotment of 9.72 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter Per Day (MMSCMD) of gas for commissioning of a new green field gas based combined cycle power project (2100 MW) at Nedunoor Village of Karimnagar district of Andhra Pradesh was forwarded by Government of Andhra Pradesh to Central Government.

So far, Empowered Group of Ministers has allocated gas to only existing gas power projects (including 2009-10 projects). Further, EGoM in meeting dated 27.10.2009 decided that the requirement of natural gas for plants to be commissioned beyond 2009-10 would be reviewed from time to time by the EGoM for making firm allotments to such plants from the fallback quantity available.

As regards power projects which are in the pipeline, Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) has decided that, subject to the availability of gas, necessary allocations from KG D-6 fields will be made to these projects as and when they are ready to commence production.

As informed by Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited (APGENCO) 432.05 acres of land has been acquired and 1.3 Thousand Million Cubic (TMC) feet of water has been allocated from Lower Manair Dam.

Delay in commissioning of power projects

1947. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state the reasons for continuing delays in commissioning of new power generation capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):
The following major issues were identified for delay in commissioning of projects which leads to slow pace of capacity addition:

- Delay in placement of orders - mainly Civil Works & BOPs
- Delay and non-sequential supply of material for Main Plant and Balance of Plants (BoP).
- Shortage of skilled manpower for erection and commissioning.
- Contractual dispute between project developer and contractor and their sub-vendors/sub-contractors.
- Inadequate deployment of construction machinery.
- Shortage of fuel (Gas & Nuclear).
- Delay in land acquisition.

- Delay in erection of infrastructure facilities like reliable construction power supply and roads at project sites.

Open access policy

‡1948. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electricity Act, 2003 regarding open access to power has been implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some States like Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra are against the concept of open access; and

(d) whether Government is contemplating an amendment to this law to end this stalemate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The object and purpose of Electricity Act, 2003 is to promote competition, protect interest of consumers and to ensure supply of electricity to all areas. Open Access is defined in Section 2(47) of the Act as, "Non-discriminatory provision for the use of transmission lines or distribution system or associated facilities with such lines or system by any licensee or consumer or a person engaged in generation in accordance with the regulations specified by the Appropriate Commission". Open Access in inter-state transmission is effective but Open Access in intra-state transmission and distribution has been largely restricted to Captive Power Plants.

Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has specified regulations on open access in inter-State transmission. State Regulatory Commissions have also notified regulations on intra-State open access.

The status of implementation of intra-State open access is enclosed in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Citing shortage of power as the reason, state Governments of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Orissa had issued orders under Section 11 of the Electricity Act, 2003, and State Government of Maharashtra issued order under Section 108 of the Act and State Government of Rajasthan issued a directive restricting the generating companies and captive generators to sell power outside the State through inter-State open-access.

(d) No, Sir. However, Ministry of Power after taking the opinion of law Ministry on Section 11 has written to all Chief Ministers/Lt. Governors recently for ensuring operationalization of open access in the transmission and distribution networks.

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Status of implementation of intra-State Open Access

S.No.	SERC*	Notification of #OA Regulations	Determination of Surcharge	Determination of Wheeling Charges	Determination of Transmission Charges
1	APERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	AERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	BERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	CSERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	DERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	GERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	HERC	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
8	HPERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	J&KSERC	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
10	JSERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
11	KERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
12	KSERC	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
13	MPERC	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes
14	MERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	MsERC	Yes	No	No	Yes
16	OERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
17	PSERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
18	RERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
19	TNERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
20	TERC	No	No	No	No
21	UPERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
22	UERC	Yes	Yes	Case to case basis	Yes
23	WBERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
24	JERC-M&M	No	No	No	No
25	JERC-Uts	No	No	No	No
Total		22	20	17	22

ERC: State Electricity Regulatory Commission

#OA: Open Access.

Obstacles of coal supply

†1949. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the ratio between the demand of coal by State Government of Madhya Pradesh and the supply made available to the State during the last five years;
- (b) the obstacles being faced to meet the demand of the State;
- (c) whether any time frame has been set for removing these obstacles; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) During the formulation of Annual Plan, the demand of coal is assessed sector-wise and not State-wise or consumer-wise. There is a steady growth in dispatch of coal to Madhya Pradesh from Coal India Limited sources. The compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) for dispatch to Madhya Pradesh during last five years has been more than 7% against the overall CAGR of 4.5% in coal dispatches from Coal India Limited sources. The year-wise coal dispatches to Madhya Pradesh during 2004-05 to 2008-09 is given below:

Year	Coal Dispatches to Madhya Pradesh (in Million Tonnes)
2004-05	29.045
2005-06	30.109
2006-07	31.664
2007-08	38.431
2008-09	41.013

(b) Currently, non-availability of requisite rail infrastructure for movement of coal to the second unit of Amarkantak Thermal Power Station is affecting coal dispatches. Coal for both the operative units is being moved through the existing own wagon system of Madhya Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited capable of handling coal requirement for the first unit only. Further, the unloading constraints at Sarni Thermal Power Station and transportation constraints of Railways between Anuppur - Bilaspur sections also affected dispatches of coal to these power stations.

(c) and (d) The concerned power stations in consultation with Railways have to make necessary arrangements for receipt of coal, so that coal supplies can be augmented.

Cost overrun of projects due to delay

1950. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government has admitted that the delay in implementation of 598 large projects would cost the ex-chequer an additional Rs.54,717 crores;

(b) whether according to analysis of 598 Central Government projects implemented by the Ministry, the cost of these projects has been revised from Rs.5,43,649 crores to Rs. 5,98,366 crores;

(c) whether factors responsible for slow progress of projects are fund-constraints, problems in acquiring land, environment clearance and raw-material price rise; and

(d) if so, the concrete steps and measures Government has taken to provide these facilities so that they are implanted at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) As on November 2009, 589 Central Sector major projects costing Rs. 100 crore and above are on the monitor of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The overall cost overrun in 589 projects is of the order of Rs.52,688 crore which is 9.5%, due to delay and other factors of cost escalation.

(b) The original cost of 589 projects has been revised from Rs.5,54,114 crore to Rs.6,05,938 crore. However, their anticipated completion cost is of the order of Rs.6,06,802 crore.

(c) The factors responsible for slow progress include; fund constraints, problems in acquiring land, increase in prices of cement & steel, failure of suppliers in timely supply of equipment, poor mobilization by contractors and constraints in providing basic infrastructure. Environmental problems are experienced in expansion projects.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to minimize the impact of these problems are:

- (i) adequate provision of funds for implementation;
- (ii) in-depth review of projects on monthly and quarterly basis by the Government;
- (iii) follow up with the State Governments in respect of problems relating to land acquisition, rehabilitation related issues, forest clearances, infrastructure facilities, ensuring law and order at project sites, etc.;
- (iv) inter-ministerial coordination for resolving unresolved problems;

1951. The Question was cancelled

Bogus caste certificates

1952. SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any action to identify and stop the illegal ST caste certificate users for taking the reservation advantages in jobs, education and other streams by the non Schedule Tribe people in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government would take any policy decision to counter these problems throughout the country;

(c) whether Government is aware that in Orissa, thousands of people are enjoying the ST reservation facilities though they are non ST people; and

(d) if so, whether Government would setup an enquiry to find out these problems and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued directions to the authorities empowered to issue caste/tribe's certificates that they would do so only after proper verification and after having satisfied themselves of the correctness of such certificate. Thereafter, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in accordance with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Madhuri Patil (Civil Appeal No. 5854 of 1994), has issued directions to the all States/UTs for proper verification of Caste Certificates by the Scrutiny Committee to be appointed by them.

(c) and (d) The Government of Orissa has received 1624 number of complaints. These complaints have been sent to concern District Vigilance Cell Headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police (Crime) for enquiry. The State Level Scrutiny Committee had already finalized 148 cases, out of which 143 have been found fake. The Committee has recommended for filing criminal cases under Section 420, 120(b) of IPC; and to remove employees having fake caste certificate from service under Rule 18 of Orissa Service Code (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rule, 1962.

Schemes for empowerment of tribals

1953. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes under implementation in Jharkhand for the empowerment of tribals in the field of education, health and employment;

(b) how far the tribals of Jharkhand have been benefited by these schemes;

(c) the percentage of total budget spent on these schemes during the last five years; and

(d) whether there is a need to increase funds for these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements the efforts of the line Ministries meant for Education, Health and Employment by implementing certain schemes for STs, aimed at education and related facilities, health and employment/self-employment, in all States including Jharkhand. These schemes are need-based and demand-driven so allocation under these schemes is not made State-wise. Sanction of grants is subject to receipt of the proposal, complete in all respects, and availability of funds under the particular scheme. The grants-in-aid released for Jharkhand State under these schemes during the last five years (scheme-wise and year-wise) including number of beneficiaries covered, are given in the Statement.

Statement

Grant-in-Aid released to Jharkhand

(Amount in lakh)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Amt.	Bene.	Amt.	Bene.	Amt.	Bene.	Amt.	Bene.	Amt.	Bene.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Post Matric Scholarship for ST students	841.26	21626	461.07	15396	107.97	18470	1058.48	25163	1267.00	27712
2.	Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	-	-	250.16	600	224.35	550	128.69	600	259.17	Arrear
3.	Establishment of Ashram Schools in TSP Areas	-	-	-	-	250.00	200	-	-	-	-
4.	Upgradation of Merit for ST students	-	-	11.70	78	-	-	3.05	30	-	-
5.	#Top Class Education	-	-	-	-	6.10	5	4.06	5	3.97	5
6.	* Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	**Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations under which residential, non-residential schools, computer training centers and knitting, weaving & handloom training centres, hospitals, mobile dispensaries etc. are supported)	261.74	74000	189.03	75000	309.31	76821	347.70	79287	423.80	56841

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.	Scheme of Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts.	4.53	50	3.00	50	4.50	50	3.75	100	11.35	50
9.	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for Education Development of Tribal Children in Scheduled-V and Naxal-affected areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2909.49	1200

Note: Beneficiaries under the scheme of hostels for ST girls and boys, Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas and ACA are number of seats created.

Amount released directly to educational institutions located in Jharkhand.

* Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas is aimed at employment/self-employment.

** Scheme of grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations covers Education, Self Employment and Health sectors.

Note:- Apart from the above schemes, Ministry also administers the scheme of Rajiv Gaidhi National Fellowship for ST students which is implemented through the University Grant Commission (UGC) and funds are released to UGC. Under this Scheme eligible ST students from all states are covered. Another scheme, namely, grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India for raising the level of administration in Scheduled Areas for the welfare of STs is implemented under which also grants are used by State Governments for setting up of "Eklavaya Model Residential Schools" for providing quality education to ST students from class VI to XII.

Poverty alleviation programme for tribals

1954. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the tribal population in the sub-plan-area of the country;
- (b) the tribal population of each sub-plan-area of the respective States;
- (c) the percentage of tribal population living below poverty line on those areas of the country;
- (d) the poverty alleviation/elimination programmes of Central and State Governments; and
- (e) how much more time will be required to completely eradicate poverty of the scheduled areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Such information is neither maintained by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, nor in the office of Census Commission of India.

(d) and (e) The social sector programme/schemes/strategies of all welfare Ministries and Departments are designed with the objective of eradicating poverty. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan is a special area programme, provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the State Governments as an additive to the State Plan to bring about a more rapid economic development of tribals in the States. In addition, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has programmes on education, vocational training, income generation and infrastructure development benefiting all categories of Scheduled Tribes. No time frame for eradicating the poverty of STs in Scheduled Tribes can be indicated.

Tribal population

1955. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total population of tribals in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the percentage of tribal population living above poverty line and below poverty line, State-wise; and
- (c) the programmes of Government to completely eradicate poverty in the country specially those belonging to tribal groups and how much time will be required for the complete eradication of poverty in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As per census 2001 total population of tribals in the country is 84,326,240. State-wise tribal population is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) The Planning Commission estimates the incidence of poverty at national level and state level from large sample survey on Household consumer expenditure conducted by National sample survey organisation (NSSO). The State-wise and UT-wise tribal population living below poverty line and above poverty line estimated by the Planning Commission based on NSS 2004-2005 survey data are given in the Statements-II and III (See below).

(c) The social sector programme/schemes/strategies of all Ministries and Departments are designed with the objective of eradicating poverty. In addition, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has programmes on education, vocational training, income generation and infrastructure development benefiting all categories of Scheduled Tribes. No time frame for eradicating the poverty can be indicated.

Statement-I

State-wise Scheduled Tribe Population: 2001 Census

S.No.	States	ST Population
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5,024,104
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	705,158
3.	Assam	3,308,570
4.	Bihar	758,351
5.	Chhattisgarh	6,616,596
6.	Goa	566
7.	Gujarat	7,481,160
8.	Haryana	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	244,587
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,105,979
11.	Jharkhand	7,087,068
12.	Karnataka	3,463,986
13.	Kerala	364,189
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12,233,474
15.	Maharashtra	8,577,276
16.	Manipur	741,141
17.	Meghalaya	1,992,862
18.	Mizoram	839,310
19.	Nagaland	1,774,026
20.	Orissa	8,145,081
21.	Punjab	-
22.	Rajasthan	7,097,706

1	2	3
23.	Sikkim	111,405
24.	Tamil Nadu	651,321
25.	Tripura	993,426
26.	Uttarakhand	256,129
27.	Uttar Pradesh	107,963
28.	West Bengal	4,406,794
29.	Andhra & Nikobar	29,469
30.	Chandigarh	-
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	137,225
32.	Daman & Diu	13,997
33.	Delhi	-
34.	Lakshadweep	57,321
35.	Puducherry	-
36.	All India	84,326,240

Statement-II

State-wise and UT-wise Percentage of STs Population 'Below Poverty Line'

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	2004-05	
		Rural	Urban
1	Andhra Pradesh	30.5	50.0
2	Assam	14.1	4.8
3	Bihar	53.3	57.2
4	Chhattisgarh	54.7	41.0
5	Gujarat	34.7	21.4
6	Himachal Pradesh	14.9	2.4
7	Jammu & Kashmir	8.8	0.0
8	Jharkhand	54.2	45.1
9	Karnataka	23.5	58.3
10	Kerala	44.3	19.2
11	Madhya Pradesh	58.6	44.7
12	Maharashtra	56.6	40.4
13	Orissa	75.6	61.8
14	Rajasthan	32.6	24.1
15	Tamil Nadu	32.1	32.5
16	Uttar Pradesh	32.4	37.4
17	Uttarakhand	43.2	64.4
18	West Bengal	42.4	25.7
	All India	47.3	33.3

Statement-III

State-wise and UT-wise percentage of STs population 'Above Poverty Line'

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	2004-05	
		Rural	Urban
1	Andhra Pradesh	69.5	50.0
2	Assam	85.9	95.2
3	Bihar	46.7	42.8
4	Chhattisgarh	45.3	59.0
5	Gujarat	65.3	78.6
6	Himachal Pradesh	85.1	97.6
7	Jammu & Kashmir	91.2	100.0
8	Jharkhand	45.8	54.9
9	Karnataka	76.5	41.7
10	Kerala	55.7	80.8
11	Madhya Pradesh	41.4	55.3
12	Maharashtra	43.4	59.6
13	Orissa	24.4	38.2
14	Rajasthan	67.4	75.9
15	Tamil Nadu	67.9	67.5
16	Uttar Pradesh	67.6	62.6
17	Uttarakhand	56.8	35.6
18	West Bengal	57.6	74.3
	All India	52.7	66.7

Women empowerment through afforestation

†1956. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether women empowerment, brought about by afforestation schemes funded by the Japan Bank for International Cooperation in Kerala, has been successful in bringing them into mainstream;

(b) whether, due to discontinuance of the scheme, they fear to revert to their previous occupation like felling forest and growing hemp; and

(c) Government's plan to check this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. This scheme is being looked after by Department of Land Resources,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ministry of Rural Development. As informed by the State Government of Kerala, women are an integral part of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation assisted Attappady Wasteland Comprehensive Environmental Conservation Project under implementation in Kerala. They represent more than 50% in the Executive Committees of the community based organizations constituted for the purpose of implementation of this project. Also, around 60% of the members of the Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) constituted for the purpose of afforestation, are women. Thus, they play a prominent role in decision making over the management of forest areas in their proximity. The project has also given space to the women, especially the tribal women to act and interact with the mainstream society. Their household incomes have increased leading to an improvement in the status of education and health in tribal settlements.

(b) and (c) Discontinuation of the scheme may reduce the employment opportunities for tribal women and lead to greater dependency on forest in the absence of alternative economic support systems. Steps have been taken by the State Government to integrate all the JFMCs with the Committees attached to the Forest Development Agency, JFMC has also been made responsible for the forest conservation works underway, with the support of National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme.

Amendment of programme and advertisement code

1957. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether her Ministry is thinking of amending the Programme and Advertising Code so as to make it mandatory for private TV channels to broadcast social messages of Government so as to give wide publicity of various social and other programmes of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHAUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Sexual abuse of children

1958. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is acting against sexual abuse of children;

(b) if so, the details thereof reported during the last 5 years, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the cases solved, so far;

(d) the pending cases, State-wise; and

(e) by when all the cases will be solved to create a good atmosphere in the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has been receiving complaints on sexual abuse of children, which are processed and forwarded to the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations for remedial measures and for taking appropriate action under relevant laws. A State wise list of complaints received by NCPCR since its inception in 2007 on child abuse is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

National Crime Records Bureau also maintains data of the rape cases of children in the country. The State/UT-wise details of rape cases of children registered, chargesheeted, pending investigation at the end of the year, cases convicted and cases pending trial at the end of the year during 2004-2008 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

The issues relating to child abuse are being addressed by the Government through policies, legislation, plans, schemes and programmes which include National Policy on Children 1974, National Charter for Children 2003, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 and its amendment in 2006, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, National Plan of Action for Children 2005, Integrated Child Protection Scheme, Scheme for Working Children, etc. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, a statutory body set up in March 2007, also inquires into the complaints of violation of child rights.

Statement-I

State wise list of cases of 'Child Sexual Abuse' registered by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights since its inception

S.No.	States	No of Cases registered	Disposed off	Pending
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16	9	7
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	Assam	5	1	4
5.	Bihar	15	0	15
6.	Chhattisgarh	6	1	5
7.	Chandigarh	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	52	18	34
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
11.	Goa	1	1	0
12.	Gujarat	6	0	6
13.	Himachal Pradesh	4	1	3
14.	Haryana	14	4	10
15.	Jharkhand	3	1	2
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	1
17.	Karnataka	9	2	7
18.	Kerala	2	0	2
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Maharashtra	9	1	8
21.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
22.	Manipur	1	0	1
23.	Madhya Pradesh	18	5	13
24.	Mizoram	1	0	1
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0
26.	Orissa	22	1	21
27.	Punjab	18	9	9
28.	Puducherry	1	0	1
29.	Rajasthan	5	3	2
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	14	1	13
32.	Tripura	0	0	0
33.	Uttarakhand	2	0	2
34.	Uttar Pradesh	61	8	53
35.	West Bengal	10	0	10
	Total	298	66	232

Statement-II

Details of Rape Cases of children register/chargsheeted/pending investigation

S.No.	State	2004					2005					2006					2007					2008				
		CR	CS	CPI	CV	CPT	CR	CS	CPI	CV	CPT	CR	CS	CPI	CV	CPT	CR	CS	CPI	CV	CPT	CR	CS	CPI	CV	CPT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Andhra Pradesh	363	341	171	47	498	315	303	165	55	491	412	323	234	54	483	363	375	200	24	621	412	396	204	33	716
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11	4	8	0	10	10	11	6	2	19	0	2	4	0	21	1	2	3	0	23	11	7	7	0	30
3	Assam	7	6	3	1	10	90	43	40	3	43	61	39	49	8	64	34	16	67	10	58	27	11	81	1	66
4	Bihar	3	2	2	0	13	8	5	5	0	17	17	13	8	0	29	110	38	79	3	63	91	92	72	5	146
5	Chhattisgarh	308	308	10	14	355	382	373	9	66	540	446	446	9	102	625	368	357	16	75	764	411	401	20	71	912
6	Goa	20	22	12	6	30	15	15	12	4	36	14	10	11	0	42	15	11	15	1	51	18	15	18	5	46
7	Gujarat	96	87	7	9	254	90	88	6	10	319	112	101	10	10	400	98	90	14	12	439	99	90	15	8	485
8	Haryana	24	20	1	25	62	131	118	7	14	150	176	159	5	29	199	122	39	20	17	196	70	72	6	23	209
9	Himachal Pradesh	32	37	5	5	74	58	46	14	10	86	41	42	7	18	63	48	35	14	2	77	68	47	30	11	99
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4	4	0	1	11	4	0	3	0	10	8	5	4	0	13	12	10	4	0	23	5	3	4	2	19

11	Jharkhand	43	8	36	5	34	22	15	41	8	28	28	26	38	5	23	23	30	21	5	24	8	11	8	1	27
12	Karkatana	42	38	7	2	59	48	50	4	2	89	84	77	11	5	141	84	68	20	7	170	97	87	26	10	201
13	Kerala	159	210	120	7	368	140	196	150	21	311	219	147	204	8	403	183	176	201	19	493	215	168	235	12	603
14	Madhya Pradesh	710	711	21	116	1329	870	851	28	233	1547	829	818	31	221	1842	1043	1012	47	308	1959	892	877	32	209	2101
15	Maharashtra	634	532	148	44	2313	634	579	188	24	2672	655	601	234	30	3046	615	562	278	23	3404	690	624	336	35	3820
16	Manipur	4	0	6	0	0	4	1	7	0	1	15	0	18	0	1	4	0	22	0	0	22	0	44	0	0
17	Meghalaya	22	8	49	0	12	51	15	83	0	27	47	23	104	0	50	41	24	119	0	73	34	24	123	0	87
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	0	35	0	60	60	0	60	0	18	18	0	0	18
19	Nagaland	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	10	1	10	0	2	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa	31	33	1	5	95	28	18	10	4	95	101	80	31	6	156	92	90	32	4	218	65	57	38	18	223
21	Punjab	54	46	9	9	63	51	45	9	7	79	58	51	12	17	90	135	101	37	19	144	106	90	41	35	156
22	Rajasthan	137	128	1	4	185	246	221	4	15	371	311	266	11	35	569	406	340	13	23	845	420	324	19	47	1033
23	Sikkim	1	1	0	5	4	14	5	9	1	12	14	0	23	0	12	17	5	34	0	15	12	7	39	3	18
24	Tamil Nadu	166	121	52	10	136	115	98	59	25	143	125	127	52	26	214	141	106	80	17	223	187	134	122	49	265
25	Tripura	28	17	11	0	17	20	15	16	5	26	37	25	28	4	38	33	36	23	3	60	104	83	44	10	116
26	Uttar Pradesh	394	347	45	206	1439	394	373	37	240	1414	347	338	29	209	1399	471	384	39	222	1396	900	681	66	272	1565

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
27	Uttarakhand	17	17	0	1	36	18	17	1	3	45	23	22	0	9	49	17	16	1	10	35	9	10	0	6	27
28	West Bengal	19	11	9	1	19	6	8	3	0	22	20	15	6	2	16	92	36	57	2	29	129	70	113	2	78
	Total States	3330	2947	824	524	7426	3764	3509	916	752	8593	42483	3801	1174	843	9988	46304	40221	456	868	11404	5120	4399	1743	868	13068
29	A&N Islands	8	3	6	0	5	2	6	2	0	11	5	5	2	0	15	3	3	2	1	15	8	2	7	0	15
30	Chandigarh	13	10	1	0	17	21	13	8	2	22	8	10	5	6	18	8	11	2	6	20	10	5	3	4	17
31	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	1	3	3	2	0	3	3	3	2	0	5
32	Daman & Diu	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
33	Delhi UT	186	183	45	38	283	235	206	67	47	381	448	330	180	59	576	398	371	189	67	796	301	292	186	72	857
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	4	2	4	0	7	3	4	3	0	11	8	4	7	0	14	3	8	2	0	22	4	2	4	1	22
	Total UTs	212	199	56	38	313	262	229	81	49	425	473	352	196	65	625	415	396	197	74	857	326	304	202	77	917
	Total All India	3542	3146	880	562	7739	4026	3738	997	801	9018	47214	153	1370	90810	613	5045	4418	1653	942	12261	5446	4703	1945	945	13985

Source : Crime in India

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

Expenditure on child protection

1959. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the expenditure on child protection over the period of 2006-07, 2008-09 and 2009-10;
- (b) the steps being taken to protect children from physical and sexual abuse and the evils of child trafficking;
- (c) whether children in institutional care like observation homes, shelter homes, children's homes have access to counsellors and psychologists; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Ministry of Woman and Child Development was implementing the following schemes prior to 2009-10 for children who are in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law, in the country.

- i. A Programme for Juvenile Justice,
- ii. An Integrated Programme for Street Children,
- iii. Scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children (Shishu Greh) to Promote In-country Adoption; and
- iv. Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection.

The schemes at (i), (ii) and (iii) above have been merged into the Integrated Child Protection Scheme which has been launched in 2009-10.

The details of expenditure under above schemes of the Ministry during last three years and current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The issues relating to child abuse are being addressed by the Government through policies, legislations, plans, schemes and programmes which include National Policy on Children 1974, National Charter for Children 2003, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, National Plan of Action for Children 2005, Integrated Child Protection Scheme, Scheme for Working Children, etc. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, a statutory body set up in March 2007, also inquires into the complaints of violation of child rights.

(c) and (d) As per Section 46(6) of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2007 every institution, set up under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 shall have the services of trained counsellors or collaboration with external agencies such as child guidance centers, psychology and psychiatric departments or similar government and nongovernmental agencies, for specialized regular individual therapy for every juvenile or child in the institution.

Statement

*Details of expenditure incurred during last three years in various schemes
of Ministry of women and child development*

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the Scheme	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-2010 (upto 2.3.2010)
Programme for Juvenile Justice	21.78	22.12	21.14	7.92*
An Integrated Programme for Street Children	10.16	9.39	11.47	2.46*
Scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children to promote in-country adoption	2.77	6.01	8.42	7.93*
Scheme for welfare of working children in need of care and protection	2.59	2.45	1.88	1.00
Integrated Child Protection Scheme	-	-	-	22.20
Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for Working Mothers	94.19	97.25	86.96	77.55

* These schemes have been merged with Integrated Child Protection Scheme and only reimbursement of grants prior to 2009-2010 have been considered and released under respective schemes.

Grants-in-aid for NGOs

1960. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU:

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

- (a) whether Government has any plan to reduce the grants-in-aid in the next financial year for the NGOs especially for those NGOs working for the upliftment of women in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the grants-in-aid earmarked to NGOs during the last three financial years; and
- (d) the details of grants already sanctioned during that period i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) No Sir. The Ministry implements a number of schemes/programmes, some of which provide for grants-in-aids to NGOs to implement the programme. Requirement of funds for various schemes is worked out on basis of assessed need and demand for the scheme.

(c) and (d) The information for the last three financial years. 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 is available in the Annual Reports of the Ministry. The information is also available on the website of the Ministry www.wcd.nic.in.

Details for the year 2009-10 have also been compiled for the Annual Report 2009-10. The Annual Report-2009-10 is under print and would be laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament and uploaded on the Ministry's website, shortly.

Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls

†961. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, as a part of improving the child health and nutrition, Government is implementing the Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls in 51 districts of the country to provide free foodgrains to undernourished adolescent girls;

(b) if so, the details of 51 districts identified under the above programme; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries of the 51 districts including identified districts in Andhra Pradesh under the above programme since inception of the scheme, year-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls is being implemented on pilot basis in 51 identified districts. List of 51 districts is available on the web site of the Ministry (www.wcd.nic.in).

(c) Under NPAG, funds are released State-wise, Similarly, the numbers of beneficiaries are also consolidated state-wise. Details are on the web site of the Ministry (www.wcd.nic.in).

For the state of Andhra Pradesh, the district wise details of beneficiaries as reported by the State are as under:-

Year	No. of beneficiaries	
	Mehboobnagar	Adilabad
2002-03	0	0
2003-04	370273	17487
2005-06	243299	216700
2006-07	227083	202973
2007-08	146186	220843
2008-09	287746	208760
2009-10 (till date)	150000	221000

Law to regulate adoption

1962. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to adopt new law to regulate adoption of Indians to other countries and within the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons why Government feels its necessity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Anganwadis in the country

1963. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadis in the country, State/Union Territory-wise with the number of under nourished children and pregnant and lactating woman covered thereby for supplying nourishment food etc.;

(b) the number of Anganwadi employees and helpers in the country, State/UT-wise and their present Ages;

(c) whether Anganwadi employees are demanding revision of their wages and if so, the details thereof and by when a decision on their demands is likely to be taken; and

(d) the percentage of wages of Anganwadi employees being borne by the Central and State Governments respectively and the expenditure incurred by the Central Government on this account during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) 718.45 lakhs children (6 months to 6 years) and 156.86 lakhs pregnant & lactating women are covered for supplementary nutrition by 11.04.262 operational Anganwadis (AWCs)/ mini-AWCs in the country as on 31.12.2009, State-wise details are available at Ministry's website at www.wcd.nic.in/icdsimg/sanoperAWCsbenf311209.pdf.

(b) and (c) There are 10,60,587 Anganwadi workers and 10,33.947 Anganwadi Helpers in the country as on 31.12.2009, State/UT-wise details are available at Ministry's website www.wcd.nic.in/icdsimg/sanpospost311209.pdf. The Anganwadi Workers/ helpers are 'Honorary Workers' selected from the local community and are paid a monthly honoraria. Presently, the honorarium being paid to Anganwadi Workers, out of grant-in-aid released by the Government of

India, ranges from Rs.1438/- to Rs.1563/- per month, depending upon their qualifications and experience; whereas Anganwadi Helpers and Anganwadi Workers engaged in Mini-AWCs are paid an honorarium of Rs.750/- per month. Details are available at Ministry's website www.wcd.nic.in/icds.htm. AWWs and AWHs have been demanding revision of their honoraria, from time to time. The rates of the honoraria being paid to Anganwadi Workers and Helpers have been revised upwardly w.e.f. 1.4.2008. There is no proposal at present to revise it further.

(d) Up to 2008-09, Government of India, was bearing all the administrative cost including honorarium to AWWs/Helpers. From 2009-10, the Central share is 90% of expenditure under ICDS, 10% share is borne by States/UTs.

The amount of expenditure incurred towards honoraria of Anganwadi Workers/Helpers during the year 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are as under :

Year	Amount (Rs. In lakh)
2006-07	132102.48
2007-08	146123.22
2008-09	259960.50

Construction of working women's hostels

1964. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for construction of working Women's hostels;

(b) if so, the details of the funds released especially for Maharashtra during the last three years; and

(c) the details of fund utilized during that period separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes, Sir. Voluntary Organisations (registered Societies, Public Trusts etc.) and State Government Agencies are eligible to receive financial assistance under the Scheme of assistance for construction/expansion of hostel building for working women with a day care centre for children.

(b) and (c) During the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09; Rs.Nil, Rs.23,27,375/- and Rs.77,43,076/- respectively were released to different implementing organisations in the State of Maharashtra. Utilization reports have been received in respect of grants released.

Schemes through ICDS

1965. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are many additional schemes implemented/ongoing through ICDS;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the States are proposed/used to monitor the above scheme;
- (d) whether there is any provision for administrative staff and funds for these schemes;
- (e) if not, whether steps will be taken to introduce budget for meeting the administrative expenses; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme providing a package of following six services:-

- i. Supplementary nutrition,
- ii. Pre-school non-formal education,
- iii. Nutrition & health education,
- iv. Immunization,
- v. Health check-up and
- vi. Referral services

Services at (iv), (v) and (vi) are provided in convergence with health system. No separate scheme(s) are running through ICDS Scheme.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

Making ICDS more comprehensive and effective

†1966. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any plan to make the integrated Child Development Services more comprehensive and effective;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether malnutrition of children is rising in the country inspite of running such schemes; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) In order to make the implementation of integrated Child

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Development Services (ICDS) Scheme comprehensive and effective, Government has taken various initiatives which include Universalisation of the Scheme with special focus on SC/ST and Minority habitations, directions to States/UTs to operationalise the sanctioned Anganwadi Centres-Mini-Anganwadi Centres immediately, revision in cost norms of existing interventions including Supplementary Nutrition, revision in Nutrition and Feeding norms of Supplementary Nutrition. In addition to this Government has also introduced provision of flexi fund at Anganwadi Centre level, World Health Organization [WHO] Growth standards to ensure growth monitoring and provision of uniform and badges for Anganwadi Workers and Helpers.

(c) and (d) The problem of malnutrition is not only the result of single cause but is multifaceted, acting singly or in combination with other complex factors, the determinants of which include health care, poor sanitation and safe drinking water, illiteracy, poverty, food availability etc. Early marriage of girls, teenage pregnancies resulting in low birth weight of new norms, poor breast feeding and poor complementary feeding practices, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children and repeated infections further aggravate the situation.

As per the findings of National Family Health Survey [NFHS], the level of malnutrition amongst children below 3 years has declined from 42.7% in 1998-99 [NFHS-2] to 40.4% in 2005-06 [NFHS-3]. As per NFHS-3 Survey, the level of malnutrition amongst children below 5 years is 42.5%.

Nutritional programmes

1967. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(c) whether Government is aware that more than 40 per cent of children in the country are suffering from malnutrition and are underweight;

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

(c) the immediate short and long term nutritional programmes undertaken by Government, so far and proposed to take in future; and

(d) the list of programmes for NER States with implementing agencies and the number of beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per National Family Health Survey-3 in 2005-06, 42.5% children below the age of five years are underweight. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Government is implementing various interventions for improving the nutritional status of people in the county/including NER States.

These schemes include Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) & Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) of Ministry of Women and Child Development. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Mid Day Meals Scheme of Ministry of Human Resource Development. Health and nutrition education is an important means towards creating awareness and improving the nutritional status of people.

There are several other schemes which indirectly benefit the nutritional status and some of these are the National Horticulture Mission of Ministry of Agriculture, Drinking Water & Total Sanitation Campaign, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) of Ministry of Rural Development & Targeted Public Distribution System of Department of Food & Public Distribution etc.

These schemes are being implemented through State Governments/UT Administrations and are ongoing during 11th Plan. They are also being implemented in North East Region of the country.

The number of beneficiaries under the ICDS, NPAG and KSY Schemes, State-wise including the NE States are available at the web-site www.wcd.nic.in.

The Midday Meal Scheme covered 1119 lakh children during 2008-09 all over the country including North Eastern Region. Under the Horticulture Mission, the production of fruits increased from 553.56 lakh MT in 2005-06 to 635.03 lakh MT in the year 2007-08. Similarly production of vegetables increased from 1113.99 lakh MT to 1258.87 lakh MT in the respective years.

Statement

Prevalance of Underweight Children below the age of five years

NFHS 3 (2005-06) State-wise – In Descending Order of Prevalents

S.No.	State	Children (6-59 months) %
2		3
	India	42.5
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

1	2	3
8	Orissa	40.7
9	Rajasthan	39.9
10	Haryana	39.6
11	Tripura	39.6
12	West Bengal	38.7
13	Uttarakhand	38.0
14	Maharashtra	37.0
15	Karnataka	37.6
16	Himachal Pradesh	36.5
17	Assam	36.4
18	Andhra Pradesh	32.5
19	Arunachal Pradesh	32.5
20	Tamil Nadu	29.8
21	Delhi	26.1
22	J&K	25.6
23	Nagaland	25.2
24	Goa	25.0
25	Punjab	24.9
26	Kerala	22.9
27	Manipur	22.1
28	Mizoram	19.9
29	Sikkim	19.7

Strengthening of women related laws

1968. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government proposes to strengthen the woman related laws and their investigation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether adequate amendments would be made in the National Commission for Woman Act, 1990;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which the Central Government will ensure implementation of NCW provisions effectively in the States and Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) National Commission for Women (NCW) suggested amendments to Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 & National Commission for Women Act, 1990 to strengthen them which are under consideration of the Government.

(e) NCW is vested with adequate powers under NCW Act, 1990 to carry out its mandate.

Gender budgeting

1969. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: .Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any renewed plans for the gender budgeting in the coming fiscal year; and

(b) the details of progress in process of gender budgeting during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Government continued its efforts to institutionalise the process of Gender Budgeting through its current activities, both at the Centre and State, with the objective of building a gender perspective in the planning and budgetary process.

The Government has made considerable progress in the field of Gender Budgeting, 56 Ministries/Departments have set up Gender Budgeting Cells; budgetary allocation as reflected in the Gender Budget Statement has increased from 4.58% in 2007-08 to 5.57% in 2009-10; trainings have been organized for different stakeholders both at the Centre and State Level for strengthening of the Gender Budgeting exercise; and a Gender Budgeting Handbook and a Training Manual has been prepared for central Government Ministries and Departments.

Advertisement containing Pakistani army officer

1970. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has flouted advertisement policy in an advertisement featuring a former Air Chief of Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details of defying directives from Cabinet Secretariat and violation of advertisement policy of Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity (DAVP);

(c) the amount spent on preparation of art-work and release of advertisements of newspapers, separately with the names of advertisement agency and newspapers to whom advertisement was released; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been ordered and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development had released four half page advertisements in 'The Times of India' - Delhi Edition on the occasion of National Girl Child Day' on 24th January, 2010 as per Advertisement Policy of Government of India through DAVP. The total cost of these advertisements was Rs.10,90,136/- .

It was brought to notice later that the picture of unnamed soldier in the advertisement was that of a former officer of the Pakistani Air Force. Upon this, Ministry of Women and Child Development has ordered an enquiry to look into the reasons for this inadvertent lapse.

MoUs with States to implement ICFS

1971. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

MS. MABEL REBELLO:

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

(a) whether Government has finally signed Memorandum of Understandings with the 11 States for Rs. 1,073 crores to implement Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the main schemes that will be incorporated in the Scheme and the steps taken thereon; and

(c) by when, all the States and Union Territories have agreed to implement the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with 14 States Governments namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal for implementation of integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). The details of the scheme can be seen at the website of the Ministry www.wcd.nic.in.

The Ministry has released Rs. 12.81 crores so far to four (4) State Governments, namely Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland for implementation of the scheme. In addition, Rs.9.33 crores has been released to Childline India Foundation (CIF), Mumbai for running the Childline projects in the country.

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has planned to implement this scheme in all the States/Union Territories by the end of XI Plan Period. The remaining States/UTs are persuaded from time to time to sign the MoU and implement the scheme in their respective States/UTs.

Children on footpaths

†1972. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that a large number of children are forced to spend their lives on footpaths in the country;
- (b) if so, the steps proposed by Government to ensure bright future of these children; and
- (c) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, 'Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)' under which there is provision for setting up of "Open Shelters" in urban and semi-urban areas for such children. The objective is to provide shelter, nutrition, health care, education, vocational training etc. as well as protection from abuse and neglect. The details of the Scheme are available on the Ministry's website - www.wcd.nic.in.

Working women's hostels in Rajasthan

1973. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and locations of working women's hostels in Rajasthan;
- (b) the quantum of assistance released for the purpose during the last three years;
- (c) whether any new hostels are to be set up in the State; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Location wise list of working women's hostels sanctioned in Rajasthan is available on the website of the Ministry www.wcd.nic.in.

(b) to (d) No grant has been released under the scheme in Rajasthan during the last three years. Sanction of new hostels depends upon the receipt of complete and viable proposal meeting the norms of the Scheme.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Study on malnutrition among children

1974. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has conducted any study to identify the level of malnutrition among children in rural and urban areas in the country including Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, the outcome of such study and the follow up action taken in this regard;
- (c) the number and percentage of children suffering from malnutrition in the country including Rajasthan;
- (d) whether the percentage of malnutrition in children has not declined despite various initiatives taken by Government;
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (f) The National Family Health surveys are conducted periodically in the country including rural and urban areas. As per NFHS-3 (2005-06), 42.5% children under five years are underweight. Prevalence of undernutrition in urban and rural areas is 32.7% and 45.6% respectively. In Rajasthan, 39.9% children below five years are underweight.

The prevalence of undernutrition in children below 3 years has declined from 42.7% (NFHS-2, 1988-89) to 40.4% (NFHS-3, 2005-06). The report of NFHS-3 is available at www.nfhsindia.org/volume1.html.

The Government has universalized the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme being implemented by Ministry of Women and Child Development with a view to cover all habitations with particular focus on SC/ST and Minorities. The cost norms for various components of the scheme including Supplementary Nutrition and feeding and nutrition norms for various categories of beneficiaries have also been enhanced.

The Scheme has been expanded in three phases in the years 2005-05, 2007-08 and 2008-09. With these expansions, total number of approved AWCs/Mini AWCs increased from 6 lakh, as on 31.3.2002 to 14.00 lakhs, as on date.

Besides, the Government is also implementing programmes/schemes of various Ministries/Departments through the State Governments/UTs with the view to make a positive impact on the nutritional status of the people. These schemes are as follows :

Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, interventions for proper growth, development and survival of children include Janani Suraksha Yojana

(JSY) to promote institutional deliveries; Immunization, specific programmes to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A, Iron & Folic Acid supplementary. Salt fortification with Iodine are also implemented.

Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme and Total Sanitation Programme, basic services of Drinking Water in Rural Areas and Toilet facilities are supported in schools and Anganwadies in Government/Public non-rented buildings.

National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools by Department of School Education and Literacy has a provision for providing meals to children studying in class I to VIII in Government, Government aided, local body schools etc.

Under Targeted Public Distributed System and Antodaya Anna Yojana essential food items are provided to BPL families at subsidized cost.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme envisages creation of rural infrastructure and providing employment of at least 100 days in a year to rural poor house holds.

Steps to prohibit child abuse

1975. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the country has emerged as a 'hub for child sex abuse';
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has prepared any roadmap to tackle the issue; 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) Incidents of child sex abuse are being reported in media recently. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has also been receiving complaints on child abuse, including sexual abuse, which are referred to the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations and Authorities for taking appropriate action under relevant laws.

(c) and (d) The issues relating to child abuse are being addressed by the Government through policies, legislations, plans, schemes and programmes which include National Policy on Children 1974, National Charter for Children 2003, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, National Plan of Action for Children 2005, Integrated Child Protection Scheme Scheme for Working Children, etc. and Ujjawala, a comprehensive scheme, for prevention of trafficking, rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, a statutory body set up in March 2007, also inquires into the complaints of violation of child rights.

Shortage of funds for ICDS

1976. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the children in the country are still malnourished;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is fact that the integrated Child Development Services is running short of funds; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3) in 2005-06; 42.5% children below the age of five years in the country are underweight.

Malnutrition is multi-dimensional and multi-sectoral problem, the determinants of which include household food insecurity, illiteracy and lack of awareness especially in woman, 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.

(c) and (d) An amount of Rs. 9285 crores was projected for the year 2009-10 against which Rs. 6705 crores was allocated as Budget Estimates (BE). As this amount was inadequate for effective implementation of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) - Scheme, it was increased to Rs. 8162 crore a Revised Estimates (RE) stage.

1977. The Question was cancelled

Advertisement on Female Foeticide

1978. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:
SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI:

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

- (a) whether a photograph of former Pakistan Air Chief Marshal was published in various dailies in an advertisement on female foeticide of the Department of Woman and Child Development in the recent past;
- (b) if so, whether Government has set up any committee to probe the lapses;

- (c) if so, the details thereof and the terms of reference of the said committee;
- (d) whether the said committee has submitted its report to Government;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the details of the action taken by Government against the persons responsible for such lapses; and
- (f) the total expenditure incurred on account of the said advertisement from public exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes Sir, it came to notice of the Government that the picture of unnamed soldier in one of the half page special feature was that of a former officer of the Pakistani Air Force.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has instituted an enquiry to look into the reasons for this inadvertent lapse. The terms of reference of the enquiry is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The enquiry report has not yet been received.

(f) The total expenditure on account of release of four half page (colour) special feature on 24-01-2010 is Rs. 10,90,136/-.

Statement

(i) Enquire into the entire sequence of events starting from the reception of proposal for special advertisements, preparation of design lay-outs and upto the actual handing over of the approved design to DAVP for release of advertisements on 24th January, 2010.

(ii) Enquire into the reasons which led to the inclusion of this picture in the controversial advertisement on 24th January, 2010 in Times of India; those responsible for the lapse as well as the fact that whether the lapse was inadvertent or otherwise.

(iii) Enquire into the role and responsibilities of the Ministry as well as that of DAVP in respect of release of these advertisements.

(iv) Review the existing procedures in the Ministry of Women and Child Development for preparation and release of advertisements and suggest remedial measures to prevent such a lapse in future.

Implementation of Juvenile Justice Act

1979. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the enactment of Juvenile Justice Act and framing rules thereunder 10 years ago, the State Governments and the Central Government have not taken effective measures to implement the laws which aimed to prevent children in conflict with law from being banded together with adult criminals in jails;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether most of the State had failed to put in place the required number of Juvenile Justice Boards, child welfare committees or special juvenile police units in each district; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) As per the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 juveniles in conflict with law are to be kept in observation homes and special homes setup by the State Governments under Sections 8 and 9 of the Act respectively and in no case, a juvenile in conflict with law shall be placed in a police lock up or lodged in a jail.

The responsibility for proper implementation of the provisions of the JJ Act lies with State Governments/UT Administrations. The States/UTs are advised from time to time to ensure proper implementation of the provisions of the Act.

As per the information available in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the number of Juvenile Justice Boards, Child Welfare Committees, Observation Homes, Special Homes and Special Juvenile Police Units set up, as well as the status of implementation of the provisions of the Act, State-wise, are available on the Ministry's website - www.wcd.nic.in.

In order to encourage the State Governments/UT Administrations to improve implementation of the JJ Act, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has introduced a new centrally sponsored scheme namely Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS): during the current financial year 2009-10 under which grant-in-aid is released to the State Governments/UT Administrations on a cost sharing basis for, inter alia, setting up and running of various types of homes for children, JJBs, CWCs etc. The Ministry has signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with 14 State Governments namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal for implementation of ICPS. The details of the scheme can be seen at the website of the Ministry www.wcd.nic.in.

The Ministry has released Rs.12.81 crores so far to four (4) State Governments, namely Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland for implementation of the scheme. In addition, Rs.9.33 crores has been released to Childline India Foundation (GCF), Mumbai for running the Childline projects in the country.

12.00 Noon

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Outcome Budget (2010-11) at the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 in respect of the Ministry New and Renewable Energy. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1892/15/10]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

- I. **Notifications of the Ministry of Mines.**
- II. **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of JNARDDC, Nagpur and relater papers.**

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Mines, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957:
 - (1) G.S.R. 883 (E), dated the 10th December, 2009, publishing the Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2009. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2014/15/10]
 - (2) G.S.R. 932 (E), dated the 30th December, 2009, regarding reserving of an area of 1.00 sq. K.M. in the State of Orissa for Atomic Mineral Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2013/15/10]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre (JNARDDC), Nagpur, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1795/15/10]

Outcome budget (2010-11) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया): मैं जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के संबंध में 2010-11 के वर्ष के लिए परिणामी बजट की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1900/15/10]

- I. **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of SCC, Khammam and related papers.**
- II. **Outcome budget (2010-11) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and the Ministry of Coal.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
 - (a) Eighty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), Khammam, Andhra Pradesh, 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 Company.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1834/15/10]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:
 - (i) Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 in respect of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1836/15/10]
 - (ii) Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 of the Ministry of Coal. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2021/15/10]

**Outcome Budget (2010-11) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs
and the Ministry of Corporate Affairs**

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, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 in respect of the Ministry of Minority Affairs. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1840/15/10]
- (ii) Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 in respect of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2023/15/10]

Outcome Budget (2010-11) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1913/15/10]

Outcome Budget (2010-11) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2048/15/10]

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

(I) **The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2010.**

(II) **The Appropriation Bill, 2010.**

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation Bill, 2010, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th March, 2010.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2010, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th March, 2010.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-seventh report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel.

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): Sir, I beg to lay a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE - contd.

Notifications of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. 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) G.S.R. 1 (E), dated the 1st January, 2010, publishing the Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2010.
 - (2) G.S.R. 61 (E), dated the 5th February, 2010, publishing the Environment (Protection) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1842/15/10]
 - (3) S.O. 3303 (E), dated the 29th December, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 489 (E), dated the 30th April, 2003, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (4) S.O. 3317 (E), dated the 31st December, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 671 (E), dated the 30th September, 1996, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (5) S.O. 190 (E), dated the 25th January, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 93 (E), dated the 29th January, 1998, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (6) S.O. 287 (E), dated the 8th February, 2010, notifying the constitution of the Bihar State Ganga River Conservation Authority. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1841/15/10]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests Notification No.B-12015/33(34)/Co-ord./2009, dated the 12th January, 2010, publishing the Scientific and Technical Group 'A' posts in Central Pollution Control Board Regulations, 2009, under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2028/15/10]

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Increasing incidents of kidnapping and atrocities against the children in the country

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं सदन का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि देश भर में एक संगठित गिरोह के द्वारा बच्चों का अपहरण किया जा रहा है और उनकी हत्या की जा रही है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली बार भी हमने इस बात को उठाया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में लगभग 40 बच्चों का अपहरण हो गया था, लेकिन वह सिलसिला अभी चालू है। अभी बुलंदशहर और आगरा में 2 बच्चों का अपहरण करके, बाकायदा तांत्रिकों ने उन बच्चों की बलि चढ़ाई। इससे एक ऐसी स्थिति का निर्माण हो गया है कि जगह-जगह लोगों के मन में दशहत्त की स्थिति बन गई है और उस क्षेत्र में आतंक फैल गया है।

उपसभापति जी, बुलंदशहर में एक चांदियाना गांव है, उसके एक निवासी - श्री बबलू मोदी हैं, उनका 4 साल का बच्चा कहीं बाहर गया और उसका अपहरण हो गया। अपहरणकर्ता ने इस बच्चे को ले जाकर इसकी बलि चढ़ा दी और बाद में उसका शव उस अपहरणकर्ता के गांव के किसी गोदाम में पाया गया। ढूंढने पर उस बच्चे का शव वहां मिला। उसके पिता की क्या दशा रही होगी, यह बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इससे पूरे इलाके में एक अजीब प्रकार का माहौल पैदा हो गया था। इस घटना से एक-दो दिन पहले आगरा में इसी प्रकार की घटना हुई। आगरा में एक नगला ईनामी गांव है, वहां से एक मासूम बच्चे का अपहरण किया गया और अपहरण करके उसकी बलि चढ़ा दी गई, उसका शव भी इसी तरह से पाया गया। इससे लोगों को लगने लगा है कि इस तरह की घटनाएं निरंतर बढ़ती जा रही हैं, लेकिन इन पर जैसा नियंत्रण होना चाहिए, वह नियंत्रण नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैंने पिछली बार केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया था कि बच्चों के अपहरण के लिए संगठित रूप से कोई गिरोह काम कर रहा है। वह बच्चों का अपहरण करके उसका कई प्रकार से दुरुपयोग कर रहा है। कई जगह बलि चढ़ाई जा रही है, कई जगह बच्चों को लेकर कुकृत्य किए जा रहे हैं, बच्चों को बाहर भेजा जा रहा है, उनसे श्रम करवाया जा रहा है, उन्हें विदेशों में भेजा जा रहा है। एक ऐसी हालत पैदा कर दी गई है, जिसके कारण हर परिवार आतंकित हो उठा है। इसलिए मैं केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि प्रभावी तौर पर इसको कोई राज्य का विषय न मानते हुए, राज्य के साथ आपस में सामंजस्य बैठाते हुए, इसको कैसे नियंत्रित किया जा सकता है, इस प्रकार की बात करें, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। यहां के लोगों के मन में अंदर जो आतंक का माहौल बना हुआ है, भय का माहौल बना हुआ है, उस भय से मुक्ति पा सकने में वे सक्षम हो सकेंगे। अगर इस पर केन्द्र सरकार ध्यान दे, तो बड़ी कृपा होगी। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रघुनन्द शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Plight of weavers and recent incidents of suicide by them

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : उपसभापति महोदय, आज मैं सदन का ध्यान उन करोड़ों हैण्डलूम तथा छोटे पावरलूम weavers और उनके परिवार की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ, जो आज मजबूर होकर, इस दिल्ली शहर में आकर पार्लियामेंट के बाहर प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं। सभी जानते हैं कि farmers की suicide के बाद कहीं किसी community में suicide हो रही है, तो वह हैण्डलूम और छोटे पावरलूम weavers की है, क्योंकि नया लिबरल पॉलिसी होने के बाद किसी रूप में उनके inputs का दाम बढ़ा है, किस रूप में quantitative restriction हटा कर imported cheap सिल्क और तमाम चीजें आ रही हैं, तो हिन्दुस्तान के हैण्डलूम और पावरलूम, जो छोटे

सेक्टर में हैं, वे चौपट हो रही हैं। सर, उन्होंने आज यह मांग की है कि सरकार की नीतियों में कम से कम लोन weavers की सबसे अधिक जरूरत है। दूसरी बात, कम दाम में, subsidised rate पर उनको inputs उपलब्ध कराया जाए। यह आर्थिक मांग हर हैण्डलूम weavers की है, चाहे वे किसी जाति या धर्म के हों, वे उसके साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। लेकिन हैण्डलूम weavers का एक हिस्से का विशेष सामाजिक पहलू भी है। आज वे प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं, उनमें से बहुत बड़े पैमाने का विशेष दलित मुस्लिम भी है। मैं इसलिए कह रही हूँ, क्योंकि आज उनका व्यवसाय चौपट होने के कारण उनको कोई वैकल्पिक ढूंढना पड़ रहा है। एक धार्मिक भेदभाव के कारण उनको SC category से वंचित रखा जाता है, जिसके कारण उनको कोई भी सरकारी अधिकार उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहे हैं। आज "रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन" ने इन्हीं तबकों के हालात को देखते हुए यह सिफारिश की कि धार्मिक आधार पर SC के बंटवारे को eliminate किया जाए और उनको भी इस सूची में रखा जाए। उन्होंने यह भी सिफारिश की कि "सच्वर कमिटी" के अनुसार मुस्लिम community के जो सामाजिक और पिछड़े तबके हैं, उनकी आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास के लिए अनिवार्य है कि उनको jobs में भी रिजर्वेशन हो। मैं समझती हूँ कि artisan और उनके बच्चों की आज जो स्थिति है, अगर हम "रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन" के आधार पर इस प्रकार के रिजर्वेशन को लागू नहीं करेंगे, तो इसको हम हल नहीं कर पाएंगे। मुझे गर्व है कि पूरे देश भर में पहली सकार जिन्होंने "रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन" की सिफारिश को लागू करने की प्रक्रिया शुरू की है, वह पश्चिमी बंगाल की "लेफ्ट फ्रंट सरकार" है। सर, मैं यह मांग करती हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार हैण्डलूम weavers और पावरलूम weavers की मांगों की आर्थिक स्थिति तथा सामाजिक स्थिति पर गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करें। आज हमारे भाई श्री अली अनवर अंसारी जी के नेतृत्व में यह प्रदर्शन हो रहा है, मेरी अलग पार्टी है, लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ, चूंकि उनकी मांग जायज़ है, इसलिए मैं उनकी मांगों के साथ अपना झुकाव प्रकट करती हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRI SHYAM BENEGAL (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

**Social, economic and cultural exploitation by fake dharmas
gurus bringing disrepute to religion**

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं जिस मुद्दे की ओर सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, वह मुद्दा बहुत गंभीर है और इसे जब मैं यहां व्यक्त कर रहा हूँ, तो यह सबकी पीड़ा होगी। यह किसी जाति या धर्म विशेष को लेकर नहीं है, यह न ईसाईयों के लिए है, न मुस्लिमों के लिए है और न हिन्दुओं के लिए है। हम सब देख रहे हैं कि पिछले दिनों कुछ पाखंडियों द्वारा, ढोंगी बाबाओं द्वारा, पादरियों द्वारा मुल्ला, मौलवियों और इमाम द्वारा जिस तरह से घटनाएं की जा रही हैं, वह देश के सामने बहुत गंभीर समस्या बन कर आ रही है और इतनी भयावह स्थिति उपस्थित कर रही है कि देश की आस्थाओं के ऊपर चोट पहुंच रही है।

आज सोमवती अमावस्या है और लाखों लोग हरिद्वार में कुंभ का स्नान कर रहे हैं। यह देश आस्थाओं का है, यह देश अर्पण का है, तर्पण का है और इस देश में हमारी संस्कृति का कुटाराघात करने वाले इन पाखंडियों के लिए कोई कानून नहीं है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। क्या ये पाखंडी बाबा एक दिन में पैदा होते हैं? क्या इस तरह के पादरी, जो

शिक्षा और सेवा के नाम पर बाज़ार चलाते हैं, क्या वे एक दिन में पैदा होते हैं? क्या ऐसे इमाम, मुल्ला और मौलवी एक दिन में पैदा होते हैं, जो अपहरण और मानवीय तस्करी करने के काम करते हैं? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार बताए कि जब लगातार कई वर्षों तक ये ऐसे काम करते हैं, तो क्या सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं है कि इनकी बढ़ती हुई संपत्ति को देखकर इन पर रोक लगाए? जिस्मफरोशी, सैक्स का रैकेट, मादक पदार्थों का बाज़ार, यह कब तक चलेगा? हाल ही में कुछ घटनाएं सामने आई हैं और मुझे लगता है कि जिस तरह से मीडिया उस एक घटना को लगातार दस दिन तक दिखाता है, मुझे लगता है कि वह आदमी तो एक बार करता है, लेकिन मीडिया द्वारा बार-बार उसे दिखाकर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, यह सही बात है। यह एक भीमानन्द का मामला है और बाकी जो कुछ लोग हैं, यह नोटिस उनसे संबंधित है। आप सारे धर्मों के लोगों को इसमें क्यों जोड़ रहे हैं? This is not fair. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री प्रभात झा : नहीं, नहीं इतनी अपहरण की घटनाएं हुई हैं कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप घटना के बारे में बोलिए, जनरल मत बोलिए।

श्री प्रभात झा : मैं आपको हाथ जोड़कर कह रहा हूँ कि आप किसी जाति और धर्म से इसे न जोड़ें। जब मैं यह बात कर रहा हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, he is generalizing. What is this? ... (Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोलिए, मगर incident पर बोलिए। Don't generalize it.

श्री प्रभात झा : मैंने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, मैं आपको advise कर रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : प्रभात जी, मैं आपसे हाथ जोड़कर कहती हूँ कि आपका इतना अच्छा नोटिस है, आप उस पर ध्यान दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : यह गलत बात है। इन्होंने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा : देखिए, मेरा समय खराब हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान).... देखिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मैंने खड़े होने से पहले ही कहा था ...(व्यवधान).... मैंने खड़े होने से पहले ही कहा था कि मैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : प्रभात जी, आप incidents पर बोलिए, generalize मत कीजिए।

श्री प्रभात झा : मैं किसी को नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं तो सीधे-सीधे कह रहा हूँ कि धर्म की आड़ में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : तो धर्म की आड़ में कह दीजिए, बाकी सब क्यों बोल रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा : उसे नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए, इसीलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे और मीडिया से भी यही निवेदन करता हूँ कि मीडिया, ऐसी घटनाओं को, जिनसे भारत के मानस पर, आस्था पर चोट पहुंचे, वैसी घटनाओं को बार-बार न दिखाए, क्योंकि वह ढोंगी, पाखंडी बाबा तो एक बार करता है, लेकिन मीडिया बार-बार दिखाकर उसे बार-बार करता है। यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि ऐसी घटनाओं से दंगा-फसाद हो सकता है, क्योंकि यह आस्था का देश है और इस देश में इस तरह की घटनाओं को दिखाने वाले ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जेसुदासु सीलम : जो हमला हो रहा है, उसको भी condemn कीजिए। कोई धर्म के रूप में ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... नहीं, नहीं, यह Zero Hour है।
...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: He should condemn it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is condemning it.

श्री प्रभात झा : मैं condemn ही कर रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन मुझे लग रहा है कि शायद आप समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरा निवेदन है कि मेरी भावनाओं को समझने की कोशिश करें। ...*(समय की घंटी)*... मैं किसी धर्म विशेष की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन ऐसे पाखंडियों का नकाब उतारने के लिए, उन बेनकाब लोगों को भी सामने आना चाहिए, जो राजनीतिक संरक्षण देते हैं। ...*(समय की घंटी)*... अपने पैसे का बाजार बनाते हैं, ऐसे लोगों को उजागर करना चाहिए, मेरा सरकार से इतना ही निवेदन है।

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा : सर, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

Demonstration by Pasmanda Muslims in support of their demands

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, आज मुस्लिम समाज के पसमांदा तबके के हजारों लोग पार्लियामेंट के बाहर अपनी मांगों को लेकर इकट्ठा हुए हैं और देश भर से लोग आए हैं। महोदय, इसमें बुनकर सहित अन्य पेशों से जुड़े हुए लोग हैं, जिनकी रोज़ी-रोटी पर गंभीर संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है।

महोदय, देश में जो आर्थिक उदारीकरण की नीति चली, उस नीति के फलस्वरूप जो छोटे-छोटे उद्योग हैं, खासकर मुस्लिम समाज का जो पसमांदा तबका है, वह किसी न किसी पेशे के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है और उनके पेशे पर संकट उपस्थित हो गया है। सरकार ने इन पेशों से जुड़े हुए लोगों को मदद करने के बदले छोटे सैक्टर में जो उद्योग थे, उनको भी मध्यम और बड़े सैक्टर में डालने का काम किया, जिसकी वजह से इनके सामने भयानक संकट पैदा हो गया है और देश के कई कोनों से इनकी आत्महत्या की खबरें आ रही हैं। इन्होंने मांग की है कि इनके जो छोटे कुटीर उद्योग हैं, इन लोगों को जो कर्ज़ मिलता है, इनको चार प्रतिशत ब्याज पर कर्ज़ दिया जाए। जिस तरह से किसानों का ऋण सरकार ने माफ किया, उसकी तरह से जो दस्तकार हैं, जो बुनकर हैं, जो छोटे उद्योगों में लगे हुए लोग हैं, उनका भी कर्ज़ सरकार माफ करे।

महोदय, इसके अलावा आपने देखा है कि सच्चर कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उसके मुताबिक यह जो मुस्लिम तबका है, जो सबसे बड़ी minority है, सबसे बड़ी अक़ल्लित है... जिसकी आबादी 13.4 परसेंट है। ऐसे लोगों में बड़ी आबादी ऐसी है जो दलितों के समान जीवन बिता रही है। उनकी बेहतरी के लिए सच्चर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को लागू करने की मांग भी इन लोगों ने की है। इसके अलावा बीड़ी मजदूरों की भी समस्या है। आज लाखों लोग बीड़ी बनाने के काम में लगे हुए हैं। उससे जो पॉल्यूशन होता है, उसकी वजह से बड़े पैमाने पर बीड़ी मजदूर टीबी का शिकार होते हैं। उनका घर बनाने के लिए एक-एक लाख रुपए की मांग की गई है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि यह मांग की गई है कि 2011 का जो सेंसस हो, वह जातिवार हो। आज देश में तरह-तरह की दावेदारी जाति के

नाम पर पेश की जा रही है। उसे निपटने के लिए - जो भ्रम है, उस भ्रम की स्थिति को समाप्त करने के लिए - यह आवश्यक है कि 2011 का जो सेंसस है, वह जातिवार किया जाए। इसके अलावा जो गरीब लोग रिक्शा चलाकर, ठेला चलाकर अपनी जिंदगी चलाते हैं, अपनी रोजी-रोटी कमाते हैं, आज उन पर पाबंदी है कि रिक्शों की संख्या इतनी नहीं होगी या अमुक सड़क पर रिक्शा नहीं चलेंगे। इस पाबंदी को भी हटाया जाए। ये सारी मांगें रखने के लिए पसमांदा समाज के लोग यहां इकट्ठे हुए हैं। इसके बारे में अभी वृंदा कारत जी ने कहा कि हमारी पार्टी के सांसद श्री अली अनवर अंसारी जी के नेतृत्व में ये सारे इकट्ठा हुए हैं। हम सरकार से मांग करेंगे कि यह जो प्रदर्शन हो रहा है, ये सब लोग जो आए हैं, उनके नुमाइंदों को बुलाकर सरकार उनके साथ बातचीत करे और इतने बड़े तबके की समस्या, गरीब लोगों की समस्या का समाधान करने की दिशा में सरकार कोई ठोस कदम उठाए। धन्यवाद।

**Withdrawal of central financial assistance under IEDSS to
mentally retarded children in Kerala**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise a serious problem related to the mentally retarded students. Sir, the Central Government has denied the financial assistance under the IEDSS to the mentally retarded children who are studying in high schools in Kerala. Actually, the objective of this IEDSS Scheme is to enable all students with disabilities completing eight years of elementary schooling and opportunity to complete four years of secondary schooling. But now the Central Government has denied the financial assistance to the mentally retarded students. They have given the financial assistance to the students who are under category of 'other disabilities', but not to the mentally retarded students. The Government is in the presumption that the mentally retarded students could not complete the standard of six years because of their weakness. But, in Kerala, around 5,652 differentially able students have been enrolled for the SSLC Examination this year. Out of these, 1,700 students are mentally retarded students. The State Government of Kerala has provided further facilities to all the students xvho have passed the SSLC for plus two education. But, the Central Government has denied the financial assistance to these students.

Sir, Section 26(a) of the Disabilities Act of 1995, makes it the statutory responsibility on the part of the Central Government to provide free education in an appropriate environment to all children with the disabilities up to the age of 18 years. Section 26(b) of the Act calls upon the appropriate Governments and local authorities to promote the integration of students with disabilities in normal schools. Sir, this mandatory obligation is not being discharged by the Government now. So, I request the Government to discharge its mandatory obligation and sanction the financial assistance to the mentally retarded children who are studying in high schools. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with this Special Mention.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with this subject.

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with this.

SHRI P.R. RAJAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with this Special Mention.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with this Special Mention.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. Now, Shri Prakash Javadekar.

Worsening situation in Air India

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, एयर इंडिया की स्थिति दिन-ब-दिन बिगड़ रही है और वह टूटने के कगार पर है। सरकार ने हाल ही में 800 करोड़ रुपए पूंजी के रूप में एयर इंडिया को दिए हैं लेकिन पैसे देकर हालात नहीं सुधरेंगे। 800 करोड़, क्या 8000 करोड़ भी अगर सरकार देगी तो भी नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्रालय की नीति, नीयत और नेतृत्व एयर इंडिया को खत्म करने पर तुला है। महोदय, आज सबसे बड़ा काफिला एयर इंडिया का है लेकिन अनुपात में सबसे कम पैसेंजर्स एयर इंडिया में जा रहे हैं। उड्डयन में सबसे लम्बा इतिहास एयर इंडिया का है लेकिन सबसे छोटा भविष्य एयर इंडिया का दिख रहा है। आज कर्मचारियों को आधे वेतन पर काम करने पर बाध्य किया जा रहा है। ऐसा क्यों? यह आसमानी नहीं, सुलतानी है और सुलतान का नाम नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्रालय है। सर, इंडियन एयरलाइंस और एयर इंडिया का विलय घातक साबित हुआ है। दोनों इकाई फायदे में चल रही थीं, लेकिन ऐसा विलय हुआ है कि अब दोनों घाटे में आ गईं और हर साल घाटा भी बढ़ रहा है। अब एयरलाइंस ही खत्म होने के कगार पर है और अपनी आखिरी सांसें एक तरह से गिन रही हैं। इंडियन एयर लाइंस कानून से बना था, फिर समाप्त करने की बात संसद के सामने क्यों नहीं लाई गई। जब एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी का विलय के बाद निर्माण हुआ, 13 साल बाद अपने-अपने ब्रांड चलते रहे, स्वतंत्र रूप से संचालन हुआ। लेकिन यहां अस्तित्व को खत्म किया गया। अब गलती साबित हो गई। संसद की स्थाई समिति ने भी कहा : "The merger has been flawed from the start. It helped private airlines like Jet, Kingfisher and Emirates. It has suggested to recover the losses attributable to merger from the Civil Aviation Ministry. Take action against individuals and agents behind the decision."

यह संसदीय समिति ने कहा है। सर, अच्छे स्थापित रूट छोड़ देना, बेवजह भारी मात्रा में हवाई जहाज खरीदना, उसका पूरा किफायती उपयोग न करना, राष्ट्रीय हित के विरोध में विदेशी एयर लाइंस के साथ द्विपक्षीय समझौते करना, यह सब वहां चल रहा है। इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूँ कि अगर एयर लाइंस को बचाना है तो सरकार संसद की जे.पी.सी. की तुरंत घोषणा करे, ताकि यहां के निर्णय, यहां पर भ्रष्टाचार और इसके लिए नए उपाय सुझाने के लिए जोइंट पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी हो। सर, विषय बहुत बड़ा है, आज तो मैंने केवल ट्रैलर दिखाया है, पूरी बहस करो, पूरा सिनेमा दिखाएं।

MOTION FOR TERMINATION OF SUSPENSION OF MEMBERS

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES
(SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I move:

"That the suspension of Sarvashri Veer Pal Singh Yadav, Kamal Akhtar, Nand Kishore Yadav and Amir Alam Khan from the services of the House with effect from 9 March, 2010 for the remaining part of the current session, be terminated."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to give priority to the State of Chhattisgarh for adequate supply of iron ore from the National Mineral Development Corporation

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, छत्तीसगढ़ की वर्तमान स्पंज एवं पिवा-आयरन परियोजनाओं की उत्पादन क्षमता के लिए 18 मिलियन टन लौह अयस्क की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान में एन.एम.डी.सी. केवल 14 प्रतिशत की आपूर्ति करता है। शेष के लिए संयंत्रों को अन्य निजी प्रदाताओं पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। यह अव्यावहारिक एवं उत्पादन की लागत में वृद्धि करने वाला है। साथ ही इसको बाहर से लाने के कारण सड़क व रेल पर भार बढ़ता है। एन.एम.डी.सी., छत्तीसगढ़ से प्रायः 25 मि.टन से अधिक उत्पादन करता है। इससे न केवल 10 प्रतिशत राज्य को मिलता है एवं शेष राज्य के बाहर व निर्यात किया जा रहा है। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि केन्द्रीय उपक्रम एन.एम.डी.सी., छत्तीसगढ़ की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के उपरांत शेष उत्पादित अयस्क का अन्यत्र उपयोग करने की उपाय योजना करें। धन्यवाद।

Demand to take steps to check the incidents of death of children due to open pits and bore-wells

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Sir, I rise to commend the attention of the House to a disturbing accident in Delhi on the day of Holi in which a boy lost his life by drowning in a deep pit in a park located in a populated area. Such accidents of children falling into deep bore-wells are being reported from almost every part of the country with an alarming periodicity. These incidents are indicative of the perils innocent children face even in the supposedly safer vicinity of their homes. These accidents also raise a serious question of unregulated proliferation of deep pits and bore-wells in urban localities. I would like to know from the Government if there were regulations for setting up pits and bore-wells in populated areas and whether there are penalties for leaving such deep bore-wells open, unprotected and unattended. Even if such guidelines exist it appears that the local municipal or district administration remain indifferent and are unable to enforce the compliance of these existing guidelines. In the instant case it appears that the pit was created out of accumulation, over a period of time, of the water leaking out of a major water pipeline. If it is true, then I urge the Government to fix administrative culpability on the relevant municipal authorities and civic administration for loss of innocent life of a child. I also ask the Government to prescribe standards and conditions for protecting deep water bodies in the populated areas, for setting up and removing the bore-wells and also ensure compliance from municipal authorities. Thank you.

**Demand to give compensation to the victims of grenade blasts around the
Kachiyari Firing Range of army in Kangra (Himachal Pradesh) and
take steps to check such incidents.**

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, गत 09 मार्च को हिमाचल प्रदेश के कांगड़ा जिले में सेना की कछियारी फायरिंग रेंज के समीपवर्ती ब्राह्मणु गल्लू जंगल में सेना के जिंदा ग्रेनेड फटने से कोहाला गांव के दो 13 वर्षीय और एक 12 वर्षीय तीन मासूम बच्चों की मौत हो गई। ये बच्चे जंगल में स्थित नागनी माता के मंदिर में पूजा अर्चना के लिए गए थे। इस फायरिंग रेंज के नजदीक क्षेत्र में चार पंचायतें आती हैं। जहां के लोग इस घटना से दहशत में हैं। इस क्षेत्र के लोग अक्सर पशु धन और लकड़ी आदि के लिए इस जंगल का प्रयोग करते हैं। इस इलाके में ग्रेनेडों के टकराने से घरों की दीवारें टूटना आम बात है।

इन तीन मासूम बच्चों की मौत से पूर्व भी इस तरह के हादसे इस फायरिंग रेंज के क्षेत्र में हो चुके हैं। सेना एवं सीमा सुरक्षा बल द्वारा प्रयुक्त इस फायरिंग रेंज के प्रयोग से पूर्व गांववासियों को सचेत करने का दायित्व सेना का है। भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए इस फायरिंग रेंज कर दिशा बदली जाए और रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा मृत बच्चों के परिवारों को समुचित मुआवज़ा दिया जाए।

**Demand to formulate a legislation to protect the rights of people
infected and affected with HIV/AIDS in the country**

DR. RAM PRAKASH (Haryana): Sir, HIV/AIDS Bill representing the aspirations and needs of people living with HIV (PLHIVs) drafted in consultation with stakeholders including PLHIVs, communities vulnerable to the epidemic, doctors, lawyers, women's groups, and children groups is under consideration of the Government for several years. The Bill is of great significance to the people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS who routinely face discrimination in our country. Often children affected by HIV are thrown out of schools; people living with HIV are denied employment and are refused admission in hospitals even during emergency conditions. Existing laws inadequately address the issue of discrimination, consent for HIV testing and treatment, confidentiality of HIV related information and access to HIV treatment. There is limited legal redress for discrimination in the private sector. A law which protects the rights of people infected and affected with HIV and aims to control the spread of the epidemic is the need of the hour. It is urged that the Bill be introduced in the Parliament at the earliest. Thank you.

Need to resolve problems being faced by Indian workers in Afghanistan

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan): Sir, I want to raise an important matter with regard to the plight of 60 Indian workers caught in Kabul. These workers were arrested during the search after unfortunate suicide attack on Indian Medical Mission. These workers were lured by placement agents promising them of high-paying jobs.

The Afghan Police raided the guesthouses where workers from the Indian Sub-Continent had been staying for the past several months. They are from Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, UP and

Bihar and were detained after it was found that either they were on fake Visas or their Visas are invalid.

The Indian Embassy is helping them to get their Passport back which were seized during the raid. They are in dire financial need as they spent their hard-earned savings to get into Afghanistan. They are stuck in Kabul. They do not have money to return home. They do not have money to buy food and proper clothes.

This is the second major batch of India workers who have found shelter in Guardwara after being duped by their agents. In the past six months, over 180 workers from different parts of the country have been housed in the temple after they were tricked by the illegal placement agents.

I, therefore, seek urgent intervention of the Government to make necessary arrangements for their return and to be with their worried families and children soon. I also urge upon the Government to crackdown heavily on the network of illegal agents to get their hard earned money back.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Najmaji. Thank you.

**Request to desist handing over matters relating to
passports to private vendors in the country**

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, Passport is a very sensitive document given the present day scenario. The Government have been furthering to handover the Passport-related matters to private vendors. So, private vendors should not be given monopoly or the sole right to accept Passport application in the office of private vendor only. The Government should keep its existing Passport Offices i.e., Government, private banks, Post Offices, private couriers, MTNL/BSNL and private mobile companies open for public to give healthy competition to private vendors. Control of software must be in the hands of the concerned Government department which has technical expertise and not under the control of private vendor. Nowhere in the world has private vendor been given the sole authority to control software of Passport issuing system and to deal with digital signatures of Government servants. The proposal of keeping software under control of private vendor is unacceptable.

With regard to the work in the Passport Office, being of a specialized nature, there is a long-standing demand for placing the Passport employees in the Indian Missions for handling Passport-related work. Similarly, the pay parity for Superintendent Passport is also a long-pending service issue. Responsibility of Superintendent Passport has been enhanced by assigning the responsibility of Passport Issuing Authority under Passport Act i.e., similar to senior Under Secretary but pay has been kept below the pay of Section Officer. There are various other service matters like annual DPC, transfer policy, etc., have been ignored for long.

I urge upon the Government to look into the matter seriously. Thank you.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by my friend, Shri Moinul Hassan. Thank you.

**Demand to formulate a plan for raising awareness about water
harvesting in the rain-shadow region of Tamil Nadu**

SHRI S. ANBALAGAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, my home State, Tamil Nadu, as decided by the nature, falls in a rain shadow region due to Western Ghats. As a result, the State receives very less rain from the South-West monsoon. Only the North-East monsoon brings in rain for the State. This too is highly erratic and unpredictable. Moreover, State's location has made it a lower riparian State. The neighbouring States, after taking into consideration their own requirements, are hesitant to provide the due share of this lower riparian State. People of the State have to mostly depend on groundwater for agricultural and domestic purposes. Sir, because of the large-scale use of groundwater, water table of the State has been depleted to an alarming level. Our leader, during her Chief Ministership of the State, had taken several steps for rainwater harvesting in every household of the State and for supply of drinking water to the cities. I request the Union Government should come with a large-scale awareness programme on the importance of water harvesting and even an incentive scheme should be chalked out for those who contribute to rainwater harvesting in States like Tamil Nadu which are water-deficient. I further request the hon. Minister of Water Resources to consider nationalization of all the inter-State rivers so as to ensure equitable distribution of river water among the states. Thank you.

**Need to adopt the 'Look East Policy' for developing friendly
relations with the asian countries**

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, the President in her Address to the Joint Session of the two Houses of Parliament had *inter alia* mentioned 'Look East Policy' of India. This seems to be a paradigm shift in our Foreign Policy. This is a renewed dimension of our Foreign Policy.

So far our emphasis was on our relations with the big powers in the West. It was 'West Look Policy'. Time demanded it because the West dominated the world. We could not pay much attention to the Asian countries.

Asia is our orbit. We have cultural bonds with the Asian countries. Asia has awakened now to realise its potential. Gunnar Myrdal in his 'Asian Drama' has expressed the dreams and nightmares of Asian countries. Today, Asia stands at the threshold of the global economy. It is looking before and after and pining for what it does not have. Jawaharlal Nehru had talked about the Asia Renaissance. He had a Utopian dream of Asia's bright future.

In the ancient times the message of peace emanated from India to enlighten all the Asian countries - China, Tibet, Thailand, Japan etc. India should renew its cultural ties with the countries in the East. The Sun rises in the East and sets in the West. West's domination in the global affairs is undeniable. But Asia's richest contribution to human culture and civilization cannot be denied.

Asian countries are in turmoil today. The epicentre of conflicts is in the Gulf and South-East Asian countries. I, therefore, urge that India should forge once again friendly ties with Asian countries. Thank you.

**Need to take suitable measures for welfare of children
suffering from muscular dystrophy in the country**

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, muscular dystrophy is a killer disease and it is a gene-inherited disorder that weakens the muscles of the body involved with movement.

Studies showed that out of every 400-600 children born per day, one child is affected with muscular dystrophy. Almost 2/3rd of them are children between the age group of 3 and 13 years and 8 out of 10 are male.

It is necessary to bring all the children affected with muscular dystrophy under one roof so that they could be looked after properly and their life span could be enhanced with modern amenities. Not only that, they will remain happy till their last breath and their last minute suffering can be reduced for a peaceful death. Also, a research centre can be started with the help of patrons and Philanthropists to find a suitable solution for this incurable deadly disease. Tamil Nadu Government has come forward with a monthly financial assistance of Rs.500/- for these affected children. The Union Government also, it is urged, must come forward with a similar financial assistance programme to help out these ailing children, living like vegetables counting their days.

**Need to bring in a legislation to provide various amenities
to the non-resident indians**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the serious issues faced by Non-Resident Indians. The Non-Resident community has brought in a foreign currency inflow of whopping 52 billion US dollars for the financial year 2008-09. However, the Central Government policy to completely neglect the issues related to them and declaring only polished hollow welfare measures is highly regrettable.

The government has kept in custody about Rs, 20,000 crores as emigration fund collected from NRIs. It was not utilized for their benefit. I request the Government to deploy the non-refunded emigration deposit collected prior to 23rd December held by the Protector of Emigrants on various accounts for the welfare and complete rehabilitation scheme.

The existing Emigration Act is out of date. Prevailing law governing emigration is the Indian Emigration Act, 1983 which is a replica of British India Emigration Act, 1922. As such, the law does not enforce any measures for the safety and security of those working abroad except for registering their names with the Protector.

So, I demand for a new legislation which provides for guidelines with respect to remuneration, working hours, safe accommodation, leisure, weekly off, medical treatment, return journey, etc. And I demand for a Welfare Fund and Pension Scheme in line with the Non-Resident Keralite Welfare Fund Act, 2008 of the Kerala Government.

SHRI P.R. RAJAN (Kerala): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Gireesh Kumar Sanghi; not present. Shri T.K. Rangarajan.

**Need for proper implementation of the guidelines of RBI
and IBA on educational loans in the country**

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this century is considered as education century and education loan is an investment for the future development of India. The students from very poor families who score high marks find very difficult to pursue higher education due to their poverty. There is no uniformity of rules in sanctioning Educational Loans by nationalized banks and the applicants have to undergo lot of hassles. Though RBI and IBA have given guidelines, it is reported that many banks don't follow them. In violation of these guidelines, many banks demand collateral security or guarantee even for the loans less than Rs. 4 lakhs; insist on payment of monthly interest; interest on margin money; charge higher rate of interest, etc. Many brilliant poor students either go in search of NGOs for support or resort to borrowing at a higher rate of interest. Many deserving students could not pursue higher education for lack of finance. Banks hesitate to give education loans to highly deserving, brilliant poor students.

Educating the students is an important task of any Government. And imparting higher education is an investment on human resources and hence the educational loan should be interest free. It should also advise the nationalized banks to popularize the education loan schemes through exhibitions and advertisements. The Government should immediately instruct nationalized banks to improve the disbursement of education loans.

The Government for encouraging the banks to lend without hesitation may think of introducing credit guarantee for such loans. The Government may also think of subsidizing part of the loan disbursed by the banks to the students. Thank you.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with it.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to associate myself with it.

**Concern over the non-fulfilment of the Government's promise to
provide foodgrains at low prices in the country**

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, जब से केन्द्र में यूपीए-११ सरकार का गठन हुआ है, तभी से आम आदमी महंगाई की आग में इस प्रकार झुलस गया है कि उसको दो वक्त की रोटी के बारे में सोच-सोच कर ही गुजारा करना पड़ रहा है। वह अपने और अपने परिवार के भविष्य के बारे में सोचने की स्थिति में नहीं है। सरकार ने जनता के साथ सस्ता अनाज मुहैया कराने का वायदा किया था। लेकिन राजकोषीय घाटे पर काबू पाने की जल्दी और खाद्यान्न उत्पादन की खस्ताहाल स्थिति के चलते तीन रुपए किलो जनता को अनाज मुहैया कराने का वादा साल भर के लिए और लटक गया है, जो जनता के साथ सरासर धोखा है। खाद्य मंत्रालय अभी खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम का मसौदा तक तैयार नहीं कर पाया है। अगले वित्त वर्ष में खाद्य सब्सिडी के तौर पर 55 हजार करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है, जो सब्सिडी चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान 72 हजार करोड़ रुपए तक पहुंच गई है। खाद्य सब्सिडी बिल में इस कटौती से जनता भूख से तड़पने को मजबूर हो रही है।

अतः मेरा माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि इस गम्भीर विषय में तुरन्त संज्ञान लेकर यथाशीघ्र उचित उपाय निकालें, जिससे दो रोटी के लिए तरस रही जनता को दो वक्त की रोटी आराम से उपलब्ध हो सके।

**Need to take remedial measures in view of the reported
adverse impact of climate change on children**

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, a new report suggests that 175 million children would be affected every year by frequent natural disasters caused due to climate change. Painting a grim future, a report by child rights NGO, 'Save the Children', said that climate change was the biggest global health threat to children that could increase the risk of deaths due to diarrhea, malnutrition, malaria and other diseases because of reduced community access to clean water, nutritious food and hygienic surroundings.

It estimated that malnutrition, which affects 178 million worldwide and is associated with up to 3.2 million child deaths each year, would affect 25 million more children by 2050. Already one-third of all malnourished children live in India. Droughts and floods would trigger mass migrations, leading to increased child trafficking and labour. The report, 'Feeling the Heat Child Survival in a Changing Climate, links access to basic facilities with climate change. It said that two million children under five years of age die each year in India. Pointing out that this was the highest number anywhere in the world, the report said that children were dying from a small number of preventable diseases, such as diarrhea, malaria and pneumonia. "Climate change will make these conditions worse, placing children at greater risk. India lagged behind in its commitment to reducing under-five-mortality by 2015. Climate change has put India at the risk of not meeting the millennium development goals".

In view of the above grim scenario, I would urge the hon. Minister for Health and Family Welfare to take urgent corrective steps.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for lunch to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at forty-eight minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at two minutes past two of the clock.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, in the Chair.

THE BUDGET (GENERAL) 2010-11

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Leader of the Opposition to continue.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, on Friday, when the House rose during the discussion on the General Budget, besides some preliminary comments on the Budget, I had already spoken in some detail on how this Budget adds to the ongoing inflation, particularly, the food price inflation. I had particularly referred to the higher rates of taxation which have been provided for, the manner in which the service tax net has been expanded to areas like education, health care, railway freight, real estate, so as to make the essentials of a life all costlier. I had also referred to the current agrarian crisis in the country where not only are we falling short of foodgrains, our productivity is not increasing and our prices are going up. I had started on the fiscal deficit and I had referred to the pious hope of the hon. Finance Minister where he promises to bring, in the course of next financial year, the fiscal deficit from this year's figure of 6.7 per cent to 5.5 per cent. And, I had said that the premise it is based on does not seem to be very convincing. I had dealt with presumption of disinvestment proceeds of Rs.40,000 crores. It does not look likely in view of the faulty policy that the Government is following. Then, I was referring to the spectrum sale and my contention, and if I may just wind up that particular point, was that the 2-G spectrum allocation was done in a highly improper manner. The 2-G spectrum has been allocated to nine parties. Most important ones amongst those were from real estate who had come into telecom. And, now, 3-G spectrum is expected to invite only those people, or, will attract only those people who are already having a 2-G facility. Nobody is likely to operate the 3-G facility without the backup of a 2-G facility. Therefore, most international players, who were excluded from the 2-G allocation, are not going to show any interest, as far as 3-G spectrum is concerned. The net result of all this is that this Rs.35,000 crore, which the Government anticipates to get from the 3-G auctions, seems a highly-exaggerated figure. Sir, the third incorrect premise in the Budget, on which this fiscal deficit of 5.5 per cent is based, appears to be the understating of the expenditure for the forthcoming financial year.

Now, if we are to undertake expenditure at a particular level, to keep up the growth rate or to touch a growth rate of eight to nine per cent, that kind of expenditure is necessary, the Government spending is also necessary. While making your accounts, if you understate that anticipation of that expenditure, then, obviously, there is something wrong with the Budget. Either you won't achieve that growth rate, and, therefore, your revenue collection will also go down, or, in order to make the mid-term fiscal deficit decline and look a little more attractive, you have only stated those figures which may actually not be realistic.

The document also has a Receipts Budget. In the Receipt Budget, at page 37, there is the total expenditure from 2001 onwards, which is mentioned for each year. I will ignore the earlier years. For the year 2008-09, compared to the previous year, the expenditure went up by 24.56 per cent; that is, two years ago, it went up by 24.56 per cent. Last year, the expenditure went up by 15.56 per cent. Now, for the forthcoming year, at least, to keep up the growth rates, the Governmental spending, expenditure will have to be at that level. Now, for this estimate of the expenditure, the increase is now anticipated in the next year at 8.53 per cent. If our expenditure graph is going up by 24 per cent, 15 per cent, then, to anticipate that, next year, it will come down, and, it will only be a 08 per cent increase, particularly, when you anticipate next year to be a higher growth year than the previous years, this figure needs to have a re-look.

Similarly, Sir, if expenditure was going to decline, or, if any of the other variables don't optimistically happen as we are anticipating, then, at page 1, it says that the revenue increase expected is likely to be 18 per cent. I hope the Finance Minister is able to achieve that revenue growth, with greater buoyancy in the economy. But, if a number of variables don't happen, 18 per cent revenue increase also looks a little optimistic, and, therefore, if these two figures don't stand as anticipated, this 5.5 per cent fiscal deficit itself may not prove to be a realistic estimation as far as we are concerned.

Sir, there are still several items in the financial accounts of the Government which do not reflect themselves in the Budget. We used to conventionally call them off-Budget items, or, off-Balance Sheet items. Some of these, I am given to understand from the Finance Minister's speech, are being included and being factored into this 5.5 per cent figure. Sir, let us look at the Economic Survey. Sir, in the 'Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement', at page 32, there is a sub-heading, 'Borrowings - Public Debt and Other Liabilities', where in paragraph 22, it says, "Two other items included in the domestic debt/liabilities of the Central Government are net accretions to NSSF and Borrowings under Market Stabilization Scheme (MSS). Net accretion to the National Small Savings Fund, to the extent of 80 per cent to 100 per cent is transferred to the State Governments as per their option with effect

from 1.4.2007, through investment in State Government special securities issued for the purpose. While accounting for Central Government liabilities, this amount is not used for financing Central Government deficit and should be taken out for truly depicting Government's liability. The components of NSSF which are invested in the State Governments' securities are also not taken as Government liabilities."

Though these may be shown in the Government accounts, they are not being factored in as far as this fiscal deficit is concerned. There is a similar statement to this effect in one of the recent GAG Reports that there is a complete inconsistency between the finance accounts and the Budget documents. The CAG has commented upon it and it says, it has given a whole chart of where the discrepancies lie, "This difference has been due to inclusion/exclusion of some of the transactions on revenue and expenditure side. While these are indicated in the accompanying documents of Budget papers, it may nevertheless be important to indicate these upfront". Therefore, if all these are taken into consideration, there may be some variation in what is anticipated to be the fiscal deficit figure.

Sir, now a word about infrastructure. It is essential that infrastructure involves a public-private partnership, infrastructure involves a large number of Government spending and, therefore, for the growth of Indian economy, the infrastructure development and growth also has to increase. Sir, I found a very disappointing statement in the Economic Survey at page 31. It says, "A recent study, based on comprehensive data from the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation of 894 projects completed", and they have given an 18 year old period, from 1992 to 2009, "provides information about the extent of nature of delays in India's infrastructure projects and insights into the causes. First of all, delays are ubiquitous. The percentage of projects with positive time overruns goes from 60.75 in the power sector, and this is a star performer, through 79.67 in the petroleum sector to 95 per cent in the shipping and ports, 98.36 per cent in the Railways to a well-rounded 100 per cent in health and family planning. Furthermore, most of these time overruns are accompanied by cost overruns". Now, this is not a partisan matter. It gives an 18 year old picture that our infrastructure projects resulting in time overrun and cost overrun, this is where we really stand.

Just two small illustrations, I have for the last 8-10 months been repeatedly hearing that there were problems in one of our flagship projects of our country, the National Highway Development Project. Now, the Government had some problem during UPA-I. We are all conscious of those problems. Therefore, I am not repeating those. In UPA-II, we are told that now the figure will increase substantially and we are now going to reach 20 kilometers a day as far as national highways

development is concerned. Therefore, from 2009, it should be 20 kilometers a day. Obviously things can't change overnight. So, the projects which have been lying behind will take some time for fresh tenders to be given. What is actually as against this repeated ad nauseam comment on 20 kilometers a day, in UPA-II, so far what is the position of the national highway? On page 9, the Survey says, "In 2009-10 as against the stipulated target of development of about 3,165 kilometers of national highways under various phases of the NHDP, the achievement to the extent to the end of November 2009 has been 1,490 kilometers". Now, you can say this is because tenders were in difficulty, contracts were not being awarded, there was a stalemate in the Government, the Ministry was working slowly, etc. What you do in the next one or two years will depend on the kind of tenders that you are issuing now. It then says, "Similarly as against 2009-10, the target of about 9,800 kilometers for awarding projects under various phases of NHDP, projects totaling a length of 1,285 kilometers have been awarded till now". Now, on the 25th of February, we get this Survey. It may be showing position till November-December.

So, last year, the actual construction, instead of 3,100 km, was 1,400 km. But, in the next year, if you have to achieve this 20 km a day target, or even 10-12 km, expedite the process of tendering, so that contracts can be executed. We have developed some domestic capability in building highways now. As against 9,800, you have been able to award 1,285. I hope in these months, at least, it expedites. And the Government must seriously introspect why this delay took place. Now you can say that the delay was because the Ministry had a different vision and there were some collateral factors. I will not go into the details. But, I regret to say, Sir, that some adventurism of the Planning Commission is also contributing to stalling the expedition of the highway project. The Government must seriously look into it that in the last two years, new kind of adventurous experiments being brought in by the Planning Commission. New kind of tender conditions, new kind of rules for eliminating various people, thus narrowing the scope of bidders, and resistance from the Ministry besides all other collateral factors have actually contributed to the slowdown as far as this project is concerned.

Sir, we are told that every time Rs. 10,000 crore have been sanctioned for further infrastructure in this fund, there is now always an implementation budget which also accompanies it. It is because, we were told, the UPA wants to have transparency. So, outlays must be accompanied by outcomes. That was the slogan we heard. Now, last year, we were told about the IIFCL tax-free bonds worth Rs.10,000 crore. Your implementation budget at page one itself says, "The action on this can be taken once Rs.10,000 crore already raised by IIFCL stands utilised." So, you have the tax-free bonds; you are paying interest to people; and on the interest, that they get, they don't pay tax. It is

all right. You can make it a little more attractive. But there is no utilisation of the entire amount as far as those taxes are concerned.

I will refer to some other schemes, which have been mentioned, which clearly indicate the whole slowdown of this entire process. Sir, while presenting the Budget, as I said, there's some element of credit which the Finance Minister expects, in consonance with the policy of the Government, to come out with the Direct Tax Code effective from 1.4.2011, I think, he has halfway moved in that direction this year and, therefore, liberalized that personal taxation limits a little.

The Direct Tax Code still requires a lot of debate. We have also made some suggestions to the hon. Finance Minister. But let me say this. This is a transient year. Next year, when the Direct Tax Code is fully implemented, and if the original proposal in the Direct Tax Code is an indication, optically, it will look very attractive that for the first slab (Rs. 1.6 to Rs. 10 lakh), it will be 10 per cent and therefore crores of people will get relief. But then it is accompanied by certain onerous circumstances. The scope of exemptions has been completely narrowed down. There is one provision for exemption. But it has been narrowed down. It will be very difficult for the people to avail themselves of it. So, once it is implemented, the net tax payable by the assessee, in various cases, may actually be slightly more than what he is paying now. This year, of course, fortunately, is a relief year in the sense that those exemptions have not been eliminated this year. I would urge the Finance Minister that for the entire salaried class, this so-called benefit of the higher slab (Rs. five lakh-Rs. eight lakh), the actual tax benefit, because of another change that you have made, may not be too glaring. Two years ago, you had the provision for the FBT; perquisites being given to employees were taxable at the hands of the employer. In the last quarter of the current financial year, you came out with the decision that they would now be taxed at the hands of the employee.

So, the perquisites in the hands of the employee will have a dual effect. First, they will be added to his income. So, his income goes up. The income will actually go up into a higher slab and his rate of taxation may increase. With the income going up, his taxation may increase. So, a large number of people in this slab, who will be getting relief are all employees, may actually end up the benefit that your increased figure has given them. The FBT being taxable in the hands of the employee may, by the other hand put in his pocket, take away the entire benefit which is due to him. So, I would urge the Finance Minister to kindly consider the plight of the salaried class, particularly in this, because the benefit given with one hand is likely to be taken away by other.

Sir, I have two or three more points and then, I will wind up. Last year, in the Budget, the hon. Finance Minister said that there was this great aspiration about 'one rank, one pension' and the impression created in the whole country was that 'one rank, one pension' was really being granted as far as the ex-servicemen are concerned. Now, there was a debate in the other House. I don't want to refer to the proceedings as to whether it has been granted or not granted. I rest alone on my argument. I went through the implementation Budget. The extract of the speech has been quoted and the speech, in effect, says that decision for this benefit besides various other categories will be implemented from 1st July 2009 resulting in enhanced pension for more than twelve lakh jawans and JCOs. So, twelve lakh of them who have retired as jawans or JCOs had to benefit. Sir, we would like to have a specific reply because the implementation Budget seems to indicate that this has not been done. Therefore, we would like to have a specific reply whether this, at all, has been done or some other things of the Report of the Cabinet Secretary's Committee have been implemented and this has actually not been done.

Similarly, Sir, we announce all these schemes with a lot of fanfare. But, at the end of the day, we repeat those schemes and make some enhanced allocations to those schemes. I am reading from page 9. In the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, the number of villages electrified is 57 per cent of target; in rural housing, 15.67 lakh houses out of 40.52 lakh houses; it is less than 40 per cent. Therefore, even in all these schemes which we are announcing, the actual figures we achieve are also likely to be less.

Sir, there are areas which the Budget really should seriously now concentrate on and I would urge the Finance Minister to consider one unexplored area where we are growing very marginally compared to how the other countries in the world are growing. Eleven per cent of global population directly or indirectly today gets its employment or sustenance from tourism. We are blessed with religion and cultural tourism, environmental tourism, mountain tourism, coastal tourism, Buddhist circuit etc. Now, small city-States are getting tourists several times more than the whole of India. Therefore, we need to have some initiatives as far as these areas are concerned. Sir, tourism is an area where the rich pays and the poor gets employment. Therefore, when you give relief to any sector of tourism, it is not a relief to the rich. You invite the rich by expanding their volumes and, therefore, your own domestic economy really grows on that strength. And, I think, it's about time that we really looked at these areas.

Sir, now, I come to one final point. When I was speaking in terms of schemes, I was reading some of the recent reports and replies to Parliament that even in the current year - now this is a reply

given as late as 11th of March to a Starred Question of our friend Shivanand Tiwari - Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme has been able to utilise less than 70 per cent. JNNURM, AIBP and ARWSP have been able to utilise less than 50 per cent.

So, all these programmes which are important flagship programmes, are concerned. I recently read a comment on 9th March, an interview of the Secretary of the Planning Commission. She says: "As far as inputs are concerned which we have got, the utilization of funds has not been good in the Rural Development Ministry". So, that means, the NREG scheme. The Planning Commission says, this is not being good, and of what we are spending, a very large part is going into the administrative cost, is going into the equipment cost. Therefore, what is trickling down as far as the deserving recipients are concerned, is likely to be inadequate.

Sir, finally, I still feel we have a long distance to cover. When I look at the Budget, there are some disturbing trends also which are there. I was just calculating for the benefit of our colleagues our public debt this year. I am sure, the Finance Minister knows better than me. Our debt servicing burden is 38 per cent of total revenue of the revised estimates for the current year. For next year, it is projected at 36.4 per cent in the presumed estimates. Internal debt of the Government has increased from some 23,74,743 crores in 2008-09 to 35,55057 crores, which is now projected beyond 37,00,000 crores. If we add all our external and internal debts, 38,04180 crores divided by our population, each Indian is today indebted because of our public debt to the extent of Rs. 33,966/-. This is the extent. Therefore, the management of our resources or revenue collection, all requires to be done with an extreme element of vision and efficiency.

Sir, my final comment on this Budget is, in a year when we have just emerged out of the slowdown, we have thought and hoped that something with a bigger picture will come. We expected a little better than nearly changing the allocations, increasing indirect taxes somewhat, increasing petroleum and oil prices, and then, bringing these heavy burdens through service tax, and then making some alterations on the direct tax structure. The pattern remains broadly the same or status quo is to the manner in which we have. I do not say I am a pessimist. I am confident that the Indian economy will grow, but it will grow with inflation, and this growth will not be on account of this Budget, but this growth will be really on account of the sense of great entrepreneurship we have in India where there are sectors like services which occupy 60 per cent of Indian economy which are actually growing more rapidly than other sectors. But as far as estimates that you have made are concerned, I wish the Finance Minister luck and I hope that the roadmap he raised on for the future is

not burdensome in terms of taxes and inflation as far as the people are concerned. Thank you very much.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I pay my heartfelt thanks to the hon. Finance Minister who always comes where there is a need for his presence, where India is on the cross roads, Pranabji will give a clear vision to the country. When he took over from Shri R. Venkataraman as the Finance Minister in 1982-83 Budget onwards, he could make out what India is going to be because at that time, we were facing the situation of Nehruvian thought that more investment by the Government in the public sector is to be reviewed and more participation by the private sector is to be given. Nehru has built up India with all the infrastructure facilities, irrigation facilities, and also the fundamentals which are needed for a developing country. When Indiraji took over, she could make a very drastic measure of nationalizing the banks and the other sectors, including the General Insurance Corporation and other insurance companies. At that time, people thought that India was not following the international law. Now, when Mr Obama and Mr. Bush have started following it and the Government fund is injected into the private sector to save the country itself, it goes back to the days of Nehruvian thought where he had visualized that that was the basic strength on which India could stand in the world scenario.

Sir, in nineteen eighties, the State Governments were having too much of interest burden. They were burdened with a lot of expectations from people working at the grass-root levels. The individual party, the Congress Party, could not succeed in various States. Therefore, various pulls and pressures started coming in nineteen eighties, and different concepts were created in federal States. Therefore, their vision was something different from the national thought of Congress Party. At that juncture, Pranabji took over as Finance Minister. He had made the trend proper and told the public that it is a socialist country; because we have amended the Constitution to make the country 'a socialist country', we have to look after the common mass who are ready to sacrifice everything for the country and who have created the freedom with bloodless sacrifice. Many of the people sacrificed their lives when Gandhiji brought in, simultaneously, the thinking of 'Village Swaraj'. But, at the same time, he had created the modern structure so that we could become a leader of 'the non-aligned countries.' Many other countries started following us. Our planning system was accepted; our way of planning was accepted throughout the world; and, more so, by the under-developed countries and the non-aligned countries too. At that juncture, Pranabji created the necessary infrastructure and gave opportunities to the common man, to the rural poor. For the first time, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was initiated; the landless poor were looked after.

They started getting 100 days of assured employment. They were given opportunities to build their own houses. These are issues which were covered at that time. But, at the same time, the entrepreneurs and educated youths were also given opportunities to build the nation. This came at the higher level when Dr. Manmohan Singh took over in 1991 as Finance Minister; for five years and more, he created the globalised economy by allowing the foreign investments in India, and people started thinking that India is the best destination for making investments. Our brain-drain started the development process in India itself, rather than going out of India, for seeking jobs. Even from America and the European Union countries, people started coming back to India thinking that it is their own motherland where they could invest their money and develop the country since the opportunity is now given.

Sir, after an interregnum of more than six years, again, the Congress Government could come back and make efforts for creating and providing what is the necessary thing for future. Sir, I feel that the soul of this Budget is very clearly mentioned by the hon. Minister in paragraph 10:

"The Union Budget cannot be a mere statement of Government accounts. It has to reflect the Government's vision and signal the policies to come in future."

Paragraphs 11 and 12 are the very soul of this Budget:

"With development and economic reforms, the focus of economic activity has shifted towards the non-governmental actors, bringing into sharper focus the role of Government as an enabler."

"An enabling Government does not try to deliver directly to the citizens everything that they need. Instead, it creates an enabling ethos so that the individual enterprise and creativity can flourish. Government concentrates on supporting and delivering services to the disadvantaged sections of the society."

This is the goal which has been set by the Finance Minister. To achieve this goal he has identified three areas which are to be looked as the targets and I quote:

"The first challenge before us is to quickly revert to the high GDP growth path of 9 per cent and then find the means to cross the 'double digit growth barrier'. This calls for imparting a fresh momentum to the impressive recovery in growth witnessed in the past few months. In this endeavor, I seek Lord Indra's help to make the recovery more broad-based in the coming months.

Growth is only as important as what it enables us to do and be. Therefore, the second challenge is to harness economic growth to consolidate the recent gains in making development more inclusive. The thrust imparted to the development of infrastructure in rural areas has to be pursued to achieve the desired objectives within a fixed time frame.

We have to strengthen food security, improve education opportunities and provide health facilities at the level of households, both in rural and urban areas. These are issues that require significant resources, and we have to find those resources.

The third challenge relates to the weaknesses in government systems, structures and institutions at different levels of governance. Indeed, in the coming years, if there is one factor that can hold us back in realizing our potential as a modern nation, it is the bottleneck of our public delivery mechanisms. There have been many initiatives in this regard, in different sectors, at different points of time. Some of them have been effective in reforming the way the Government works in those areas. But we have a long way to go before we can rest on this count."

Sir, this is the target he has fixed. It can be very easily noted how much he is concerned about this particular thinking and the systematic changes that he expects to bring about. If you look at the Thirteenth Finance Commission Report, you will find that it also reflects the same thinking. Look at page 31, paragraph 335, "Vertical Devolution - Issues and Approach" and I quote:

"The key economic feature of the nation State is the existence of our internal common market and an important objective of the economic policy should be to make sure that this market functions as efficiently as possible. This happens when the resources and commodities move from one region to another without impediments or distortions caused by the policy. While differences in local cost conditions may exist, their mitigation is legitimate objective of the policy making."

Sir, this is the main issue on which the whole Budget is build up. We are spending more than Rs.10,05,000 crores for various programmes, both Plan and non-Plan. Through whom was it done? We have got a Constitutional system based upon the Government of India Act, 1935. It creates a system under which most of the things are controlled at the Central level, but, at the same time, the programmes are executed through the States. There is the structure of a unitary Government, but, at the same time, there is a federal set-up because we have created a Constitution telling the world that we, the different States, have come together to form India. Therefore, we lay stress on the States. We accept the federal set-up. But the monetary and taxation matters and certain other things are in the Union List and can be done at the Central level.

It has to be distributed accordingly to different States in different ways. That provision has been made in the Constitution and the statutory power has been given to the Finance Commission. Different Finance Commissions have made recommendations various times. More so, the Eleventh

Finance Commission and the Twelfth Finance Commission have created a lot of new approaches in various ways to address the situation of globalisation. At that juncture, we find that the dominant role was given to the Centre, the control of finance was given to the Centre and the State's responsibility was spending for development. Are we having coherence with the State Governments? Is the approach of the Union Government accepted by the State Governments? Are they in unison to implement the programmes? When Shri Rajiv Gandhi, as Prime Minister, found that the system was not working at the grassroots level, he thought that there was need for the Gandhian thought to be brought in. Mahatma Gandhi said that India's sole was in villages, and, therefore, the villages ought to be empowered, the villagers ought to be empowered, the citizens ought to be empowered. Therefore, he created the third tier of administration, that is, the Panchayat Raj institutions. Now more than Rs. 95,000 crores are going to be spent by the Panchayat Raj institutions. Are they equipped to do that? Are the State Governments allowing them to do that? Even after so many meetings with the Chief Ministers, Rural Development Ministers, Panchayat Raj Ministers, do they feel that the outlet, the delivery system, should be in coherence with the national level programmes?

We have got Five Year Plans; we have got national development programmes. We have got very clear thinking. Are we having coherence so far as the State level budget is concerned? We find that most of the State Governments feel that they are helpless in certain ways. Because of the recommendation of the Fifth Pay Commission, they had to spend huge money on employees. No doubt, whatever the State Governments earn, they give that to the employees. That is the only thing they do. Subsequently, there was a recommendation that same salary should be given to the State Government employees. No doubt, we have to have equal opportunity for everybody who is discharging his duty for the nation. But at the same time, are the State Governments having same capability or thinking that they also need to participate in that? We always say that Kamaraji is the person who created infrastructure in Tamil Nadu which even now stands as an epitome. For example, when the Central Government was giving Rs. 10 lakhs for laying a road, Kamaraji used to give Rs. 10 lakh for constructing the same road. Therefore, Rs. 20 lakh were spent on laying the same road. That road has got more than 60 years age and can withstand the aggressiveness of any vehicle or weather or climate. Now the State Governments are not able to contribute anything. When they were asked to contribute even 10 per cent, they could not do it. They are just adjusting the 4 per cent service charge. They are utilising that money. Even the salaries of employees and engineers of certain State Governments are being given from the Central Fund, not from the State budget. This is the situation. The interest burden is so much that they have become debtors. At the national level we

are having borrowings, and, at the same time, we are having borrowings at the State level also. For the first time, Shri Pranab Mukherjee has made repayment of debt as part of the system. Similarly, the State Governments were also asked to do it. During the NDA period, knowingly or unknowingly, they brought in certain enactments, but they have escaped from those enactments because they could not come to power. They brought certain enactments relating to the financial system. They also asked the State Governments to follow them. The Twelfth Finance Commission has laid a roadmap saying that you have to bring down the fiscal deficit to 3 per cent before 2008-09. And there are also some penalties imposed if they are not following that system. We will have to make a comparative study to see how the GDP ratio, at the State level, has been looked after. I will just give a simple data so that we can understand the issue better. When we look at the Development Expenditure of the State Governments, during 2000-05, the GDP ratio was 7.3 per cent; it has come down to 7.2 per cent during 2005-10. In respect of Social Services, it was 4.4 per cent, and it is maintained at 4.4 per cent. When we look at the expenditure on Education, Sports, Arts and Culture, it has come down from 2.5 per cent to 2.2 per cent. Now, when we look at the total Revenue Expenditure, there are more than 12 items. If we add up everything, the final ratio add up to 13.3 per cent; now, it has come down to 12.4 per cent. This shows that they are more interested in looking after these two issues; that is, Social Services and other types of popular measures. This gives them some solace that in addition to the Centrally-sponsored Programmes, they are able to do something from their own exchequer. We can take the examples of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. These are States which have their Annual Budgets of more than Rs.2,50,000 crores, while the other States could not come up to this level. It has been made possible because these States have developed their infrastructure and have invited foreign investments in their States.

Tamil Nadu, just like the United States, has become a centre for power generation. The power production units are there in Tamil Nadu. Similarly, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have become centres for I.T. industries. Maharashtra is also picking up. It is only when we allow the State Governments to earn their own revenues and contribute to the development of their States, can we have wealthy States throughout India. Slowly, Bihar is picking up. At the same time, we find that the contribution of the State Governments, in developing and associating themselves with Panchayati Raj Institutions, is lacking. They have to realize that this is the right time for them to give more powers to the people at the grassroots level. They have to understand how the situation is changing. We need not think that villagers are illiterate and, hence, do not know anything about it. We find that even the MBA recruits are becoming Presidents of the Panchayati Raj Institutions. Each Panchayati Raj

Institution has an annual Budget of Rs.1 crore to Rs.11/2 crores, and they are able to implement the various programmes. In fact, it is through these Institutions that the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is being implemented. And, it gives them that position. Also, more Central Funds are coming forth in different ways. But it is only when the State Governments pass on the funds, which are earmarked for various programmes, to be expended through the Panchayati Raj Institutions, that they can find results. Just to give an example, we have to ensure that our blood vessels and the nervous system go down to the level of the feet. But if the feet are not working properly, then, we will only become lame people, disabled people. There will be no movement below the chest. Like, Shri Siva, while making his Special Mention, mentioned about a disease where a brain may be working, but the whole body does not work. Are we going to that state? Are we going to say that India will work only at the national level and not at the grassroots level?

Villages are now changing. Several inventions are being made by people in villages. They bring in their inventions before the Government of India, and funds are allocated for that. Even Pranabji has allotted a huge amount of money for the purpose of skilled development. Because of this, many new inventions are being made. We have got scientific methods to be registered at the national level. We have Institutes doing this. But how can poor people come to Delhi, all the way from villages, and get their inventions patented and ensure that they are properly rewarded for their efforts.

Similarly, we have natural resources at the village level. When these natural resources are used for medicines and other purposes, the money earned can be utilized for the development of the village. That is the law we have enacted. The only question is: to what extent is it implemented? Everything now depends on governance. Officers sitting in Delhi think whatever they plan will happen. It is not so. Everything is pushed back to the Central Government. Whether it is the law and order problem or financial problem, it is the Central Government which is finally expected to sort out, whereas, according to the Constitution, it is the responsibility of the State Governments. We feel that the State Governments must think on the same lines as the Central Government. The State Governments may belong to different political parties and they may highlight all those differences during elections. But once we are elected and form Governments, we should have no difference of opinion, whether it is the Opposition or the Ruling Party. Let me say something about the Parliamentary Standing Committees. Now, we have the Standing Committee on Finance headed by the Opposition. We have the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs headed by the Opposition. We have the Standing Committee on Defence being headed by the Opposition. Why is it so? It is so

because we are accountable for whatever we do. We can question the officials why they have not implemented certain programmes and projects. We have to discharge those responsibilities as a unified force. The entire House has to function as a unified force. The entire nation has to function in this way. We should be proud that we are Indians and, therefore, we should discharge our responsibilities wholeheartedly. When we go in for elections, we should not think in partisan ways and we should not think in different ways.

Let me come to the Budget. Within a short period of Shri Pranab Mukherjee's Budget presentation, the results are visible. I will just give you a few examples. Take health care. The booming health care sector is expected to create nine million jobs by 2012. In the manufacturing sector, the total employees base is 55,30,000 and 68,000 new jobs are expected to be created. In the same way, in the IT sector, the total employees base is 17,93,000 and 97,000 new jobs are expected to be created. Take hospitality and traveling industry. Its total employees base is 59,51,000 and 1,37,000 new jobs are expected to be created. In real estate and construction sector, the total employees base is 7,30,000 and 1,36,000 new jobs are expected to be created. In education, training and consultancy sector, the total employees base is 97,15,000 and 83,000 new jobs are expected to be created. Sir, all this has happened in just one year, that is, during the period when two Budgets were presented by Shri Pranab Mukherjee. Then, in the health care sector, the total employees base is 33,66,000 and 2,95,000 new jobs are expected to be created. In the banking and financial services industry, the total employees base is 8,52,000 and 46,000 new jobs are expected to be created.

Then, Sir, let us come to salaries and pay scales. Tax exemptions have been enhanced; Income-tax slabs have been increased; and, by and large, people in the middle-class and upper middle-class are happy. But some people are not accepting even that. Just look at some of the figures. A research analyst, with a graduate degree in mathematics, economics and statistics, draws a salary of five to seven lakhs. In digital services, a person with a graduate degree, a certificate course in C++ and other qualifications, draws a salary Rs.2.5 to 5 lakhs. In facilities management, marine engineering and hospitality, a graduate draws a salary of six to eight lakhs. In automobile designing, an engineering graduate with a creative bent of mind draws a salary six to eight lakh rupees. In rural marketing and sales, a graduate with MBA degree and good understanding of the local area, draws Rs.2.5 to 4 lakhs. So, there are a lot more opportunities now.

Education is available to the people. We have made those opportunities available to the people in the last five years. Their salaries have increased manifold. So, these are the projections pertaining to salary increases for employees in various sectors. First I take the employees group. For the top

executives, in 2009, the increase is 6.2 per cent. The projection for 2010 is 9.6 per cent, i.e., an increase of 55 per cent. For senior management, it is 6.6 per cent, the projection for 2010 is 10.1 per cent, i.e., an increase of 53 per cent. For middle management, it is 7.2 per cent, the projection for 2010 is 10.6 per cent, i.e., an increase is 47 per cent. For junior managers/supervisors/professionals, the increase is 7.44 per cent, the projection for 2010 is 10.9 per cent, i.e. an increase of 47 per cent. For officer cadre, the increase in 2009 is 7.1 per cent, the projection for 2010 is 10.4 per cent, i.e., an increase of 46 per cent.

Sir, when the people are earning, they can very well contribute 10 per cent of that earning as tax. It is a very simple calculation. Sir, the present Budget and also the earlier Budget now focusing not to tax on that income, and tax on the expenditure. This is the best way, Sir. The Service Tax is a better way to see how the people are spending. Sir, I would like to suggest one thing, even if the hon. Finance Minister has given lot of incentives for the rural areas, more for the peasants. Once it was 18 per cent. During the NDA period, they brought it to 9 per cent and in the UPA period, they brought it to 7 per cent. Now, it has come to 6 per cent. Now, Pranabji has brought the interest on agricultural loan at 5 per cent.

Similarly, Sir, in the expenditure, you have increased the Service Tax, You have brought it at the same level of 10 per cent from 8 per cent. But, when a person is using his Pan Card for anything, and it is also calculated for that, if you give some concessions, Sir, then that person can be brought in the income tax net, and you can know how that person is earning. It is because many people are earning lakhs and lakhs but still they are not coming within the income tax bracket. We don't know how much money is flowing to them, which is other than the accounted money. We had made certain restrictions in the earlier Budgets, three years before, that everything will be traced. Then, they stopped putting this money in the banking system, and they started the *hundi* system. They started to give money in an illegal way; they transferred money in this way. Now, we have to bring the money flow within our control. One acre of land which was sold for Rs. 10,000 earlier is now being sold for Rs.10 crores. This money goes to the agriculturists. Where are they going to put it? How are they going to spend it? They will purchase whatever they like; whatever will come across their eyes, they will purchase that. So, they have this surplus money in their hands.

Sir, through the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, an ordinary person is now getting Rs.100 in his hands. In Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalaingar has got a scheme for selling rice at Re. 1 per kilogram. It is easy for them to work for three days, and earn Rs.300. They can very easily purchase

50 kilogram rice for the whole week. They can enjoy three meals the whole week. They can enjoy their time. The television is already given to them. Whatever cinema or serial they want, they can see in the television. This is the way of life of these people. So, these people are not ready to come forward for any other employment. They are not coming forward to operate machines; they are not coming forward for doing any artisan work. But, the demand is coming up. The hon. Finance Minister has very well given the concessions on agricultural tools for ploughing, for harvesting, etc. All these things are being done through machines in the villages. The human being is not ready to do these works. Only one person is sufficient to handle the machine tools and have the harvest. The human power is being diverted in some other ways. Sir, in one way, we are happy that the migration of labour from villages to urban areas has stopped. But, at the same time, people's ambitions will be much more.

Our urban areas are now being flooded with other nationals from the neighbouring countries. I repeatedly asked a question in the House about this, but I could not get a clear idea as to how many such people are living in our urban areas. It is because we don't have the system to find out how many people are migrating inside India from our neighbourhood; how many crores of people are living inside India who are not citizens of ours. For them also, we are planning; for them also, we are investing money: for them also, we are taxing the people. Therefore, Sir, it is high time to calculate as to what is the real population of our country, and see to it that we issue identity cards to the people as quickly as possible. Through that method, Sir, we can ensure that the real people are getting all the benefits from the programmes at the national level. The present Budget has focused on all areas. I can even say that nothing is left out. Even an ordinary person living in villages, if he wants to have his skills developed, if he needs some more training, that is also addressed; for that also money is given. If a person who has got the skill, entrepreneurship, needs money, the Budget has provided for opening of a bank branch for a population of 2000 people. There is no money needed to open a bank account. With zero money it can be opened. As such, village people are given job opportunities. If their children are to study, a free education system is coming up.

Sir, by the by, I would like to say that when we are implementing the compulsory education system, we should see to it that we do not have new system of creating schools, but we should expand the system of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas in each and every block so that children get education. At the same time, we can offer free education through that method. The money which you may spend for giving compulsory education, without creating a new system of

education, have the excellent system by improving the present systems. Sir, we have to see to it that the children in villages are ready to learn. They need some more access. The State Governments are doing it. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has given a great boost in giving infrastructure to schools by erecting classrooms and other facilities at the grassroots level. Children are happy. Their uniform and books are taken care; even cycles are given in certain States, for example, in Tamil Nadu where all boys and girls at the level of plus two are given free cycle. The DMK Government brought that system over there. Children are also given noon-meal. In places they may give different food items, but the ordinary food is given. But, in Tamil Nadu, they are given three eggs a week. In different places, we are giving more opportunities for children, at the grassroots level.

Finally I would conclude by saying that whatever we dream, we should see to it that the cooperation of every State Government and Panchayati-raj institution is available. We should stand as a single body of the nation called India and we can achieve anything. Thank you very much, Sir.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) in the Chair]

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me the opportunity. I rise to place my observations on the Union Budget 2010-11. At the outset, I would like to say that the Union Budget 2010-11, in totality, projects a fall in expenditure as a proportion of GDP, from 16.6 per cent in 2009-10 to 16 per cent in 2010-11. In absolute numbers, I think, the increase is around 8.5 per cent, which is also a lower increase compared to the previous year from 2008-09. So, at the outset, it appears to be a contraction Budget. Hon. Minister, in the Budget Speech, mentioned that the Budget Statement has to reflect the Government vision and signal the policies to come in future. But, the challenges elaborated by the Finance Minister while initiating the presentation of the Budget Speech, talking about three-four challenges. Unfortunately, it is shocking to see the inability of the Government in containing price rise. He has placed his views about the priorities and challenges in his Budget. The same approach was reflected on subsequent provisions elaborated in the Budget. In this House, the price rise has been discussed a number of times. A number of Members, cutting across the party-lines, expressed concern on the serious suffering inflicted on the common people.

There was almost a consensus on the demand that corrective measure should be taken, one, the universalisation of PDS, without going into the restrictive provisions of poverty line parameters, and, second, the banning of the futures trade, that is, speculation in the commodity market.

Subsequently, both the demands were stoutly refused by the Government and definitely that reflects its insensitiveness. Now how much does the universalized PDS cost to the exchequer? As per an estimate that the total cost to ensure 35 kilogram foodgrains to 24 crores families in this country - I think that is the bottom-line of the basic food security — is somewhere around Rs.1,44,141 crores per annum, which is Rs.88,563 crores above the present subsidy level. Last Budget provided food subsidy above Rs.88,563 crores. How do you compare it with other expenditures? It is less than one-fifth of the total revenue forgone, that is, Rs.5.2 lakh crores? It is less than half of the revenue forgone only on corporate income tax and personal income tax together with the recoverable unpaid income tax by the same segment of the society to whom has this concession been given? What is the priority of the Government? I will let you understand. This Budget gives a distorted priority while talking inclusive growth only.

The second point is about the banning of futures trade. Why is not being done? Again and again it is being sought to be justified that futures trade, speculation in the commodity market is not contributing to inflation. So many Committees reports have been referred to. What is the real situation? Till 2009 to January 2010, the Annual Report of the Commodity Exchanges says that the volume of trade in the commodities has increased by 102.59 per cent whereas the value of those commodities during the same period, it might have additional production, it cannot be more than 2 to 3 per cent. Now with the 4 per cent production the volume of trade is 102.59 per cent. It defines the intensity of speculation. This speculation was developed riding on the wave of inflation; and the food price inflation is the bottom-line of that. This speculation will continue, the price rise will continue, whatever may be the increase in production, this speculation is allowed to continue unbound. Why is it not being done? It defines the priority of the Government. The priority is to utilize price rise as an instrument to be made use of, not a challenge to be contained, to be combated. That defines the priority as reflected in the Budget. Sir, along with that alarming trade in the speculative atmosphere, opening up of retail trade to the corporate sector has been pleaded. I believe that it will further strengthen the speculative economy and make it more difficult to address the inflation management. It is being justified, the opening up of trade is being justified; it is being talked about that it will increase competition. Opening up of the retail sector to the corporate sector, inviting monopolies will marginalize thousands and lakhs of petty traders in the economy. You are inviting few corporates to marginalize thousand lakhs of petty traders. Will it increase competition? Is it a logical proposition? Is it going to help the national economy in any manner? I would like the Minister to seriously consider it.

Thirdly, the Government is talking that food price inflation and managing it, is an immediate task. We have buffer stock and we are not releasing that stock to ease the price situation. Instead we

are talking about long-term prospective that agricultural productivity must rise. Yes, increase in the productivity is welcome. But how does that statement reflect the allocations in the Budget? That is a terminal trend in the Budget, not only this Budget, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, the allocation for rural economy and agricultural and allied activities like irrigation and flood control has been consistently declining both as a proportion to GDP and also in proportion to total Budget expenditure.

These are all the figures available in the Budget. I do not like to waste the time by quoting the figures. But, consistently, in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 Budget Estimates, the allocation to rural economy, agriculture and allied activities, irrigation and flood control have consistently been declining, both as a proportion to the GDP and also as a proportion to the total Budgetary expenditure. Any figure does not mean anything absolute, unless it has made with reference to the whole.

I want to know how the agriculture activity can be increased in the face of such a consistent decline in the relative allocation and that too when, out of the total decline in the expenditure, only 1 per cent is on capital account to develop infrastructure and assets. Can we expect a jump or increase in the agriculture productivity in that sense? I think that is expressed in the other way in the face of a very, very deepening agrarian crisis and sector which is giving employment and livelihood to 52 per cent of population. No doubt, it is contributing much less to our GDP. But, 52 per cent of population is living on the agrarian sector facing a deep crisis and it is reflected in the Budget. I think, that is the vision expressed by this Budget. Sir, in totality, it is a bias against the people. It is a bias against the 52 per cent of the rural population. It is biased against the lakhs of urban workers and exploiting the toiling people. Definitely, it is a welcome thing that despite global crisis we are expecting a 7 per cent GDP growth. No doubt, it is quite assuring. But, where does the GDP going? Who are creating the GDP and who is appropriating the gains of it? The whole gain is appropriated only by a few. The continuing price rise is also one of the mechanisms to continue a process of transfer from millions to a handful of a few. Sir, price rise is one such mechanism. There are several other mechanisms and the policies in the Budget and all its strategies setting this trend in the whole structure of economic management.

Let us talk about the widening of disparity. These are not my figures. These are the figures given by the Centre of Monitoring Indian Economy. It has studied Indian private corporate sector covering around 80 per cent of it. In 2001-02, the total profit before tax and after tax was Rs. 44 per cent and 18 per cent of the total wage bill. That was the phenomenon in 2001-02 where the total profit

is less than the total salaries and wages spent on labour. In 2007-08, the total profit was increased by many times over the wage bill. In 2007-08, as per the CMIE Study, the profit before tax and after tax has become 176 per cent of the total wage bill and 129 per cent of the total wage bill respectively. What does it signify? It signifies that those who are creating wealth and producing GDP are being extracted in a more inhuman manner and the whole benefit is transferred or appropriated to a handful of people and creating unacceptable and uncivilized disparity in the whole economic situation thereby creating a danger for sustaining even the growth pattern itself. I think the hon. Minister should take this as a warning and review our policy measures.

Sir, the same insensitivity was reflected in the price policies. When we are seriously perturbed about the inflationary situation, Urea price was increased. A policy declaration has been made that now it will be totally decontrolled and the price will be linked to Import Parity Prices. Added to this is the petroleum price. Again, the theory of linking it to Import Parity Prices and Kirith Parikh Committee recommendation is now hanging on us as a Damocles' Sword. Hon. Finance Minister has assured us that the Petroleum Ministry is going to take care of it. How can we accept that? Why this stand? They are going to accept that. What is the justification of such rise? What is their reply for such a rise? What is their reply to this question? We have seen in media it being justified, that increase in petroleum price is nothing new which has been done. It is just a keto-ration to the previous position. Nothing new has been done. I request the hon. Finance Minister to recall what statement this Government had made before the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum. In its 10 Report laid in this House on 22.5.2006, they mentioned that the international price is quite high. It is a matter of serious concern. When did they say this? They said this in 2005. What was the international price of crude oil at that time? It was hovering around \$ 40 or \$ 41 or \$ 42. At that point of time, the excise duty on petroleum, diesel was reduced. At that point of time, the customs duty was reduced from 10th per cent to 5 per cent. So, at \$ 40 international price level, you had reduced the customs duty and now when it is \$80, you are proposing the imposition of the same burden back and you are saying that you have done nothing new; you are restoring the situation. Restoration theory, I think, cannot work. Kindly review the position. Withdraw this. This is insensitivity to the people, this is cruelty to the people. Now, at the same time, another argument is being made. अरे भाई, हमें तो रेवेन्यू कलेक्ट करना है। How much revenue have you collected? I think there are ways and means. Without taxing the people, without such insensitivities, there are ways and means. But, again, I request the Government and also the hon. Finance Minister to recall what Statement the same Government made on overtaking of petroleum sector. They have gone on record, again, before the Parliamentary

Standing Committee on Petroleum that such over-dependence on petroleum sector for revenue generation is a disturbing trend. This is a disturbing trend. The Standing Committee on Petroleum unanimously observed, "Yes, this disturbing trend needs to be reversed." When was this said? It was said in 2004-05. What was the Central revenue at that time from petroleum sector? It was Rs.77,000 + crores. And, today, in 2008-2009, it becomes Rs.90,000 crores. It is then you are suggesting a further rise in taxes, depending on overtaxing the petroleum sector for revenue generation. When it was Rs.77,000 crores, you called it an overdependence, a disturbing trend. When it has increased to Rs.90,000 crores, you are proposing to add Rs.30,000 crores more to it, justifying by increasing tax burden on petroleum sector.

Sir, there are several other avenues if there is a political will. The volume of trade in the share market even at the tiny rate, both at the stock market and the commodity exchanges, tax even at a very tiny rate will fetch you thousand crores of rupees as revenue. And, at the same time, it will serve the purpose of discouraging unhealthy speculation by bypassing the real economy. There is an unhealthy trend of making money out of money, without creating any wealth or generating any employment. Why is not there a tax on iron ore export? Sir, they are exporting 100 million tonnes a year for minting big profits because of high international price and abysmally low rate for exploration at home. That margin is quite big. Why shouldn't that be taxed? That will serve the twin purposes, of generating revenues, encouraging value addition and generating more employment at home. Why not the concessions be granted to the targeted private sector beneficiaries, including petroleum measures, by amending 35 (a) (d) of the Income Tax Act and also, clause 37 of the Income Tax Act to provide a five-year tax holiday and deduction of the entire capital expenditure for commercial oil and gas production and marketing, which itself is a sacrifice of 20,000 crores every year when a single stand-alone refinery is minting a profit of Rs. 10,000 crore in a year, and which is multi-doubling that profit every two year. Is such hefty concession to the few targeted lot at all warranted? So, Sir, there are avenues. There are many other avenues because the total revenue foregone is Rs. 5.2 lakh crore, which is 383 per cent of the total subsidy bill, and, it is given to a chosen lot; and what you are giving to the common people in the form of subsidy, food subsidy, petroleum subsidy, fertilizer subsidy, etc., it is 383 per cent more that you are giving to these people through those revenue foregone. That amounts to 8.1 per cent of the GDP. Are such hefty giveaways warranted at this kind of an economic situation? I think, if there is a political will, we can look for alternative areas. Instead of over-taxing the areas which affects the common people, there are alternative areas. But there should be a matching of often talked 'inclusive growth' with the economic action, with the action in the economic management. I think that is what the urgent need of the day is.

Sir, I come to my last point on disinvestment and, then, I will conclude. My point is, in this House, in reply to a Call Attention Motion, the hon. Finance Minister told that that is the policy of the Government, that is being done to expand the people's ownership and the Government has the requisite number to pursue that policy. I am not going into the number game. But if I go back to that, then any debate in this House becomes superfluous. I think, we should try to place some logic on it. If it is justified that disinvestment will expand the people's ownership, I will request the hon. Finance Minister to pick up any public sector undertaking vis-a-vis disinvestment, any public sector you like and kindly verify whether more than one to one-and-a-half per cent of the share disinvested has gone to the retail investors or common people. You take any public sector undertaking. Another logic which is being given is that it will — this disinvestment process — unlock the increasing worth of the public sector. What happened to NTPC and REC? The retail investors were kept away and the SBI and the LIC saved the face of the Government by lifting the shares of the NTPC and REC and this has created a situation that the Government of the day, the desperate Government of the day, had to sell the public sector shares at any cost. Now we are being provoked to further suppress the price of the public sector shares so that no takers are there in the market. That is what is happening in the matter of NMDC. Disturbing news came in the Economic Times that Government is planning to decide a floor price for offers for disinvestment of NMDC at a much lower level giving a hefty discount over the market price. I don't know how far it is correct. It has also been reported that the EGOM has been on the job to lower the price to facilitate disinvestment process. You have Rs. 5,35,841 crores of disinvestment surplus with these public sector units. Make use of it. Even 12 per cent of that money is not being utilized in productive investment and only lying idle in the low interest earning security deposits. Make use of it for capital investment, for generating employment. Why are you diluting the equity, diluting the ownership? The Government ownership is the best form of people's ownership.

Then, Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Finance Minister to one other point. Whenever the Government goes to the market for purchasing, they purchase at a hefty price. In this House, two days back, in reply to a question, it came up that the KRIBHCO, a Government-owned company, purchased Oswal fertilizers - worth of which is not more than Rs. 800 crores, and, which is in a very bad shape - at Rs. 1900 crores on the basis of asset valuation. When the Government sells a company, they say, no asset valuation; it should be done using a discounted, tax-free method; reduce the price. So, when the Government purchases, they purchase at a high price and the private sector gains. When Government sells, they purchase at a low price; again the

private players gain. My question is; what is this policy where public assets, the assets of the sovereign people, are utilized as fodder for the fortuitous gain of a few private chosen individuals? Is that their approach? I think, the Budget adopts precisely that approach. Kindly get it reviewed. This is my fervent appeal.

Sir, my last point is about fiscal federalism. This is the first year of the 13th Finance Commission. The 13th Finance Commission with an increase in the States' share and the Central taxes duty to 32 per cent from the previous 30 per cent is a welcome step. At the same time, it features certain disturbing trends. The gross devolution and transfer still continues to be at 5.4%, indicating a gradual decline in the GDP's share in the total State Budget. Similarly, the share of Central assistance for States and UTs plans in the total Plan expenditure from the Union Budget registered a decline from 26 per cent in 2009-10 to 23.8 per cent in the present Budget, and as much as 38.3 per cent of Budgetary support for Plan schemes of the Central Government Ministries is being routed outside the State Budget. There are three features together. What does this indicate? It indicates an infringement on the rights of an elected Government in the State to calibrate their development strategies as per their vision. They are elected by the people there. This kind of a situation is continuing. No doubt, the Central Government may get an upper hand and the State Government may get a lower hand, but more important than that is that we are in a federal structure. We have so many States with so many different political parties and yet there is homogeneity and unity. We are disturbing and threatening that unity. Fiscal federalism is one of the most important aspects in keeping a diverse country like India together. That is important and that also needs to be reviewed.

With these words, I urge upon the Government to correct the Budget of its anti-people thrust; correct the Budget of its promotional approach to inflation; correct the Budget of its pro-speculative policies and also take care of fiscal federalism in a holistic manner.

श्री वृजभूषण तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने वर्ष 2010-11 का बजट पेश किया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बजट जन-विरोधी, किसान-विरोधी और विकास-विरोधी है। इसी के साथ-साथ यह बजट महंगाई, गरीबी, गैर-बराबरी और भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ाने वाला है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण के जरिए से जो इसमें प्रावधान किए हैं, उसमें उनकी और हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था की बहुत ही गुलाबी तस्वीर पेश करने की कोशिश की है। उन्होंने विकास दर को ऊंचा करने का विश्वास जताया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो जमीनी सच्चाई है, चाहे अपने देश की हो और चाहे विश्व अर्थ-व्यवस्था की हो, उसे देखते हुए मुझे नहीं लगता है कि विकास दर का लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया जा सकता है और न इस विकास दर को कायम रखा जा सकता है, क्योंकि आज भी जो विश्व की अर्थ-व्यवस्था है, वह रोगग्रस्त है। जो विकसित देश हैं और सम्पन्न देश हैं, वहां पर गरीबी बढ़ रही है, जिस

तरीके से गैर-बराबरी, बेरोजगारी, या अर्ध-बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है और इस हालात में उनका जो प्रभाव है, वह हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर भी पड़ेगा, क्योंकि हमारा एक्सपोर्ट घटेगा और हमारा जो विश्व व्यापार है, उसमें भी कटौती होगी। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जो वर्तमान स्थिति है और जो हमारी घरेलू हालत है, यह भी बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। चाहे औद्योगिक उत्पादन ही क्यों न हो वह पिछले दस महीनों में स्थिर है। सेवा क्षेत्र में या तो ऋणात्मक विकास हुआ है या फिर Null रहा है। इसके साथ ही खेती की हालत तो बद से बदतर है। इन परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए, मैं समझता हूँ कि जो विकास के लक्ष्य को ऊंचा करने की बात कही जा रही है, मुझे वह सच नहीं लगती है।

मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि विकास दर के साथ ही साथ इस महंगाई को भी रोकने का प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए। यह बड़ी विचित्र स्थिति रही है कि इस सदन में महंगाई पर चर्चा हुई, सरकार की तरफ से कई कदम उठाए जाने की घोषणा हुई, जैसे ही यह बजट पेश किया गया, महंगाई घटने के बजाए और बढ़ गई। उस महंगाई बढ़ने के सरकार द्वारा बहुत से कारण दिए गए। यह कहा गया कि लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ गई है। अनाज की खपत बढ़ गई है, इस कारण अनाज के दाम बढ़ गए हैं। मान्यवर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले एक वर्ष में जहां दूसरी चीजों के दामों में एक से लेकर दो फीसदी तक का इजाफा हुआ, वहीं पर अनाज के मामले में यह इजाफा या यह इंप्लेशन 20 प्रतिशत के करीब हो गया। मैं यह तर्क देता हूँ कि जो हमारी अन्न की उपलब्धता है, वह बढ़ी नहीं है। मैं उन सातों का आंकड़ा देना चाहता हूँ जबकि मौसम अच्छा था, पैदावार अच्छी थी, परन्तु प्रति व्यक्ति जो अनाज की उपलब्धता है - आप देखें कि सन् 1991 में 510 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति अनाज की उपलब्धता थी, सन् 2000 में बीस प्रतिशत कम हो गया। 1995 में घटकर 495.4 ग्राम आया, 1997 में 503.1 आया और 2002 में 494.0 रह गया। ये सभी आंकड़े उन वर्षों के हैं जबकि हमारी फसल अच्छी रही थी। आप देखिए, जैसे ही हम 2008 में आते हैं, हमारी उपलब्धता घटकर 436 ग्राम हो जाती है।

यहां पर मध्यम वर्ग का किसान भी है। यह कहा गया कि नरेगा से लोगों की जेब में पैसा आया और वे अनाज खरीदने लगे। आज हमारे देश में मध्यम वर्ग का भी किसान है, जो नरेगा में नहीं जाता या मोटे काम नहीं करता, तो उसकी जो स्थिति है, वह बहुत अच्छी नहीं रही और उससे भी मांग बढ़ी नहीं। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो अनाज की उपलब्धता है, वह निरंतर घटती जा रही है। उसके साथ ही साथ इस बजट में पेट्रोल व डीजल के दाम बढ़ा दिए गए। पेट्रोल और डीजल के दाम का असर सारी चीजों पर पड़ा है। अभी माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने दूसर सदन में यह कहा कि मैं किसी भी कीमत पर पेट्रोल और डीजल के बढ़े हुए दामों के प्रस्ताव को वापस लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। यह भी कहा गया कि पहले हमने जो रियायतें दी थीं, वे इसलिए दी थीं क्योंकि विश्व बाजार में कच्चे तेल का दाम बढ़ गया था। अब हमने उन रियायतों को वापस ले लिया है और उनमें से कुछ को हमने जारी रखा है। आपने यह कहा कि चूंकि पेट्रोलियम कम्पनियां घाटे में चल रही हैं, इसलिए उस घाटे को भी पूरा करना है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो तेल की कम्पनियां घाटे में चल रही हैं, उस घाटे को कम करने के लिए आप अप्रत्यक्ष करों में कमी क्यों नहीं करते? सरकार जिस प्रकार से इन-डायरेक्ट टैक्स बढ़ाकर तमाम चीजों के दाम बढ़ाती है, पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के दाम बढ़ाती है। अब सरकार अपने अप्रत्यक्ष करों को कम करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, क्योंकि वह सरकार के लिए एक ऐसी दुधारु गाय है, जिस पर आपने जब चाहा तब अप्रत्यक्ष टैक्स बढ़ा दिया और उससे

अपने राजस्व की पूर्ति कर ली। उसी के साथ-साथ यह भी कहा जाता है कि अगर पेट्रोल, डीजल के दाम बढ़ेंगे तो उससे जो इसका उपभोग है, वह कम होगा, मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता हूँ। हम लोगों का यह कहना है कि अगर आप पेट्रोल और डीजल के उपभोग को कम करना चाहते हैं तो जो ऑटो मोबाइल सेक्टर है, ऑटो मोबाइल के निर्माता हैं, आप उन पर टैक्स बढ़ा दीजिए और जो दूसरे टैक्स हैं, उन टैक्सों में कमी कर दीजिए। क्योंकि इसी बजट के जरिए, जो कॉर्पोरेट सेक्टर है, उस कॉर्पोरेट सेक्टर को आपने पांच लाख करोड़ रूपए की टैक्सों में रियायत दी है। आप उसको कम नहीं करना चाहते हैं। जब ऑटो मोबाइल पर टैक्स नहीं बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो जो पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट सिस्टम है, उस पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट सिस्टम में आप उसको subsidise कीजिए और जो निजी कार हैं, बहुत कीमती गाड़ियां हैं या टाटा वाली जो लखटकिया गाड़ियां हैं, आप इन गाड़ियों का निर्माण जारी रखे हुए हैं, अगर ये गाड़ियां रहेंगी, तो तेल की खपत बढ़ेगी। इस तेल की खपत को कम करने के लिए हमारा सुझाव है कि आपको इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए और मोटर्स के निर्माण पर अंकुश लगाना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, दूसरी बात यह आती है कि यह जो महंगाई है, इस महंगाई का सबसे ज्यादा कष्टकारक कारण खेती रही है। क्योंकि आज अनाज के लिए सबसे ज्यादा दिक्कत आई है। यह अनाज की दिक्कत क्यों आई है? अनाज की दिक्कत इसलिए आई है, क्योंकि अनाज का उत्पादन घट रहा है। अनाज का रकबा भी घट रहा है और उत्पादन भी घट रहा है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट में कृषि के लिए चार चीजों पर सबसे ज्यादा जोर दिया है - i) agricultural production; ii) reduction in wastage of produce; iii) credit support to farmers; and iv) thrust to food processing sector. ये जो चार क्षेत्र हैं, इन चार क्षेत्रों पर जो जोर दिया गया है, अगर आप इसको ठीक से देखें तो इससे आम किसानों का, सीमांत किसानों का या मध्यमवर्गीय किसानों का कोई फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। इससे उनको फायदा होता है जो कॉर्पोरेट फॉर्मिंग करते हैं। जो बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक घराने कृषि में आ गए हैं, आप उनके प्रॉडक्शन को बढ़ाने की बात तो करते हैं, परंतु जो सीमांत किसान हैं - सीमांत किसान को क्या जरूरत है, मध्यम किसान को क्या जरूरत है, आज जब खेती में हम यह कहते हैं कि सार्वजनिक निवेश बढ़ाए, तो सार्वजनिक निवेश का यह मतलब है कि गांव में जो सड़कें हैं, नहरें हैं, बिजली है, उनकी व्यवस्था कीजिए। आपने पूरे बजट भाषण में सिंचाई के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है। आप एग्रीकल्चरल प्रॉडक्शन की बात करते हैं, लेकिन आज सिंचाई की कुछ बात नहीं करते हैं। सिंचाई की क्षमता बढ़ाए, नई नहरें खुदवाए और पुरानी नहरों की मेंटेनेन्स करवाए, इससे हमारी कृषि का जो उत्पादन है, वह बढ़ेगा। इसी के साथ ही साथ दूसरी बात यह है कि आप कहते हैं कि reduction in wastage of produce लेकिन आपने reduction in wastage of produce के नाम पर क्या कर दिया है? आपने बड़े-बड़े गोल्डन चेन्स, या कोल्ड रूम बनाने के लिए आपने बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों को या जो औद्योगिक घराने खेती में हैं, को आपने बहुत ज्यादा छूट दे दी है। आपने रेफ्रिजरेटर वेन्स और जो रेफ्रिजरेटिंग मशीनें हैं, को बनाने के लिए, उसके निर्माताओं को भी छूट दी है। आपने सिर्फ इतनी ही छूट नहीं दी है, बल्कि उनको विदेशों से भी कर्ज लेने की छूट दे दी। मैं ऐसा कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप किसानों को फायदा पहुंचाना चाहते हैं, तो आपको दो काम करने चाहिए। आज किसानों के सामने सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि आप किसानों के लिए जो एम.एस.पी. मूल्य तय करते हैं, उनको वह सरकारी निर्धारित मूल्य नहीं मिल पाता है। क्योंकि जो छोटे और सीमान्त किसान हैं, उनकी यह क्षमता नहीं है कि वे अपने अनाज को रोक पाएं। इसलिए उनको बाजार जाना

पड़ता है। हमने शुरू से कई बार इसी सदन में मांग की है कि अगर इनकी जगह पर अनाज बैंक, छोटे-छोटे अनाज के गोदाम जिले के स्तर पर, ब्लॉक के स्तर पर खोल दिए जाएं और जब फसल हो, तो किसान अपना अनाज वहां जमा कर दे, जितनी जरूरत हो, उतनी निकाल ले और उसके एवज में उसको पैसा मिल जाए। अगर यह कार्यक्रम होता, तो उससे ज्यादा फायदा होता है। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं करके हम बड़े-बड़े गोदाम, बड़े-बड़े कोल्ड स्टोरेज, बड़े-बड़े गोल्ड चेंस को खोल कर कारपोरेट सेक्टर के लोग, जो कृषि में आए हैं, उनको फायदा पहुंचाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, अब मैं "Credit support to farmers" के बारे में बताता हूँ, "Credit support to farmers" में किसानों को कर्ज ही नहीं मिलता। बजट में जो इंगित किया गया है, यह उन किसानों के बारे में कहा गया है, जो बड़े किसान हैं। मान्यवर, मैं यह आंकड़ा आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 2000 से 2006 के बीच 25 हजार रुपए से कम कर्ज लेने वालों की संख्या घटी, जबकि इसी समय 10 करोड़ से 25 करोड़ तक किसान कर्ज लेने वालों की संख्या बढ़ी है। इस प्रकार किसानों के नाम पर बैंकों से मिलने वाला कर्ज मध्यम या छोटे किसानों की बजाय बड़े या औद्योगिक समूहों के किसानों को चला जाता है। यह आपके आंकड़े बताते हैं।

उसी के साथ ही साथ आपने कहा कि 2000 की आबादी वाले गांवों में हम बैंक की शाखाएं खोलेंगे। जो आपके शैड्यूल्ड कॉमर्शियल बैंक हैं, उनकी जो ब्रांचेज खुलीं, उनकी ब्रांचेज में कमी आ रही है, जबकि आबादी बढ़ रही है और आबादी के अनुपात में ब्रांचेज नहीं हैं। आप शैड्यूल्ड कॉमर्शियल बैंक के ब्रांचेज को तो बढ़ा नहीं पा रहे हैं और आप नए बैंकों को खोलना चाहते हैं। नए बैंकों की शाखाओं के नाम पर आप नए बैंकों को लाइसेंस देंगे। आपको मालूम होगा कि जब बैंकों के राष्ट्रीकरण की बात कही गई थी, तो उस समय यह कहा गया था कि जो निजी बैंक हैं, उनका कोई सामाजिक दर्शन नहीं है, कोई सामाजिक हित नहीं है, वे केवल स्वयंहित के लिए काम करते हैं। वे आम आदमी से पैसा जमा कराएंगे और जो पैसा जमा होगा, वह बजाय कृषि या उस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए खर्च हो, वह पैसा उद्योगों के लिए या बड़े शहरों के लिए चला जाएगा। अगर आप cash credit ratio देखें, तो आपको सही स्थिति पता चल जाएगी। इसलिए मैं मानता हूँ कि आप जो निजी बैंकों को लाइसेंस देने की बात कह रहे हैं, निजी बैंकों को खोलने की बात कह रहे हैं, इससे गरीब किसान और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का शोषण होगा, इससे विकास नहीं होगा।

मान्यवर, उसी के साथ ही साथ यह जो बजट पेश किया गया, मैंने पहले कहा कि यह गरीबी बढ़ाने वाला बजट है, क्योंकि सरकार यह तय ही नहीं कर पा रही है कि हमारे देश में गरीबी के असली आंकड़े क्या हैं। तेंदुलकर साहब कहते हैं कि यह 37.2 प्रतिशत है, योजना आयोग कहता है कि गरीबों की तादाद 25.2 प्रतिशत है, अर्जुन सेनगुप्त मानते हैं कि 77 प्रतिशत ऐसे लोग हैं, जो 20 रुपए से कम पर अपनी जिन्दगी बसर करते हैं। अभी एक ताजा अध्ययन में यह सामने आया है कि 2008 से 2009 के बीच करीब 3 करोड़ 40 लाख व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं, जो हमारी आबादी से घकेल कर गरीबी की सीमा रेखा से नीचे पहुंचा दिए गए हैं। हमारी गरीबी बढ़ नहीं रही है, गरीबों की तादाद निरन्तर बढ़ रही है। मैं इस सदन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 1963 में जब डॉ. राम मनोहर लोहिया ने पर कैपिटा इनकम पर बहस की शुरुआत की, तो उस समय देश की आबादी करीब 38 करोड़ या 40 करोड़ के

आसपास रही होगी। उन्होंने कहा था कि 30 या 40 करोड़ की आबादी में 27 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जो 3 आने पैसे पर अपनी जिन्दगी बसर करते हैं। आप 1963 का वह आंकड़ा ले लीजिए और आज का आंकड़ा ले लीजिए, तो आबादी की बढ़त को देखते हुए संख्या में कोई बहुत बड़ा फर्क नहीं दिखाई पड़ता। इसलिए मान्यवर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्पन्नता या इस विकास से हमें क्या फायदा अगर हम गरीबी और बेरोजगारी नहीं खत्म कर सकते।

'inclusive growth' की बड़ी चर्चा होती है, लेकिन इन्क्लूसिव ग्रोथ का क्या मतलब है? पहले 'trickle down theory' थी और अब उसी 'trickle down theory' को बदल करके 'inclusive growth' कर दिया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो वर्तमान आर्थिक स्थिति है, उसमें 'inclusive growth' कर दिया गया है। या सबका विकास ऐसा ही लगात है, जैसे शाही बारात में कोई 6 करोड़ की गाड़ी पर चलेगा, कोई 1 करोड़ की गाड़ी पर चलेगा, कोई 40 लाख की गाड़ी पर चलेगा और कोई 10 लाख की गाड़ी पर चलेगा, साथ ही उस बारात में कोई टूटी हुई साइकिल से भी शामिल हो जाएगा। इस तरह विकास कुछ नहीं हुआ। विकास तो समग्र होना चाहिए। विकास ऐसा होना चाहिए जिसमें हर आदमी को सम्मान मिले, हर आदमी को रोजगार मिले और हर आदमी की जेब में पैसा आए। परन्तु आप जिस प्रकार का विकास कर रहे हैं, आपने ठीक कहा, एक माने में मैं वित्त मंत्री जी की तारीफ जरूर करना चाहूंगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : तिवारी जी, आपकी पार्टी के केवल 11 मिनट बचे हैं और अभी आप के एक स्पीकर और भी हैं।

श्री वृजभूषण तिवारी : मैं बस पांच मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में स्वयं ही यह साफ कर दिया कि यह बजट जो हम पेश करते हैं, यह केवल एकांकट्स का दस्तावेज नहीं है, बल्कि सरकार की जो दृष्टि है, सरकार की जो नीति है, यह उसकी तरफ भी इशारा करता है। इस माने में तो वित्त मंत्री जी बहुत ही ईमानदार हैं, क्योंकि जब पूरे बजट के प्रावधानों को हम देखते हैं और फिर जो thrust है, जो जोर है, उसको देखते हैं, तो उसमें गरीब आदमी कहीं नहीं आता, छोटा किसान कहीं नहीं आता, नौजवान कहीं नहीं आता। चाहे शिक्षा का क्षेत्र हो, चाहे कृषि का क्षेत्र हो और चाहे उद्योग का क्षेत्र हो। यही कारण है कि ये जो बुनियादी समस्याएँ हैं, इन समस्याओं का कोई निदान हम ढूँढ नहीं पाते हैं।

आप देखिए कि आज शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हमारी क्या स्थिति है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हमारी जो चुनौतियाँ हैं - अनिवार्य व मुफ्त शिक्षा के कानून पर अमल करना, माध्यमिक स्तर पर 32 लाख अतिरिक्त छात्रों के दाखिले का इंतजाम करना, 11 हजार नये माध्यमिक स्कूल खोलना, सिर्फ माध्यमिक स्कूल ही नहीं खोलना, बल्कि 1.75 लाख शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति, 88 हजार अतिरिक्त क्लासरूम बनाना, उच्च शिक्षा के नये संस्थानों का निर्माण करना - लेकिन हमने इस सबके लिए आबंटन कितना किया है? शिक्षा के लिए 2009-10 में 26,800 करोड़ रुपये का आबंटन था, जिसे हमने 2010-11 में बढ़ा कर 31,038 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया है, जबकि इन चुनौतियों का मुकाबला करने के लिए हमें कम से कम 56,000 करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत है। मैं आपसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जरूरत हमें 56,000 करोड़ रुपये की है और आप केवल ऊंट के मुँह में जीरा के समान प्रावधान बढ़ाते हैं, तो आप अपने इन लक्ष्यों को कैसे पूरा कर पाएंगे?

मान्यवर, यह जो हमारी पूरी अर्थव्यवस्था है, जैसा कि मैंने आपसे कहा, यह केवल निजीकरण की तरफ जा रही है, बाजारीकरण की तरफ जा रही है। मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो अनियंत्रित बाजार की शक्तियाँ हैं, वे हमारे पूरे समाज को प्रभावित करती हैं। आज हमको समाज प्रभावित नहीं करता है, बल्कि आज हमको बाजार प्रभावित करता है। इस संबंध में मैं Karl Polanyi को कोट करना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने एक किताब लिखी है, 'The Great Transformation'. उन्होंने लिखा है, "The forces that have been campaigning for sweeping changes in the economic sphere want unrestrained entry and operation of foreign direct investment and foreign institutional investments in India. They are eager to come here because of uncertainties and lower rates of interest in their homelands. Irrespective of the consequences, the government is bent upon opening the retail sector. Already FDI has been flowing in on the piggy-back of Indian big business and has been adversely affecting small shopkeepers and traders."

आप जानते हैं कि विदेशों में liquidity बहुत है, पैसा बहुत है। वे यह चाहते हैं कि बहुत ही ऊँची दरों पर वह पैसा कहीं निवेश करें, तो वह पैसा हमारे यहां जो निजी उद्योग के लोग हैं, वे यहां ले आते हैं। पैसा यहां से आता है और उसी पैसे से हमारा पूरा बाजार अनियंत्रित हो रहा है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि जो FDI, विदेशी पूंजीनिवेश, पैसा हमारे देश में आ रहा है, वह यह साबित करता है कि दुनिया के लोगों के अन्दर हमारे प्रति विश्वास बढ़ा है। मैं यह नहीं मानता हूँ। इसी प्रकार की भ्रांतियों और इसी प्रकार की सोच का यह नतीजा है कि हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था सही पटरी पर नहीं जा रही है। उसे सही पटरी पर लाने के लिए आवश्यक है, हमें दामों को बांधना पड़ेगा, बड़ी आमदनी और छोटी आमदनी को तय करना पड़ेगा और भोग पर पाबंदी लगानी पड़ेगी। अगर हम इस प्रकार का वातावरण पैदा नहीं करते, संयम, अनुशासन और भोग पर नियंत्रण नहीं करते तो पूंजी-निर्माण नहीं हो सकता। अगर हम खुद पूंजी निर्माण नहीं करेंगे, केवल विदेशी पूंजी के आधार पर हम अपनी पूरी अर्थव्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करना चाहेंगे, तो यह दिवा-स्वप्न होगा। मैं मानता हूँ कि देश जिस दिशा की तरफ जा रहा है वह देश और समाज के विघटन का, अपराध का इशारा कर रहा है। देश में नाना प्रकार की बेरोजगारी और विषमता के कारण जो नक्सली हिंसा हो रही है, उससे बचने के लिए आवश्यक है कि हमें योजनाओं और प्रावधानों को देश के समग्र विकास की तरफ लाना चाहिए तथा इस दिशा में बढ़ना चाहिए। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. K. MALAISAMY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, at the outset, I hasten to thank the Chair for having called me to speak on the very important subject, the General Budget, on behalf of AIADMK which is a leading and magnificent party in Tamil Nadu headed by a daring, dashing, competent and well-renowned leader, Madam Jayalalitha. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am fully conscious of the proceedings of the House that the Chair and the House want to quicken the process. As such, I would like to confine myself within the time prescribed, provided you are able to give some grace time depending upon the importance of the subject.

Sir, coming to the Budget proper, we all are aware, the Budget is an important tool through which the financial administration is done. I mean, it is only through this tool that all the other Departments and the Ministries are connected and they revolve around it. Sir, as such, the economic or social policy of any country is being framed based on the Budget. Sir, the Budget is very instrumental in removing poverty, inequality, unemployment, mis-distribution of wealth, inflation, etc. and in ensuring peace, security, safety on the one side and health, happiness and comfort on the other. So, this is a broad aspect of the Budget.

Sir, for preparing any Budget, as the entire House knows, one needs to prepare in advance, taking into account so many factors. They should take into account the challenges and crises, namely, financial crises, inflation, food security, price rise, uncertain scenario, etc. Sir, the policy of the Government should also be kept in mind. Secondly, the expectations of the ruling party and the people should also be borne in mind. The President's Address to the joint sitting should also be kept in mind. Then, the internal security threat must be taken into account and the corruption that is prevailing from top to bottom in the country should be borne in mind. Criminalisation of politics and politicalisation of administration should also be kept in mind. The evil effect of black-money should also be taken into account. These are the factors which should be taken into account before preparing the Budget.

Sir, now, I come to the plus and minus points. I heard this side as well as that side. One side was hailing the Budget and the other was wailing it. We read speeches and the material supplied by the Finance Minister which would show the features, reactions and analysis, including taxation and sectoral impact. Sir, India is a vast country. It has got varied features and factors. As such, the Budget cannot satisfy each and every section of the society. On the other hand, the basic objective of any Budget should be the greatest happiness of the greatest number. In that process, there should not be any injustice to any segment at all, and keeping this thing in mind, the Budget should be prepared. Taking into account the Budget, I am happy to note that the Finance Minister has rightly taken certain priorities and objectives, namely, he has listed the objectives namely, control of inflation, fiscal consolidation, economic growth, including inclusive growth, particularly, of aam admi, farmers, entrepreneurs, investors etc.etc., revival of investment, exports, roll back of certain stimulus, unlike free TV, free this thing in other places, he was able to roll back certain concessions. That is why it is said that it is a growth-oriented Budget, it is a development-oriented Budget, it is a reform-oriented Budget. These are all the words I got from the other side.

Coming to the minus points, I am reminded of my famous leader, Madam Jayalalitha, what she said as far as the Budget is concerned. She said, "It looks that its intent is okay, but its content is

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low. It is very rhetoric, but it lacks imagination. It missed the forward looking etc. It has missed several things which we thought of. On the other hand, one or two aspects about IT-related relief etc. has been there," Madam Jayalalitha has said that it has got certain plus points. At the same time, it has got certain minus points also. As such, I could take it that the Budget has to be viewed neither from here nor from there, but as it is, by objectivity, and we can decide on that. On that basis, from the minus side, I would like to tell you that it seems to be very much counter productive. Secondly, he has said that he is very much bothered about farmers, aam admi etc. The Finance Minister has said that he is ensuring cheap credit to the agriculturist alone. But, actually, the farmer wants not only cheap credit, but also easy payment. One is done, another is not done. As far as election manifesto of the UPA Government is concerned, they have said that they will supply foodgrains at a nominal price during the election campaign within a period of 100 days when they come to power. Now, ten months have gone and they have yet to supply the foodgrains at a nominal price. There are three challenges namely, fiscal deficit, price rise and need of growth. These are three challenges which are interlinked. But they will not go together though they are interlinked, they are opposing to each other. In such a situation, I am inclined to ask the Finance Minister how he is going to harmonise these three challenges into one so that you can get what you could do.

Coming to the fundamental situation in which you can see all these things, for example, the fundamental situation does not exist at all. For example, price control you want, money flow you want, and agrarian situation should improve, all these things you want to say. But how it could be done is not known.

Coming to the improvement in the fiscal health, though it appears to be apparent, it is not at all real. Sir, fuel price has got a cascading effect. It has not only touched everything, but it has also touched even a common man.

Then coming to the higher spending on infrastructure, higher spending on infrastructure will slowdown the growth. This is the opinion of the experts.

Coming to the very important aspect of sectoral impact, - the Chair and the House will also be interested to know of what I am going to say. The major portion of the allocation meant for education goes to elementary education. Out of the elementary education allocation, 66 per cent goes to SSA, and, in SSA 66, per cent of the total amount given for SSI goes by way of salaries to teachers.

Then, coming to the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, there is a mismatch between the foodgrains consumed and the cooking expenses. There is no correlation between the expenditure and the quantum of foodgrains used. In respect of rural development, 80 per cent goes to the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. The CAG has pointed out various inequalities in implementation.

Sir, the health allocation is very less. In Cuba, they have given about 5.5 per cent; in Namibia, 4.7 per cent. Even in Sri Lanka, it is two per cent whereas, in India, it is only 1.86 per cent!

Sir, coming to rural drinking water/sanitation, it is 73 per cent in Bihar, and 69 per cent, in Jharkhand, they have no toilets at all.

Coming to the food subsidy, Sir, large loss is occurring due to poor storage and improper transportation. So, the range of expenditure, every year, is Rs.100-150 crores because of your poor storage and improper transportation.

Coming to urban development, the total allocation meant for urban development mainly goes to only seven States. Sir, seven States alone are nearly given 78% of funds out of the total allocation. This will create regional imbalance? The gap is very, very wide.

Sir, coming to rural roads, only one-third of the total requirement is met. Coming to the ground reality it is a fact that even after 62 years of independence, the poverty level has not come down. On the other hand, more than 38 crores of the population is living below the poverty line. The unemployment problem has come to the fore, but not abated.

Coming to price rise, the less I say the better it is. Everybody knows about it. As far as inflation is concerned, the industrial and the agricultural growth is very, very slow and fragile with the result that the public debt is not coming down. With this background — this is my core point of observation, Sir, - I request the hon. Minister to find out whether the inflation control could be possible without sacrificing growth rate. Unless you sacrifice the growth rate, inflation cannot be controlled; this is the expert opinion; Secondly, Sir, the domestic price has got an impact due to rising of international prices. What are you going to do for that? Thirdly, Sir, can you afford to have an efficient tracking of expenditure, an efficient control of expenditure and an efficient monitoring of expenditure? Is your system capable of doing that?

Coming to the outlay and the outcome, I would like to know whether you are concerned more about the outlay or about the outcome. I am concerned more about the outcome.

Then, coming to the shift of focus from expenditure to the outcome, I want to know whether we can afford to have a shift of focus from expenditure to the outcome; whether your utilization of funds and allocation is done in time. Sir, last but not the least, I want to know, whether, in your process, transparency and accountability is there. In this context, I specifically insist to invent sources for mobilization of your resources; Whether going for unearthing of black money, which is spread throughout the length and breadth of the country, - even beyond mainly in Swiss Banks, where lot of money is deposited by Indians you can do something.

Sir, my important suggestions are as follows. You have identified some areas for reform. But there are umpteen number of other areas where you may need to go in for a reform. I would like to know whether you would simplify your tax structure, etc. I would also like to know whether you can afford to go for more and more disinvestment and public ownership of public undertakings.

Lastly, before I could conclude, I would like to remind you of the Columbian economists who have stated that there should be a shift from agricultural livelihood to labour-intensive sector. It means that the agricultural economy should be converted into service sector driven economy. In other words, so long as you are dependent on agriculture and so long as you are not able to do much for 80 per cent of, the agriculturists, the opinion of the Columbian experts is that it should be slowly shifted to the service sector economy so that the agriculturists can thrive, etc.

My second point is very important. You have got a system; you have got a programme; you have got a procedure; you have got an objective; you have got an organization; you have got the manpower and you operationalise it. All these things are there. But your existing system is not able to take care of the objectives. On the other hand, what we are given to understand is that whatever you decide, the benefits do not reach the targeted group at all. The poor is becoming poorer and the rich is becoming richer. That is the point. In other words, let us try to see whether your system is effective and adequate. According to me, your system and procedure are not at all adequate. Therefore, you think of how to re-organise, how to revamp and how to re-orient your governance in such a way that whatever you think is translated into action. If you do so, your Budget can be meaningful and fruitful. Thank you.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I appreciate and support the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee. It is not merely a statement of Government accounts. It is more than a balance-sheet. It indicates the fiscal road map of the UPA Government. A true Budget is a future-oriented document which reflects the vision of the Government and defines its future policies. The Budget that has been presented by Shri Pranab Mukherjee reflects the vision of the UPA Government under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh. It also describes, in brief, the achievements and failures, and the trials and tribulations of the Government. The Finance Minister is well aware of the challenges ahead. He has taken an over-view of the Indian economy in his Budget speech. The Budget addresses the GDP growth and the inclusive development, and these two things are very important.

Sir, the UPA Government has braved the harsh weather of the dreadful depression which decelerated the pace of our economy. Our economy was derailed for some time due to slow-down.

It is again on the right track and, I am sure, it will gradually gain momentum. The problem of price rise still haunts us. But we shall successfully pass through the dark tunnel. We shall overcome it. It is a litmus test for us. No Budget can equally satisfy all sections of the society. The accent of the Budget is, however, on the aam admi who is the talisman of the UPA Government. The aam admi is at the centre of the Budget. The Budget has given a lot of importance to the social sector which includes education, health and employment. Education for all, health for all and employment for all are the main goals which define a welfare State. We should leave no stone un-turned to achieve these goals sooner rather than later. The Budget has given top priority to education. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 has to be implemented in all seriousness. Education today is a fundamental right of citizens. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has made significant contribution in making primary education accessible to all sections of society. Right to education will certainly accelerate the process of universalisation of elementary education. Universalisation of primary education is a pre-requisite of universal franchise. The democratic formula of 'one man, one vote' is inadequate. It should be 'one man, one value'. But that is not possible without universalisation of elementary education. Right to education will ultimately lead the nation to inclusive polity. The Budget has provided Rs. 31,036 crore for school education in 2010-2011. Education is indeed a lever to lift economic, social and cultural growth and development to higher levels. "Saakshar Bharat" is not a distant dream. Like primary education, secondary education also should be universalised. The 21st Century demands it. The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan is a right step in that direction. The Central Government has decided to bear 75 per cent expenditure on it; the remaining 25 per cent expenditure will be borne by the States. Education is, however, necessary for sustaining human and economic development. Making education free and compulsory is the first step in that path for the journey of a thousand miles. The Budget has given top priority to elementary education. The National Rural Health Mission is a very important programme for people living in villages. The allocation is very substantial, it is Rs. 22,300 crore. The banking sector shall now be taken to the rural areas. This is a salient feature of the Budget. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has ensured employment to the rural labour class. This scheme has covered 4.5 crore households. The allocation for this scheme is very substantial, Rs 40,100 crore. The unorganized workers also will get the benefit of the National Social Security Fund which will be set up very soon. Agriculture is no doubt the backbone of the Indian economy. It provides food to 120 crore people of India. The UPA Government has adopted a four-pronged strategy for agricultural growth, agricultural production, reduction in wastage in produce, credit support and promoting food processing. Four per cent agricultural growth is envisaged. Food security has been given top priority. Food inflation has become a crucial problem. The Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana is comprehensive enough to ensure

welfare of farmers. The problem of empowerment of rural women is given due weightage. The country needs a Second Green Revolution. Our agriculture scientists should produce seeds in view of the climate change and global warming. They will accept this challenge. The Budget visualizes the roadmap for agricultural progress. Agriculture is the soul of rural India. Credit support is going to be given to farmers.

There are many things, small and great, in the bountiful basket of the Budget. Security, both external and internal, is given adequate priority in the Budget. Allocation of Rs. 1,47,344 crore is made for defence. The Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission is unique in itself. We have an abundant source of solar energy in the country. It will pave the way for self-reliance in energy.

Development of Backward Regions in the country is a crucial problem. The Backward Region Grant Fund is a unique feature of the Budget. Negligence towards development of backward regions is a major reason for insurgency. It is at the bottom of the demands for separate States. Like the backward classes, backward regions too should be given special attention.

Sir, development is a race between problems and human endeavours. We have to win the race at any cost. Poverty is our age-old enemy. We find, unfortunately, a very dismal and depressing picture in the country. Our economy is growing fast. At the same time, poverty also is increasing. Ravages of poverty are writ large on the faces of 80 per cent of Indian people. It is said that India is the richest country of the poorest people. We have to change this dismal scenario. The Bharat Nirman Programme is changing this scenario. The gap between India and Bharat should be bridged in a decade or two.

Sir, inclusive democracy is our ultimate destination. This requires inclusive growth, inclusive development, inclusive economy and inclusive polity. I would like to draw the attention of this august House to the words of President in her Address. She says, "It is imperative that as our economy grows apace, the disadvantaged sections of society be made a part of the Indian success story". Let us remember that the marginal, weaker and disadvantaged sections of our society are the legitimate shareholders and stakeholders of our economy. Social engineering is the need of the time. We have to bridge the gender gap, the rural-urban gap and the majority-minority gap. The task is gigantic and, indeed, most difficult. So, we have to accept these challenges and go ahead.

However, this Budget is pro-farmer, pro-aam aadmi, pro-poor, pro-women, pro-minorities and pro-people's welfare. It visualizes inclusive growth and development of all the sections of the society. Therefore, Sir, I welcome and support the Budget. Thank you very much.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, my party has already criticized this Budget for being anti-poor, anti-farmer, pro-rich and pro-corporate sector. The UPA Government continues to harp on two issues, namely, inclusive growth and increasing the GDP growth. Sir, inclusive growth is a matter of ethics. Increasing the GDP is a matter of economics. I would like to tell the Members of the Congress (I) as well as the Government to go back to Dr. Ambedkar, who dealt these issues in a greater detail. It was Dr. Ambedkar who said, and I quote: "History shows that where ethics and economics come in conflict, the victory is always with economics. Vested interests have never been known to divest themselves unless there was a sufficient force to compel them. Sir, I think Parliament has a sufficient force to compel the Government to amend its policies. But if the Government takes side with the vested interests, if the Government takes side with the corporate houses, big business houses, then, the problems become very difficult. Even then, I use my force, my strength, with the support of all the Members in this august House, to appeal to the Government to amend its policies, to amend certain things in the Budget. This Budget is an expression of the UPA Government's commitment to and continuation of its neo-liberal economic policies. That is where the UPA Government is bound to fail in its objective of achieving inclusive growth. I refer to certain concrete issues.

It is a fact that the Finance Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, has increased the allocation for Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and other sections. It is also a fact that there is an increase in the allocation for minorities. But, Sir, there is a problem. In India, we have the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and the Sub-Plan for Tribals. This is an idea which has been a part of Government's agenda and which continues to be a part of Government's agenda since the days of Madam Indira Gandhi. But this Government has continuously been failing in ensuring adequate allocations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

For instance, I would like to draw the attention of this august House to the fact that Dalits are liable to get Rs.46,054.01 crores in the 2010-11 Budget, but they get only Rs.20,624.23 crores. The amount is less than half their due share as per the SCP. Is it the indication of inclusive growth? I ask the Congress Members and I ask the Government whether it is an indication of inclusive growth.

Then, Sir, what has the Government done in the present Budget? The Food Subsidy Bill has been cut down by Rs.424 crores. Fertilizers subsidy has been cut down by Rs. 3000 crores. In a

country like ours, can the Government afford to cut down subsidy on food items? On the contrary, Sir, the Government has increased the duties on diesel and petroleum products and the Finance Minister has made several statements inside and outside the Parliament saying that there is no question of a roll-back. I do not want to say it is authoritarianism or arrogance on the part of the Government, but I do feel that it is quite an adamant position that the Finance Minister or the Government has taken. There is nothing wrong if Government listens to the concerns expressed by different political parties and various sections of the people and rolls back a certain portion of duties on diesel and petroleum products.

Sir, the other point is about disinvestment. The hon. Finance Minister has announced Rs.25,000 as revenue mobilization from disinvestment of public sector enterprises. This is nothing but a weakening of the public sector. His target is Rs.40,000 crores and the Finance Minister has admitted that the Government would incur a loss of Rs.26 crores by way of tax concessions to the corporate sector. That is where, I think, this Government is openly siding with the corporate and big business houses. It is providing only lip-service to the aam aadmi, in real terms, whatever the Government does is not in tune with its claims of inclusive growth. That is where, as a party representing the interests of common, toiling people, we appeal to the Government to amend its economic policies. It is high time it altered its economic policies. People's mandate should not be mis-interpreted to implement whatever the Government thinks. Neo-liberalism has proved to be disastrous for the country and its people. And it is high time this Budget will take the country nowhere, I am telling you. This Budget will put the common people, the poor toiling people in more difficulties, in more sufferings. That is why, I ask the Government to reconsider certain things. With these words, I conclude.

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA (Nominated): Sir, the Budget is a brave and bold attempt to try and address the fiscal sins of the past. It is a move away from fiscal profligacy to a fiscal prudence. The Government had taken a calculated risk last year by staying the course in terms of the fiscal stimulus to keep with the growth agenda, even though it meant an alarmingly high fiscal deficit, but on hindsight, it is obvious that the gamble has paid off. As the Finance Minister himself had said, Sir, at the start of his Speech that India has weathered the global crisis well, and our ability is much better than it was a year ago to sustain high growth, because this was something that was under serious threat a year ago. Sir, the green shoots of recovery which appeared very tentative at that time have grown into a full-fledged economic momentum so much so that we are looking at a 9 per cent growth from the year 2011 onwards.

Sir, the turnaround in business and consumer confidence is quite evident. The investors too are on an all-time high. The Budget reflects this optimism, and seeks to draw upon the strength it has gained. It also recognizes the opportunity and has under-scored the challenges that lie ahead.

The Finance Minister, Sir, has initiated action on cutting down of subsidies, which is a very politically sensitive issue. Though they are trying to see that the targeting of every rupee is far better and, I think, the Unique Identification Card that will soon become a reality, will go a long way in helping us to achieve this. Still, Sir, it does expose the economy to a fresh and potential round of inflationary pressures, more so, when food inflation is still at double digit. So, extreme care and caution should be exercised to ensure that this does not happen under any circumstances because it would then stoke inflationary expectations amongst all economic agents, and this would put pressure on the RBI to increase interest rates and thereby actually stymie the sort of growth that we are expecting.

Sir, the decision of the Finance Minister to rejig the tax slabs is also a very bold move, and it reflects the Government's commitment to implement the Direct Tax Code by April, 2011, and this, along with the GST regime, which is also likely to be in place by 2011, will dramatically transform the taxation system, a transformation that is much required for new India to make the next big leap.

Sir, the taxation measures of the Government are expected to increase the tax revenues by almost Rs.1,14,000 crores. Out of this, 40 per cent is likely to come from the Corporate Tax. Sir, in view of this, I wish the Finance Minister had heeded the much raised demand of the Corporate India to actually do away with the Corporate Surcharge. He has cut it from 10 per cent to 7.5 per cent, but this actually means only a 0.78 per cent reduction in the tax liability of a company. Also very disappointing, Sir, has been the increase in the Minimum Alternative Tax from 15 to 18 per cent because this, again, is going to be a bit of a dampener in an otherwise very feel good Budget.

Sir, the Budget has continued with general allocations, and very generous allocations for the urban poor and for rural India, keeping with the Government's aam aadmi agenda. The Minister has also said that the draft Food Bill is going to be ready, and if this is made into an Act, it will further deepen the inclusive growth strategy of the Government. There is also a resonance of the green cause with a slew of environment friendly measures in the Budget. The Government has definitely walked the turf by including a visible effort to try and ensure that future growth remains green. In fact, this will help us go a long way in terms of our negotiations at the global climate change talks.

Sir, the next big leap for India will come from its ability to go big on education, to rapidly change the face of our healthcare and to create institutions to deliver the benefits of growth in a more equitable manner. Though the allocations have been very generous in this regard, over 30 per cent of the country remains illiterate, a very small percentage, only 13 per cent of those who get enrolled in primary education make it to the college-level and only 25 per cent of our graduates are actually employable. So, though this money has been used to increase the enrolment and creation of infrastructure, the abysmal quality of the teachers and the poor quality of content actually may become a drag, as far as this sector is concerned.

The story as far as the health sector is concerned, it is no better, Sir. The public distribution system, where a large part of the benefits do not reach the intended target groups, is also going to be bit of a drag in the progress. Sir, as the Finance Minister himself has noted in his Speech, if there is one factor that can hold the country back from realizing our potential as a modern nation is the abysmal condition of our public delivery mechanism. We need to ensure that the transmission losses that we face today between intent and action with so many good schemes not resulting in the kind of inclusive growth that we want is something that needs to be addressed again on a very urgent basis, more so when Budget after Budget are actually increasing the allocation for the social sector.

Sir, whilst we need to improve the delivery, every effort will also have to be made to contain inflation so that it does not gallop like we have seen it in the past. Sir, we also owe it to our taxpayers who contribute their hard-earned money for those who are less well-off and to those who need help to ensure that social audits become mandatory. As we have seen, Sir, in the case of Bhilwara, for instance as well, when a social audit exposed the corrupt ways a Sarpanch had to return a lot of money that he had embezzled. So, Sir, we have to move from a system of outlays to a system of outcomes which are measurable because the first phase, the phase of big ideas, is now over. We need to move to a second phase, a phase of implementation, a phase of streamlining so that every money reaches and has better benefits for those who it is intended for.

Just to give you some quick data points, Sir, the present system is clearly exhibiting absorption capacity problems. So, in 2008-09, we can see that 30 per cent of the corpus of the Government's marquee programmes, which is the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, was unspent. And, it becomes worse at the State-level with some States such as Jharkhand able to spend only 54 per cent of the available funds. Similarly, under NREGA, nearly a fifth of the allotted money remained unspent. Similarly, under the National Rural Health Mission, States such as Bihar were able to utilize only 66 per cent of the funds that have been earmarked.

Sir, one cannot see this Budget without seeing it along with the Thirteenth Finance Commission which has made some game changing recommendations. To me, one of the most important recommendations has been empowering the third-tier of Government and moving away from grants to a system of entitlement. Sir, if this happens, then with a steady flow of income, these urban local bodies and other local bodies will be able to go and raise bonds in the market because of a continued source of revenue coming their way. So, rather than giving them grants, if we can move to a sense of entitlement, I think, it will be a game changer in terms of our planning and implementation of policies. I think, it would be good for the Government to set a clear time-line for implementation and I hope that when the Finance Minister answers, he is able to tell us where exactly are we going on this recommendation.

The Economic Survey had also stated that India can achieve double digit growth. I think, this too remains to be seen but the prerequisite for that is some serious fiscal reform. The Finance Minister has done well for opting to clean his books by taking some tough decisions.

Sir, the Budget has also taken credit for Rs.75,000 crores in revenue coming from disinvestment and from 3G allocation. There are just two caveats over here. One is, as far as 3G spectrum is concerned, it actually at the moment depends on resolving inter-Departmental dispute that one keeps reading about on a regular basis. As far as the outcomes on disinvestment is concerned, this is very dependent on the volatility of the stock market which, in turn, is linked to the global financial system.

As we would have seen recently even the money that we realized from the NMDC was far less than what had been actually accounted for or what we were expecting. Sir, this would be a risk factor that should be borne in mind because Rs.75,000 crores has been already accounted for in our receipts. Sir, the bigger downside, to my mind, is that this Budget places much more on consumption-led growth where the hon. Finance Minister hopes that the upper middleclass with higher disposable income will spend more thereby spurring the economy and growth. That increased spending by the Indian consumer will generate additional revenue of Rs.46,000 crores in indirect taxes which will offset more than Rs.26,000 crores that he has given away to the income taxpayers. Sir, India is on the cusp of double-digit growth, a move that will make it the fastest growing economy in the world. This will happen even as China is growing richer but yet older, this double-digit growth will allow us to fund a social security net and to create more jobs for our young population. But, Sir, in the end it is all about the execution, and, therefore, changing the public delivery mechanism ensuring that the loopholes in that are fixed, will help us in achieving the Finance Minister's dream. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I thank you very much for allowing to speak on the Union Budget-2010-2011. Sir, we all realize that in the new post 2008 global financial crisis world few countries had the growth potential that India has. We have a relatively untouched and efficient financial system, a confident and competitive private sector, a significant long term demand for infrastructure investments that points to at least 2 to 3 decades of strong growth the consumption economy. Sir, this is the background, this is the inherent opportunity and the reasons that India has the potential to be real economic powerhouse and use its economic power and growth to address the destitution and poverty that still afflicts a majority of our fellow citizens. So, what ought to be the role of the Government in this background, a Government that seemingly has a broader mandate to effect some real change and also is, in their own words, unfettered by their former political partners. Sir, it is to create a framework and basket of policies and strategies that fully exploits this inherent potential of our country and so over the next four years. Sir, to be fair, there are a number of positives in this Budget that need highlighting. The hon. Finance Minister has articulated 10 per cent growth as his objective. That is good. For the first time in some years, the growth in expenses is growing slower than the growth in projected revenues, a critical element of bringing fiscal responsibility to our finances.

The Budget also, Sir, for the first time in several has increased outlay to Capex, capital expenditure, from 1.87 per cent to 2.16 per cent. This is an important structural improvement in Government spending. Also Sir, after several years of increase of debt service to GDP ratios, interest payments as percentages of GDP this year, are showing the first signs of declining. All very necessary and positive changes to structure of the Budget, it is, of course, left to be seen how many of these turn out to be real, given their dependence on the revenue targets that the Minister outlays. Sir, the challenges for the Finance Minister and the Government are obvious and they are three-fold, one, fiscal consolidation and many colleagues have already discussed that, two, the potential slowdown of investment flows to the coming tightening, monitoring cycle and uncertain global environment, and three, a strong inflation bias in our economy that has remained unattended to since mid 2006. It is in this context that we should examine the Budget, shorn of the rhetoric and spin that nowadays usually accompanies this process. This Budget, in my humble opinion, Sir, does not meet the test of setting clear directions for the next four years. Yes, it does a number of things like make more a credible roadmap to fiscal consolidation, as I have mentioned before. But unfortunately, there is no other big idea in this Budget which was critical to set the directional cue for the next four years. Sir, now I would like to say few things about the three challenges. Firstly, Sir, is the fiscal discipline.

Even in the area of fiscal discipline consolidation, with the greatest respect to the hon. Finance Minister, I am reasonably confident that time will prove that he took the wrong turn at the fork of fiscal consolidation. The process of fiscal consolidation and reforming subsidies should have and could have been harmonized and, indeed, in my opinion, represented a huge opportunity to restructure subsidies. If politically you have chosen to increase fuel prices, the correct and sustainable way to have done this would have been to allow the OMCs to increase pricing, reduce under-recoveries and, therefore, reduce the funding pressures on the Government as the Kirit Parikh Committee Report suggested. This fiscal jugglery and, unfortunately, Sir, this is what it is, does not address the liabilities and losses of the OMCs and other Government-linked companies which, given the sovereign nature of these companies, can never be allowed to default and, therefore, are Government liabilities. Pushing the debt and liabilities off the Government balance-sheet and into OMCs balance-sheets will not pass the test for investors who closely view our economy.

The simple rule for fiscal management is this. It is the common sense economics that millions of homes and businesses practice all over the country. Spending has to be aligned to revenues. Every rupee of the Rs. 1 lakh crores that will be spent this year should be spent wisely. We cannot continue going on borrowing from the future to finance the present. With the proliferation of entitlements and consequent profligate spending that has become the hallmark of this Government, it is clear that public spending will continue to increase year-on-year and that in itself is not a bad thing as long as spending is efficient and that there is accompanying and sustainable top line growth and outcomes as well. But, these critical issues are so important to our long-term fiscal sustainability of spending, reforms and restructuring, unfortunately, finds very little mention in the Budget.

Secondly, I come to the issue of economic growth. I will be very brief on this. As we all know our economic growth has been fuelled primarily by investment which has, in turn, created the consequent jobs and consumption economy. There is a real risk about these investment flows given the global uncertainty as well as there is an opportunity. I hope that the hon. Finance Minister focuses on this as a clear area of focus. To boost our economic growth amidst a tightening credit cycle by our Central bank, we need significant FDI flows into our economy. We must have a target of US \$ 40-50 billion of FDI this year if we are to realistically achieve our growth and move towards 10 per cent growth trajectory and I would request the Finance Ministry to co-ordinate the public policy actions of various economic Ministries and align them to this objective and not have the current situation of each Ministry doing its own thing and going at its own direction and pace.

Sir, the last and third point is about inflation. The inflation bias in our economy is evident and the Budget, unfortunately, does not address it. Sir, I have been saying for some years now that we are not addressing inflation as a structural problem. This challenge of demand-supply mismatch led inflation was brought to the attention of this Government in 2006/07 when inflation was first rearing its head. The solution should have been thought of then and we would not be discussing it today as if it was a brand new phenomenon. Any economy that has been structurally aligned to high levels of growth needs to ensure that the supply side is managed as is the growth. This is a common sense economics and given the proliferation of economist and wise men that seem to speak on behalf of the Government, I find it surprising that there has been so little action on this front, including in this Budget.

Sir, let me end by saying, this is a transition year globally. This Budget is hopefully a transition Budget as well. Sir, in this House, I cautioned the Government in 2007, saying that it was not the time to be complacent and to believe that tomorrow will take care of itself. I fear that the Government is getting complacent and falling into a comfort zone again.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please conclude.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, the Government being taken in by statistics and numbers that economists are famous for. And this despite the promise in last year's Presidential Address that the dreary sand of dead habit will be left behind.

I hope and wish that the hon. Finance Minister good luck and I would also urge him to use his credibility and respect to get many parts of the Government that seem to have slipped into a comfort zone kick-started. He needs to use his goodwill and respect to make this happen and not allow this year to be a year of lost opportunity. Thank you.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) : धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा पेश किए गए बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सबसे पहले तो हमें उन कारणों में जाना पड़ेगा। जिन परिस्थितियों में वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह बजट पेश किया है, उस समय देश के हालात क्या थे? 2009 की पहली तिमाही में हमारी विकास दर या जीडीपी 5.8% आ गई थी। पूरे विश्व में आर्थिक अवसाद का वातावरण था, global recession था, जिसके कारण भारत सरकार को 1 लाख 86 हजार करोड़ रुपये का stimulus package देना पड़ा था, जिससे किसी भी तरह से उद्योगों का, किसानों का, आम आदमी और पूरी जनता का आर्थिक माहौल सुधरे। इसी के लिए भारत सरकार को एक इतना बड़ा पैकेज देना पड़ा था। इसके साथ-साथ मानसून की स्थिति भी खराब थी, क्योंकि

तकरीबन 20% बारिश कम हुई थी, जिससे देश के तमाम भागों में सूखे की स्थिति फैली हुई थी। खरीफ की क्रॉप में 15 से 18 मिलियन टन की कमी आई थी, deficit था। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन सब स्थितियों में भी इस तरह का बजट पेश करना अपने आप में बहुत बड़ी प्रशंसा की बात है। इसकी वजह से आज हमारी विकास दर 7.2% छू रही है और मुझे उम्मीद है कि यह 8% या उसके भी ऊपर तक जा सकती है।

हमारा जो इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ है या IIP का मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग का डाटा है, वह इस फाइनांशियल ईयर में पांचवीं बार 10% के बैरियर को पार कर गया है। इसका मतलब यह है कि कंट्री में मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग एक्टिविटीज़ भी बढ़ रही हैं। यह भी इस बजट का एक बहुत अच्छा साइन है। इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक संतुलित बजट है। आलोचना करने के लिए आप किसी भी चीज की आलोचना कर सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बजट में एक संतुलन बनाए रखने की कोशिश की गई है। हां, सिर्फ एक ही प्वाइंट पर बजट का क्रिटिसिज्म है, और वह प्वाइंट है महंगाई, पेट्रोल के दाम और डीज़ल के दाम।

मान्यवर, अगर आप देखें तो मिट्टी के तेल के दाम बिल्कुल नहीं बढ़ाए गए हैं। यह सरकार बराबर मिट्टी के तेल पर तकरीबन 30 रुपये प्रति लीटर की सब्सिडी देती है, लेकिन उसका दाम नहीं बढ़ाती है। जहां तक पेट्रोल और डीज़ल के दामों का प्रश्न है, तो पहले कस्टम ड्यूटी रिड्यूस की गई थी, हालांकि पहले वह उसी तरह बरकरार थी। 2008 तक इस पर कस्टम ड्यूटी और एक्साइज़ ड्यूटी थी, लेकिन बीच में उसको खत्म कर दिया गया था। अब कस्टम ड्यूटी को केवल 5% और एक्साइज़ ड्यूटी को 1 रुपये प्रति लीटर के हिसाब से बढ़ाया गया है। अभी-भी ऐसा नहीं समझा जाना चाहिए कि इससे तेल कंपनियों की हालत कुछ सुधर जाएगी। तेल कंपनियों की हालत अब भी बहुत खराब है, क्योंकि बजट उस वक्त आया, जब अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में तेल की कीमतें फिर से वापिस जाने लगीं। जो चीज़ 35 से 40 डॉलर प्रति बैरल पर पहुंच गई थी, वह फिर से वापिस 70 से 80 डॉलर प्रति बैरल के बीच में घूम रही है। इस तरह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में आज के जो हालात हैं, उसके कारण जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है, उसकी वजह से वित्त मंत्री को बजट में यह प्रावधान करना पड़ा। इससे तेल कंपनियों की हालत में सुधार नहीं हुआ, क्योंकि कस्टम और एक्साइज़ ड्यूटी का जो पैसा है, वह तेल कंपनियों को नहीं जाता है।

मैं तो वित्त मंत्री जी को यह सुझाव दूंगा कि उन्हें तेल कंपनियों की हालत पर भी नजर डालनी चाहिए। यह तो संभव नहीं है कि फिर से इनके दाम बढ़ाए जाएं, क्योंकि इन्हीं दामों को लेकर इतना शोरगुल है, लेकिन यदि हो सके तो आगे आने वाले समय में हम पेट्रोल को इस चीज़ से निकाल कर ऑटोमैटिक प्राइज़ मैकेनिज्म के रूट पर डाल दें, जो पहले होता था। साथ ही डीज़ल एवं कैरोसिन के जो दाम हैं, उन पर सरकार अपना नियंत्रण रखे। पेट्रोल को खुला छोड़ देना चाहिए, ताकि कुछ तेल कंपनियों को इससे राहत मिले। जब अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में पेट्रोल के दाम ऊपर जाएं, तब पेट्रोल के दाम अपने आप ऊपर चले जाएंगे और जब अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में पेट्रोल के दाम नीचे जाएंगे तो पेट्रोल के दाम यहां पर भी अपने आप नीचे चले जाएंगे। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी को इस तरह के सुझाव पर विचार करना चाहिए।

इस बजट में खास तौर से एक बात महत्वपूर्ण है, जिसका जिफ्र शोभना जी ने भी किया कि जिस 40,000 करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत विकास के लिए है, वे पीएसयू में पब्लिक ओनरशिप को बढ़ाकर और disinvestment करके अर्जित किए जाएंगे। अब यह प्रश्न उठता है कि इस disinvestment में और उस disinvestment में, जो पहले

हुआ था और जिसकी जम कर आलोचना हुई थी, में क्या फर्क है? दोनों में बहुत बड़ा फर्क है। यह सरकार जो disinvestment करने जा रही है, उसमें Small Retail Investor या छोटे-छोटे लोगों को भागीदारी देने जा रही है। इसके अलावा सरकार अपनी भागीदारी 50% से कम नहीं रखेगी, यानी सरकार की भागीदारी कम से कम 50% रहेगी, यह ensure किया गया है। इससे सरकार का उस पर पूरा नियंत्रण रहेगा। तीसरी बात यह है, ऐसा नहीं होगा कि हम पब्लिक सेक्टर को कौड़ियों को दाम पर बेच देंगे, जैसे पहले बेचे गए थे। अगर सही दाम नहीं मिलता है, तो उस पब्लिक सेक्टर का विनिवेश नहीं किया जाएगा। यह एक बहुत बड़ा निर्णय इस सरकार ने लिया है, क्योंकि जो पब्लिक एसेट्स हैं, उनकी जो एक्जुअल वैल्यू है, वही वैल्यू मिलनी चाहिए। यह नहीं है कि जब चाहे और जितने पैसे पर चाहे आपने उसे disinvest कर दिया। इसमें भी सबसे बड़ी चीज़ यह है कि इनकी वैल्यू को अनलॉक करने की बात की गई है, फिर चाहे वह गवर्नमेंट के शेयर्स हों, चाहे कंपनी के हों या प्राइवेट शेयरहोल्डर्स के हों। इसलिए अभी उन्होंने 5 PSUs के stock market में जाने की जो बात कही, उससे उनकी valuation तीन से आठ गुणा तक बढ़ गई है। इस प्रकार निश्चित रूप से इसका बहुत बड़ा लाभ मिलेगा। जैसा अभी शोभना जी fiscal responsibility का जिक्र कर रही थीं, उस मामले में भी सरकार ने इस बजट में बहुत ध्यान रखा है और ऐसे सारे प्रावधान किए हैं कि infrastructure, employment तथा social sector के लिए विशेष रूप से धन का प्रावधान भी हो और जो gap है वह budget deficit बढ़ने भी न पावे। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि financial year 2013 तक revenue deficit में 2.7 प्रतिशत की कटौती होगी।

सर, एक और महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि प्रणब बाबू ने केन्द्रीय योजनाओं के लिए 3 लाख 73 हजार करोड़ रुपए का budgetary support दिया है। भारत के इतिहास में कभी भी इतना बड़ा support या धन का इतना बड़ा प्रावधान नहीं किया गया था। जब इस तरह का पैसा केन्द्रीय योजनाओं के लिए दिया जाता है तो निश्चित रूप से उसका असर देश के विकास पर पड़ता है, आम आदमी को रोजगार मिलता है, आम आदमी में यह पैसा जाता है और उसका एक नए किस्म का साधन बनता है। हो सकता है कि इससे थोड़ा सा मुद्रास्फीति बढ़े, लेकिन उसका असर अगर पूरे price inflation में देखा जाए तो वह 0.4 परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ने वाला है और वह over a period of time में absorb हो जाएगा। इसलिए जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि मुद्रास्फीति पर इसका असर पड़ने वाला है, वह बिल्कुल नहीं पड़ेगा, बल्कि विकास की गतिविधियां लगातार बढ़ती जाएंगी।

सर, agriculture sector में productivity बढ़ाने के लिए विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया गया है। Wastage को कैसे reduce किया जाए, उस पर इसमें बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान दिया गया है। Agriculture credit और expansion of processing facilities को भी विशेष रूप से बढ़ाया गया है। यहां पर हमारे मंत्री सुबोध कांत सहाय जी बैठे हुए हैं। वह इस बात को जानते हैं कि इस बजट में किस तरह से खाद्य-प्रसंस्करण को महत्व दिया गया है, ताकि food का wastage न हो और उसके production की ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा value मिल सके। इस बात का पूरा ध्यान रख के इसमें तमाम तरह के प्रावधान किए गए हैं।

सर, मैं एक बात यहां पर निश्चित रूप से रखना चाहूंगा कि Western India में agriculture की जो productivity है और Northern India में agriculture की जो productivity है, उससे Eastern India बिल्कुल अछूता

है, चाहे वह बिहार हो, उड़ीसा हो, छत्तीसगढ़ हो या West Bengal हो। उसे यहां पर बढ़ाने की जरूरत है, यहां विशेष फोकस करने की जरूरत है ताकि जो agriculture output है, वह यहां भी पंजाब, हरियाणा, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, Western उत्तर प्रदेश आदि की तरह से बढ़े। इस किस्म की कोशिश होनी चाहिए और यही हमारा फोकस होना चाहिए। प्रणब बाबू ने अपने बजट में 10 Mega Food Parks की जो बात रखी है, मुझे उम्मीद है कि इससे किसानों को बहुत बड़ा लाभ मिलने वाला है। दलहन और तिलहन को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए, जो हमारे दाल और खाद्य-तेल हैं। इन्दिरा जी अपने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में भी हमेशा यह बात रखत थीं। उस समय लोग उस पर इतना ध्यान नहीं देते थे, लेकिन आज समझ में आ रहा है कि हम 40 प्रतिशत खाने का तेल आयात कर रहे हैं। हमारे यहां उसके उत्पादन में उतनी कमी है। यहां 15 प्रतिशत दालों की कमी है, जिसे हमें आयात करना पड़ रहा है। हमारे बजट का फोकस है कि इसका प्रोडक्शन किस तरह बढ़े और किसानों को इसमें प्रोत्साहन मिले। इसका प्रोडक्शन बढ़ना बहुत जरूरी है। उसी के साथ-साथ हम इस तरफ जितना ध्यान देंगे उसका हमें एक परिणाम यह मिलेगा कि हमारा जो आयात है वह कम होता चला जाएगा। पिछले साल तक तो हम 50 हजार करोड़ रुपए के खाने-पीने की चीजों का आयात करते थे, इस बार यह लगभग लाख या दो लाख करोड़ रुपए का होने जा रहा है और यदि हमने इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया तो कुछ सालों में हम 5 लाख करोड़ रुपए तक का आयात सिर्फ खाने-पीने के सामानों का करेंगे। इस प्रकार अगर इस पर हमने ध्यान नहीं दिया तो खाने-पीने की चीजें भी पेट्रोल-डीजल की तरह ही हो जाएंगी। इसलिए इसमें सब को मिलकर सहयोग करने की जरूरत है। तेल के जो दाम बढ़े हैं, इसमें हम राज्य सरकारों से भी कहेंगे कि वे भी इस पर VAT कम करें और जहां-जहां Trade Tax लगाया गया है, उसे कम किया जाए। जब दोनों तरफ से effort होगा तब निश्चित रूप से इसमें फर्क पड़ेगा। मुझे नहीं लगता कि सिर्फ केन्द्र सरकार के मत्थे हर चीज मढ़ देने से उससे किसी किस्म की राहत हमें मिलने वाली है।

मान्यवर, मैं इस बजट के प्रावधानों का समर्थन करते हुए यही कहना चाहूंगा कि यह एक बेहद संतुलित बजट है और आम आदमी का बजट है। आज जो थोड़ी-बहुत महंगाई चल रही है, निश्चित रूप से महंगाई है, हम उससे पीछे नहीं हटते हैं, महंगाई है, लेकिन अभी अगर यह थोड़ी कम होनी शुरू हुई है, जैसे-जैसे आयात की हुई चीजें बाजार में आने लगी हैं महंगाई नीचे जा रही है और एक महीने बाद आप स्थिति देखेंगे तो वह और अच्छी होगी। अब माननीय मुख्य मंत्रियों से हमारा निवेदन है कि वे भी थोड़ा-सा प्रयास शुरू करें तो केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों की मदद से हम इस पर काबू पा सकते हैं। मैं एक बार फिर से प्रणब बाबू को बधाई देते हुए और उनके बजट की प्रशंसा करते हुए अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूं।

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 26 फरवरी, 2010 को बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ, 27 फरवरी की शाम को कांग्रेस की मीटिंग हुई, जिसमें यू.पी.ए. की चेयरपर्सन ने वित्त मंत्री की पीठ थपथपाई। वित्त मंत्री जी जब बजट भाषण दे रहे थे, उस समय तो हम जैसे आम व्यक्ति सुनता है, वैसे सुन रहे थे, लेकिन जब पीठ थपथपाने की बात आई तो कान खड़े हुए कि आखिर पीठ क्यों थपथपाई गई। क्या पीठ इसलिए थपथपाई गई कि इसमें किसानों को राहत दी गई है, मजदूरों को राहत दी गई है, विद्यार्थियों को राहत दी गई है, युवाओं को राहत दी गई है, असंगठित क्षेत्र के मजदूरों को राहत दी गई है? उसके बाद मैंने सम्पूर्ण बजट आद्योपांत पढ़ा, लेकिन पढ़ने के बाद

मुझे कहीं कुछ नहीं दिखा। एक बात समझ में जरूर आई कि बजट से सत्ता पक्ष, विपक्ष से ज्यादा नाराज़ था और अगर यू.पी.ए. की चेयरपर्सन उस दिन पीठ थपथपाकर संकेत नहीं देतीं, तो शायद सत्ता पक्ष के लोग भी इस बजट के विरोध में खड़े हो जाते। वह पीठ थपथपाना नहीं था, अपने ही सत्ता पक्ष के लोगों का मुंह बंद करना था और इसलिए यह कोशिश की गई थी। अगर बजट अच्छा होता तो पीठ जनता थपथपाती, चेयरपर्सन के थपथपाने से काम नहीं होता।...(व्यवधान)... हमें कोई तकलीफ नहीं।

महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री के सलाहकार हैं श्री सी. रंगराजन, उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को जो रिपोर्ट 18 फरवरी, 2010 को सब्मिट की है, उसके कुछ अंश मैं आपको सुना रहा हूँ, जिनसे इस बजट की पोल खुलती है। उस रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने कहा कि "यू.पी.ए. सरकार का राजकोषीय घाटा चरमराने के कगार पर है। बीते दो साल में जिस अंदाज से सरकार ने राजकोषीय प्रबंधन किया है, उसकी वजह से राजकोषीय घाटा खतरनाक मोड़ पर पहुंच गया है।" यह मैं नहीं कह रहा, यह प्रधान मंत्री जी की आर्थिक सलाहकार समिति के अध्यक्ष कह रहे हैं। अभी राजीव जी कह रहे थे कि महंगाई कम होगी, जबकि श्री रंगराजन जी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि "सरकार के खराब प्रबंधन के कारण देश में महंगाई बढ़ी है।" उन्होंने यहां तक कहा है कि 'यदि खाद्य पदार्थों की कीमतों पर तत्काल रोक नहीं लगाई गई तो उसकी आग अन्ध क्षेत्रों में पहुंचने में देर नहीं लगेगी।' उन्होंने रिपोर्ट में कहा कि 'अगले वित्त वर्ष में भी महंगाई से कोई खास राहत मिलने की उम्मीद नहीं है।' माननीय शुक्ल जी ने कहा कि एक महीने में करामात देखिए, जबकि प्रधान मंत्री जी के सलाहकार, श्री सी रंजराजन कह रहे हैं कि दो साल तक अभी कोई उम्मीद नहीं है। रिपोर्ट में साफ तौर पर सरकार को कहा गया है कि 'चावल के स्टॉक की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। कृषि और बिजली दोनों ही बेहद संक्रमण काल से गुजर रहे हैं।' अब मैं श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि श्री सी. रंगराजन की रिपोर्ट को सही मानूं या आपके बजट में आपने जो आर्थिक व्यवस्था की प्रशंसा की है, उसको सही मानूं?

आप सबको सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि एक समय भारत 88 हजार करोड़ रुपये कर्ज की ब्याज की अदायगी करता था, आज 3 लाख करोड़ से अधिक हम सिर्फ ब्याज दे रहे हैं। टोटल बजट का 20-25 फीसदी हम ब्याज पर खर्च कर रहे हैं और आने वाले दिनों में जो हमने दिखाया है, उसमें प्रणब दादा ने कहा है कि 29 प्रतिशत, जो वे बातें कर रहे हैं कि हम इतना काम करेंगे, कर्ज वे और लेंगे और उसके बाद उस काम को वे करेंगे।

प्रस्तुत बजट 2010-11 में कहीं कोई चीज़ नहीं है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देकर पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपका पिछला बजट बहुत अच्छा था तो 20 रुपए, एक थाली और एक रुमाल के लिए प्रताप गढ़ में 63 लोगों की मौत क्यों होती और 20 रुपए और थाली के लिए लोग क्यों दौड़ते? आपके बजट ने गरीबी दी है, आपके बजट ने लोगों की जान ली है। अभी आप कह रहे थे कि विकास दर बहुत बढ़ रही है। आपका विकास आपकी सरकार को मुबारक। मेरे देश की हालत क्या है, इसे आपकी रिपोर्ट बताती है। नेशनल सैम्पल सर्वे की रिपोर्ट है कि लगभग 70 फीसदी जनता 20 रुपए प्रतिदिन पर गुजारा करती है। जो विकास दर जिन्दगी के बजाए मौत दे, जो विकास दर रोटी के बदले लात दे, जो विकास दर हमारी गरीबी से खिलवाड़ करे, आपकी ऐसी विकास दर को लेकर हम क्या करेंगे? हमें आपकी यह विकास दर नहीं चाहिए।

5.00 P.M.

हमें चाहिए रोजी, हमें चाहिए रोटी, हमें चाहिए कपड़ा, हमें चाहिए मकान। आज भी आपका यह बजट हमें ये सब चीजें देने में असमर्थ है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी 70 फीसदी जनता, जो रोज 20 रुपए कमाती है, उसके लिए आपके इस बजट में क्या प्रावधान रखा गया है, आपको इस बारे में बताना चाहिए। आपकी सरकार की तीन रिपोर्टें आती हैं - सबसे पहले तेंदुलकर समिति की रिपोर्ट आई। वह कहती है कि हमारे देश में 38 फीसदी गरीब हैं। फिर एन.सी. सक्सेना साहब की रिपोर्ट आती है, वह कहती है कि इस देश की आधी जनता गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे है। उसके बाद वर्ल्ड बैंक की रिपोर्ट आती है और वह कहती है कि 42 फीसदी लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इनमें से सही आंकड़ा कौन सा है, यह आपको बताना चाहिए। देश में इतनी बड़ी भुखमरी है, गरीबी है, बेबसी है और इनको दूर करने के लिए आप इस बजट में क्या दे रहे हैं? इन गरीबों के लिए क्या है - खून के आंसू, आंकड़ों की जुगाली? आखिर आप इनको क्या देना चाहते हैं - * मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इन वर्गों के लिए इस बजट में क्या रखा है?

आपने चुनाव के समय * किया। आपने वोट लेने के लिए कहा कि हम 3 रुपए किलो पर गेहूँ, चावल, सब कुछ देंगे, लेकिन आपने क्या किया? लगभग एक साल पूरा होने जा रहा है, आप क्या कर रहे हैं? क्या आपने 3 रुपए प्रति किलो गेहूँ या चावल दिया? चुनावी * करके आप चुनाव तो जीत सकते हैं, लेकिन जनता का दिल नहीं जीत सकते। आज जनता के दिल में एक * के रूप में आपकी सरकार चल रही है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यहां पर कांग्रेस का घोषणा-पत्र लाया हूँ। इस घोषणा पत्र के पृष्ठ 15 पर आपने कहा है कि - "भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस, खाद्य सुरक्षा को अधिकार बनाने संबंधी कानून पारित करेगी, जिसके अंतर्गत सब लोगों को, खासकर समाज के कमजोर तबके के लोगों को पर्याप्त भोजन देने की गारंटी होगी। शहर या गांव में, कहीं भी गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले हरेक परिवार को भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस कानूनन 25 किलो चावल या गेहूँ, 3 रुपए प्रति किलोग्राम की दर से प्रति माह उपलब्ध करायेगी"। प्रणब जी, मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इतने माह बीत गए हैं, क्या आपने इसे उपलब्ध करा दिया है? आप ये * वायदे क्यों करते हैं? आपके घोषणा-पत्र में किए गए वायदों को आपको निभाना चाहिए और यदि आप नहीं निभाते हैं, तो जनता आपको नहीं छोड़ेगी, आप कुछ भी करिए, जनता आपको नहीं छोड़ेगी।

उस समय आपको वोट लेने थे, इसलिए आपने किसानों के 72,000 करोड़ रुपए के ऋण माफ कर दिए। हम नहीं जानते कि किसानों का कर्जा माफ हुआ या नहीं हुआ। इस पर आपको श्वेत-पत्र जारी करना चाहिए। आपके ही कृषि राज्य मंत्री सदन में एक सवाल के उत्तर में कहते हैं कि 2009-10 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र के 28 जिलों में 463 किसानों की आत्महत्या की। यह कैसा कर्जा आपने माफ किया है, यह कैसी राहत आपने दी है? आप कह रहे हैं कि हमने किसानों का 72,000 करोड़ रुपए का कर्जा माफ किया है। आप वोट लेते समय राहत का पैकेज देते हो और जब वोट मिल जाता है, तो उन्हें भूल जाते हो। मुझे मालूम है कि 2013 में आप फिर से यही * करेंगे, यही * जो आपने 2008-09 के बीच किया है। जनता को * का यह सिलसिला बंद होना चाहिए। बजट के नाम पर आपके जो

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

189 बिंदु हैं, उनमें कहीं जनता के हित की बात नहीं है। इस पर आपके कृषि राज्य मंत्री ने कहा कि 373 जिले सूखे की चपेट में हैं और आप किसानों के लिए केवल 400 करोड़ रुपए दे रहे हैं, यानी एक जिले को, एक करोड़ रुपया भी नहीं मिल रहा है। यह कैसा बजट है आपका? आप किसके साथ न्याय कर रहे हैं, किसको * दे रहे हैं?

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अभी राजीव शुक्ल जी कह रहे थे कि दलहन और तिलहन के लिए 60,000 गांव बनाए जाएंगे। इंदिरा जी भी यह बात कहती थीं, उसका भी उन्होंने उदाहरण दिया। यह वर्षा घोषित क्षेत्र में दिया जाएगा। अब आप अंदाजा लगाइए कि 60,000 गांवों के लिए मात्र 300 करोड़ रुपए दिए जा रहे हैं। आप हिसाब लगा लीजिए कि एक गांव को 50,000 रुपए तक नहीं मिल रहे हैं। आज की तारीख में 50,000 रुपयों में एक कुआ तक नहीं खोदा जा सकता। यह आंकड़ों का * आप किसको दे रहे हैं? इस पर आप कौटिल्य का उदाहरण दे रहे हैं। आपने अपने भाषण में कौटिल्य की चर्चा करते हुए कहा कि - "लोक संपन्नता, प्रचुर उत्पादकता और अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ वाणिज्यिक समृद्धि और वित्तीय संपन्नता निर्भर करती है....." लेकिन आपकी सरकार ने पिछले 9 वर्षों में कृषि उत्पादकता को नकारात्मक दर पर लाकर खड़ा कर दिया है। मुझे बताइए कि इसके लिए जवाबदेह कौन है - विपक्ष या आपका सत्ता पक्ष?

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, भारत के पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने "जय जवान, जय किसान" का नारा दिया था और हमारे पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने उसमें एक शब्द और जोड़ा था - "जय विज्ञान", यानी "जय जवान, जय किसान, जय विज्ञान"। आपने क्या दिया? आपने "जय किसान" को * दिया है। अब मैं "जय जवान" पर आता हूँ। आपने जवानों के साथ क्या किया है? राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के मामले पर हम जानते हैं कि हम कैसे जी रहे हैं, एक तरफ खाई है और दूसरी तरफ कुआ है, एक तरफ पाकिस्तान है और दूसरी तरफ चीन है। उसके बावजूद आपने कितनी वृद्धि की है, आपने राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के नाम पर कितने हजार करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि की है? आपने लगभग पांच हजार करोड़ रुपए बढ़ाए हैं। दुनिया की क्या हालत है? अमेरिका ने दस बिलियन डॉलर पाकिस्तान को सिर्फ दिया है और वह आपके खिलाफ दस बिलियन डॉलर का हथियार खरीद रहा है। अमेरिका जो सामान सप्लाई करता है, वह 695 बिलियन डॉलर का है, उसके आगे अगर आप जर्मनी, फ्रांस, आदि सबको देखेंगे, तो ये सब आगे जा रहे और हम कितनी वृद्धि करते हैं? हमारी सेना आपके टोटल बजट का तीन फीसदी मांगती है और आप डेढ़ या दो फीसदी देते हैं। इससे कैसे काम चलेगा। आपको पूरा आधुनिकीकरण करना है, आप वहां पर जाकर कैसे लड़ेंगे और इन सारी चीजों को देखने के बाद भी आपको इसमें बढ़ोत्तरी करनी चाहिए, लेकिन आप उतनी बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं करते हैं। वहीं भारत का रक्षा व्यय, सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का दो प्रतिशत है और यह हमारी रक्षा आवश्यकताओं की दृष्टि में अपर्याप्त है। हमारी सेनाओं ने इसे बढ़ाकर जीडीपी का तीन फीसदी करने की मांग की है, लेकिन हम यह नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इतना ही नहीं, आप थोड़ा सा नाराज भी होंगे, ये जो बजट के 189 बिन्दु हैं, इन बिन्दुओं में युवा नाम का शब्द, बेरोजगारी नाम का शब्द नहीं है। माननीय कांग्रेस के महामंत्री युवा गांव-गांव जाते हैं, अगर वह किसी चापाकल पर नहाते हैं, तो पूरे देश में फुसुर-फुसुर होने लगता है कि चापाकल पर नहाती। अरे भाई, आपने तो एक दिन नहाया, लेकिन देश की जनता को चापाकल पर रोज नहाजी है। आपने चापाकल पर पानी पी लिया, तो बड़ा भारी काम कर दिया। आप गांव गए ही नहीं, तो पानी कहां से पीएंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान) : आप भी पीकर देखिए।

श्री प्रभात झा : मैं अपनी बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। उनके युवराज का भी ध्यान प्रणव जी ने नहीं रखा है। इस पूरे बजट में युवा के नाम पर एक शब्द नहीं है। मेरी यह चुनौती है कि अगर आपने युवाओं और बेरोजगारों के नाम पर कुछ भी लिखा हो, तो मैं यह सदन छोड़ने को तैयार हूँ। उनके बारे में एक चीज नहीं है। आप कब तक युवाओं को *। आपके युवराज, आप इन्हें महाराज, सबकुछ कहिए, लेकिन देश का युवा आपसे पूछ रहा है कि आपने उसको इस बजट में क्या किया है? कुछ नहीं, कुछ नहीं, कुछ नहीं, आपने उन्हें सिर्फ टेंगा दिखाया है। यह कैसी * है? क्या इसे * से आप बच जाएंगे? क्या आप संभल जाएंगे?

महोदय, अभी कह रहे थे कि 89 हजार करोड़ रुपए ग्रामीण विकास के लिए है, लेकिन ग्राम में क्या हो रहा है, यह आपको पता है। जो लोग गांव से आते हैं, वे गांव की झलकी जानते हैं। मैं गांव का वर्णन करके सुनाता हूँ और आपसे सवाल करता हूँ, इस सदन में बैठा हर सदस्य मुझसे कहे कि क्या गांव की हालत सुधरी है? वित्त मंत्री जी की नजरों में गांव कैसा होता है, वह मैं नहीं जानता हूँ, लेकिन मेरी नजरों में जो गांव है, उसका मैं बखान करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में गांव एक संस्कृति है, गांव जीवंत कविता है, गांव पूरे छंद थे, प्रीति थी, प्यार था, रीति थी, नीति थी, रिश्ते-नाते थे, अटूट बंधन थे, होली के रंग थे, कोयल की कूक थी, आम मंजरियों की सुगंध थी, चेती थी, बिरहा था, कजरी थी, जल रस भरा सावन था, तीज थी, करवाचौथ था, रावण दहन वाला दशहरा था, उत्तरायन और दक्षिणायन के मिलन बिन्दु पर मकर संक्रांति थी, ज्ञान दान था, दीप दान थे, भूमि दान था, कन्या दान थे, सोलह संस्कार और अंतिम संस्कार पर पूरा गांव रोता था। किसी बिटिया की विदाई पर पूरा गांव रोता था। नदियां माताएं थीं, पत्थर पूजे जाते थे, बैलों की पूजा होती थी, गाय-भैसों का श्रृंगार होता था, ग्राम देवता भी थे, बरगद का पेड़ भी देवता होता था, कुल देवता मानते थे, चांद और सूरज भी देवता थे, चंदा को मामा कहते थे और बिल्ली को मौसी कहते थे, गांव का कुत्ता भी वफादार होता था और पहरेदार होता था। कोतवाल और थानेदार त्योहारों पर आते थे। आपके हजारों करोड़ रुपए गांव में जाकर क्या कर रहे हैं? पंचों को खरीद रहे हैं। आपके हजारों करोड़ रुपए जाकर जनपद को खरीद रहे हैं। जनपद सदस्यों की बोली लग रही है। जिला परिषद की बोली लग रही है और योजनाओं को डकारने के लिए निमंत्रण दिया जा रहा है। यह कैसे चलेगा? क्या कोई monitoring system आपके पास है? क्या कोई आकलन की पद्धति है? क्या कोई evaluation करने का system आपने पैदा किया है? कोई जवाब नहीं है। इस बार जिला परिषद के चुनाव में मैंने पहली बार देखा कि लोग कह रहे थे कि कितने में बिकोगा? हमें तो जिला परिषद का अध्यक्ष बनना है। नोटों के आधार पर आपने गांवों के गांव तमाम कर दिए। मुंशी प्रेमचंद के "पंच परमेश्वर" का अंतिम संस्कार आपने गांव में कर दिया। कैसे चलेगा यह देश? कैसे होंगी ये बातें, मैं आपको बता दूँ। आप राष्ट्रभाषा के ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप राष्ट्रभाषा हिंदी के प्रेमी बनते हैं, लेकिन आपने उसके बजट में दो करोड़ की कटौती कर दी। पिछले साल आपने बजट में 36.22 करोड़ रुपए रखे थे, लेकिन अब आपने उसको 34.17 करोड़ कर दिया है। आप कह रहे थे कि "भारत निर्माण" करेंगे, कैसा भारत निर्माण? आपके ही मंत्री जी कहते हैं, जो आपका ग्रामीण योजना का सबसे बड़ा दावा है और बजट अनुमान की तुलना में 2009-2010 10 में 45 प्रतिशत अधिक आबंटन करने का प्रस्ताव करते हुए आपने खुद ही कहा है, लेकिन वित्त मंत्री महोदय के इस दावे

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

की पोल स्वयं केंद्रीय ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने खोलकर रख दी। मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के तहत वर्ष 2009-10 में कुल 24,000 किलोमीटर सड़क का निर्माण कराना था, लेकिन अब तक केवल 10,262 किलोमीटर सड़क बनी है, यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, बल्कि यह आपके मंत्री जी की रिपोर्ट है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कैसा भारत निर्माण? किस तरह का भारत निर्माण? आपसे किसान दुखी हैं, आपसे देश का युवा दुखी है, आपसे देश की महिला दुखी है, आपसे इस देश का गरीब से गरीब तबका दुखी है और गांव के गांव पलायन कर रहे हैं, किसी को कोई चिंता नहीं है।

महोदय, मैं यहां पर राजनीतिक विद्वेष से नहीं खड़ा हूँ, मैं भारत की पीड़ा लेकर खड़ा हूँ और भारत की पीड़ा को व्यक्त करने का अधिकार मुझे है, इसलिए मैं ये सब बातें कह रहा हूँ। आपका बजट एक परंपरा का निर्वाह हो सकता है, लेकिन मेरे भारत को एक ऐसा बजट चाहिए, जिससे हर खेत को पानी मिले, हर पेट को रोटी मिले और हर सिर को छत मिले, यही बात कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR (Tripura): Thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Budget. At the outset, Sir, I would like to make some comments on the overall situation. Sir, the Government, the Congress Party, always claims that whatever development in the country has taken place, that is because of them; the credit goes to them because the Congress Party has been ruling in the country for more than 50 years. Likewise, Sir, I would claim that whatever damage has been done to the nation, whatever bad has been done to the country, the credit for that also goes to the Congress Party. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not only credit, but discredit also goes to them. Sir, firstly, I would say about the situation of the country. A Government is meant for strengthening the integrity of the country. But what we see is, in the helms of this Government, since independence, the regional differences have been increasing. The sufferings of the minorities, the linguistic minorities or the religious minorities, have increased. That is why the States have been divided. One Assam disintegrated into five States. It is happening all over the country. Language has become a criterion for division. Now, the tribal issue has come. All these issues are coming. The issue of Telangana has come. What is that? What is the root cause? The root cause is that the primary necessities of the citizens are being overlooked. They are overlooked. That is why regional differences increased and so also in the groups of people in different parts of the country. Lots of people are deprived of social security benefits, developmental benefits, education, health care, and sanitation facilities. That is why there is always an inconsistency, and disintegration is coming to us as a threat. The credit for this also should go to the ruling Congress Party. They should admit it. What has the Government done in the social sector?

Let me speak about one Ministry - Women and Child Development. There is some increase in its allocation. But we should see that only 20 per cent of it goes for the child development and only

four per cent of it goes for the child health and nourishment. Where is the other fund going? What is our status? I must say that we get these data and we get some reactions also. I think my friends on the left side will agree with me on this.

Life expectancy, which is a primary indicator of a stable child, in our country is 63.5 years. I have taken it from the Economic Survey of India. In Sri Lanka, it is 73 years; and, in China, it is 73 years.

Figure for underweight children, in our country, is 46 per cent; in Sri Lanka, it is 22 per cent; and, in China, it is 13 per cent. One country is in the extreme North and another country is in the extreme South. Both are our neighbours.

Infant mortality rate in our country is 53 per thousand; in Sri Lanka, it is 11.2; and, in China, it is 23.

Maternal Mortality rate in our case is 254 per one lakh mother women; in Sri Lanka, it is 47; and, in China, it is 53. Where do we stand after 62 years of independence?

Sir, in terms of birth in hospital, it is 38 per cent in India; in Sri Lanka, it is 97 per cent; and, in China, it is 73 per cent. I have taken it from the Human Development Report. This is the scenario. When we look at the child development, we see that the issues of health care and nourishment have been neglected for them.

In our State, we started mid-day meal since 1978. Our infant mortality rate is 39; whereas India's is 53. We are going ahead but we have to minimise it also. In our State, in mid-day meal, we provide eggs and other non-vegetable food to the children. I am saying this because I think all the States in India should do like this.

We have passed the Women's Reservation Bill. We think now women will be emancipated. What is their situation? In the Eleventh Plan what was earmarked towards this? You have not spent even 50 per cent during the last four years. Sir, in our State, we are giving allowances not to the widow only. They are given in many States. But, we are also giving allowances to the deserted women. I don't think any other State is doing this. Sir, for the girl child, up to 16 years, to facilitate their education, we are giving allowances up to two girls per parent. So, I think, here, the thing is that the Government is shrinking its hands from giving funds to the women. I think, the hon. Member, Ms. Mabel, will agree with me, at least, in this respect.

Sir, now, I come to the health sector, the health situation. You have seen the statistics given regarding health sector. Sir, actually, we are neglecting the health sector. What is the percentage of budget that we are giving in this sector. It was expected that two to three per cent of GDP be

earmarked for health sector. But, it is now 1.05 per cent of GDP. We are spending that much for the health and that is why, a situation has emerged where our physical health is reducing. In the matter of health, we are the weakest nation. Still we are in the list of hungry countries. It is not good, it is not a good mark for us. We are still in the list of hungry countries. We are ranked 134th out of 182 countries. ...*(Interruptions)*... We were ranked as 126th, 128th, 132nd and now 134th out of 182 countries. When will we stop this degrading? We will stop it when our position will be 182nd. Then, we would come to a static point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am not yielding. Sir, I am speaking about the Government. What is the harm?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please don't interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Sir, we are having 60 doctors per one lakh population. It is less than what is in Pakistan. Pakistan has 75 doctors per one lakh population. We have less than that. I am not speaking of China and others. Then, the ratio will be further more shameful. Sir, now, I come to calorie intake. Sir, what is our situation? A stable man requires in our country about 2400 calories. The BPL families are getting only 1860 calories. It is good that they are living. It is sufficient for them that they are living. About 74 per cent of the population is consuming below 2400 calories. These are the statistics of the healthcare of our country.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE) in the Chair)

Sir, now, I come to rural development. Sir, They have spoken so much about the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Programme. What is the Budget? Increase is only 2.5 per cent. And if you increase wages from Rs.100 to Rs.150, we are helping all these poor people. If you raise it to Rs.150, then, you cannot cover 100 days by this. Only 25 to 30 days will be covered by this. So, the Government is not interested. The Government is not particularly keen so that these people could get work; they will get work and will get some wages. And the Government is framing laws under pressure from the people, from the Left Parties. We are mounting pressure on the Government to make laws. But actually, they are not interested, they are not desirous of removing all their problems by increasing their wages.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Your time is almost over.

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Sir, I will take another 3-4 minutes. Sir, you might be knowing that I may not be having a chance to speak more. That is why I seek your indulgence. What is the scene on the agriculture front? Sixty per cent of the workforce works in the agriculture sector and there is surplus labour. As there is no work elsewhere, people are compelled to remain in the agriculture

sector, and that is why, where 30 per cent of the workforce is sufficient, 60 per cent of the workforce is getting engaged there. But, what is the net result? The area under the food crops is minimizing day by day and the area under the cash crops is increasing. The Budget gives this clear signal. Anyone can see in the Budget what amount has been allocated for food crops. The allocation for this purpose has been minimized, whereas, for the cash crops, the allocation has gone high. It gives a clear signal to the farmers that don't produce food, it is not necessary. We will be importing foodgrains at a higher cost. Don't produce it. You divert all your land to the cash crops, from agriculture to non-agriculture, to the SEZs and other NGOs. I tell you, Sir, 34 lakh hectares of land has been diverted from agriculture to non-agriculture. Where does the farmer stand? So, this is the position in the agriculture sector. They are destroying the agriculture. That is why there is a food crisis, that is why there is a food shortage. We have shortage of wheat, we have shortage of sugar. We are the second highest producers of sugar. We were the exporter of sugar. Now, we have become importer of sugar. This is how we are promoting our sugarcane production! From exporting sugar, we are turning to importing sugar, and the sugarcane farmers are being told to leave their sugarcane farming and go elsewhere. Where will they go?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Please conclude.

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Sir, I will take one minute. Now, I come to the problem of unemployment. Sixteen to eighteen crores of the workforce in our country is unemployed. They do odd jobs. I would like to give a clear opinion. All these unemployed youths are citizens of this country; they are patriots, they have patriotism, they have love for their country, they like to use their energy for the country, they like to use their brain for the country, they like to use their intellect for the country, but they are not being given an opportunity to serve the country. That is why at different places in different States we have seen that these youths are misguided by the anti-national forces.they are being misguided by the divisive forces, and this Government is wholly responsible for encouraging the anti-national forces. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Now, you have to conclude.

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR : They are taken to task. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Mr. Sarkar, you have to now conclude.

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: I am concluding, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): You are encouraging.*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Madam, don't intervene. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: This section is not being looked after. ...*(Interruptions)*... If their energy is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Shri Mahendra Mohan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: With the intellect, with the intelligence. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seat, Mr. Sarkar. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Mahendra Mohan. Your time is. ...*(Interruptions)*... minutes. I give you ten minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Within ten minutes you have to finish your speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Sarkar. you conclude now. You oppose this Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Sir, I oppose the Budget.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Thank you, Mr. Sarkar. Now, Shri Mahendra Mohan.

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Thank you very much, Mr. Vice-Chairman.

First of all, I must compliment the Finance Minister for his honest admission after 63 years of independence; he has said, and I quote:

"In this endeavour, I seek Lord Indra's help to make the recovery more broad-based in the coming months."

It means, we have totally failed in developing our irrigation and in developing our system by which we can improve our production. Ultimately, demand and supply always play a vital role. That is the reason why you are unable to control the prices. And we are totally failing in our system in managing the whole thing.

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जो पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमतें बढ़ाई गई हैं, उनको बगैर बढ़ाए भी काम चल सकता था। अगर आप देखें तो जो पेट्रोल आम जनमा इस्तेमाल कर रही है, उसे 47 रुपए में जो पेट्रोल मिल रहा है, उसमें से 26 रुपए टैक्सेशन के रूप में गर्वनमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के पास जा रहा है और डीजल में 35 रुपए में से 13 रुपए जाता है। अगर सरकार चाहती तो अपने टैक्सेस को कम करके उसी दाम पर पेट्रोल और डीजल को आम आदमी को उपलब्ध करा सकती थी। अगर ट्रांसपोर्टेशन कॉस्ट बढ़ेगी, तो निश्चित रूप से महंगाई बढ़ेगी, महंगाई रुक नहीं सकती, जिसे हमें रोकना है। जिसके लिए यह सरकार कहती है कि वह कटिबद्ध है और कहती है कि हम इसको रोकेंगे। इसी प्रकार से महंगाई बढ़ाने में उन्होंने सेवा कर में और वृद्धि कर दी है तथा तमाम चीजों पर सेवा कर लगा दिया है। इसके साथ ही साथ जो हमारे बुजुर्ग लोग हैं, अपनी प्रॉपर्टीज़ में इंवेस्टमेंट करके, वे अपनी रेंटल

इनकम से अपना जीवन-यापन कर रहे हैं। इन्होंने उस पर भी सेवा कर लगाया है। यह कहा है कि 2007 से उनपर सेवा कर लगा दिया जाएगा। वे लोग पैसा लेकर खर्च कर चुके हैं, उस पर वे सेवा कर कहां से देंगे, कैसे देंगे, इसे सरकार को सोचना चाहिए। निश्चित रूप से रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव कोई ऐसी चीज कर के रूप में नहीं आनी चाहिए और इसे तुरंत समाप्त कर दिया जाना चाहिए। बीमा स्कीमों में, हम जो हेल्थ की बात करते हैं, वहां पर भी सेवा कर लगाकर, हम अपने लोगों को अस्वस्थ रहने को मजबूर कर रहे हैं, जबकि हम एक स्वस्थ भारत की कल्पना करते हैं। इसी प्रकार आज आम आदमी भी हवाई यात्रा पर चल रहा है। यहां पर जो पेट्रोल और डीजल पर टैक्सेशन बढ़े हैं, उसके कारण से यात्रा के व्यय बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं, लेकिन इसके साथ ही सेवा कर भी लगा दिया गया है। इसी प्रकार से वित्त मंत्री द्वारा FMCG के उत्पाद शुल्कों के ऊपर भी एक्साइज ड्यूटी वगैरह बढ़ाई गई है। जब इस तरीके की एक्साइज ड्यूटी वगैरह बढ़ाई जायेगी, तो मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि हम किस प्रकार से यह उम्मीद कर रहे हैं कि महंगाई कम होगी। महंगाई बराबर बढ़ रही है और अभी जो लास्ट रिपोर्ट आई है, उसमें भी 9.78 महंगाई आ गई है। अगर इसी प्रकार से यह चीज चलती रही तो शायद फिर से हम लोग डबल डिजिट महंगाई पर आगे बढ़ जाएंगे। इसी प्रकार से आगे जो हमारे कार्य होने हैं, जिस प्रकार से हम रोजगार पैदा करते हैं, सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नॉलोजी वगैरह, हम उनको प्रतिस्पर्द्धा से बाहर कर रहे हैं। हमने उनको जो सुविधाएं दी थीं, हम वे सब वापस कर रहे हैं। जब सारी सुविधाएं वापस हो जाएंगी, हम नॉन कम्पीटीटिव हो जाएंगे और संभवतः तब यह संभव नहीं हो पाएगा। अभी भी हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था कृषि पर आधारित है और अभी भी 78 प्रतिशत लोग खेती से जुड़े हुए हैं। यूरिया के दाम बढ़ा दिए गए हैं, डीजल के दाम बढ़ा दिए गए हैं। 62 प्रतिशत जमीन पर सिंचाई ट्यूबवैल से की जाती है। जहां पर यह सिंचाई ट्यूबवैल से हो रही है, जब डीजल का दाम बढ़ जाएगा.....। यूरिया का दाम बढ़ जाएगा, तो महंगाई कैसे नहीं बढ़ेगी? क्या होगा? मेरी समझ में नहीं आ पा रहा है कि किस प्रकार से हमारी सरकार यह कह रही है कि हम महंगाई को कम कर रहे हैं और आम आदमी का ख्याल कर रहे हैं। मैं इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं पर 2009-10 का जो हमारा बजट है, इसमें .37 प्रतिशत खर्च हुआ था, 2010-11 के बजट में इसको जी.डी.पी. का .36 परसेंट कर दिया गया, जबकि सरकार का यह कमिटमेंट था कि हम स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के ऊपर लगभग 3 प्रतिशत का खर्च वर्ष 2012 तक करेंगे, जिससे हर आम आदमी को स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं मिल सकें और वह अपना जीवन-यापन सही रूप से कर सके। यही हालत हमारे साक्षर भारत को बनाने की है। हम एक तरफ बात करते हैं कि हमारा हर व्यक्ति पढ़ा-लिखा होना चाहिए, लेकिन एजुकेशन पर जो आबंटन किया गया है, उसे भी बहुत कम कर दिया गया है। मैं यहां पर माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से आपके माध्यम से यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि कम से कम आम आदमी को राहत देने के लिए वे एक-दो बातें तो कर ही सकते हैं कि स्वास्थ्य पर जो खर्चा होता है, उसे उसकी असेसिबल इनकम से कम करें, कम से कम स्वास्थ्य पर किए जाने वाले खर्च पर तो टैक्स न लगाएं। इसी प्रकार बच्चों की पढ़ाई पर जो खर्चा होता है, उसे भी असेसिबल इनकम से कम किया जाना चाहिए, ताकि बच्चों को पढ़ाया जा सके, न कि उस पर टैक्स दिया जाए और उसके बाद बच्चों को पढ़ाया न जा सके। यह बहुत ही जरूरी है और मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी इस पर विचार करेंगे तथा इस पर कुछ छूटें आम आदमी को देंगे ताकि वह अपने बच्चों को पढ़ा सकें, बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य को अच्छा रख सकें। इसी प्रकार से ग्रामीण इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर के बारे में जो बातें की जा रही हैं, उसमें भी बहुत कम आबंटन बढ़ाया गया है। जहां तक आबंटन का सवाल है, यदि हम पिछला रिकॉर्ड देखते हैं, तो आबंटन तो कर दिया जाता है, लेकिन वास्तविकता में उसका केवल साठ से सत्तर

प्रतिशत ही व्यय किया जाता है, बाकी आबंटन का रुपया इस्तेमाल ही नहीं किया जाता है। हमको इस चीज को देखना होगा कि हम अपने इम्प्लिमेंटेशन को कैसे और अच्छे रूप में लाएं। अगर हम सही रूप से इम्प्लिमेंटेशन नहीं करेंगे, तो केवल आबंटन कर देने से जनता को लाभ प्राप्त नहीं होगा। यही स्थिति हमारे रक्षा बजट की है। रक्षा बजट में जो भी वृद्धि की गई है, उससे तो हमारा शायद केवल वेतल और जो इन्फ्लेशन रेट है, उसकी ही पूर्ति होगी। हम अपनी सीमाओं को कैसे और मजबूत करेंगे, हम कैसे अपने नौजवानों को, जो हमारे सेनानी वहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, उन्हें कैसे अपनी लेटेस्ट टेक्नॉलॉजिकल डेवलपमेंट के साथ हथियार आदि प्रदान कर सकेंगे? हम कैसे अपनी सेनाओं का आधुनिकीकरण करेंगे और उपकरण खरीदने के लिए कहां से पैसा देंगे? हमारा यही अनुरोध है कि हम इस पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें और उस प्रावधान को भी बढ़ाएं। जैसाकि पहले भी कहा जा चुका है, हमें अपने नवयुवकों के रोजगारों के लिए अवसर प्रदान करना है। इसके बारे में बजट बिल्कुल साइलेंट है। आप कहीं पर भी ऐसा कोई कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं, जिससे हमें ऐसा दिखलाई दे कि हमारे नवयुवकों को रोजगार के और नए अवसर कैसे प्राप्त होंगे और वे किस प्रकार आगे बढ़ेंगे। इसके लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है। हम यह देख रहे हैं कि विगत कुछ दिनों के अंदर ही स्टील का दाम बढ़ गया। जब लोहे का दाम बढ़ता है, सीमेंट का दाम बढ़ता है तो हमारे रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान के ऊपर असर आता है। किसानों को उनके उत्पादन का सही मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं पढ़ रहा था कि अभी हाल ही में उत्तर प्रदेश और वेस्ट बंगाल में आलू का जो उत्पादन हुआ, वहां पर किसानों को दो रुपया या सवा दो रुपए में अपना सारा आलू बेचना पड़ रहा है, जबकि हमारे कंज्यूमर तक वह दस, बारह रुपए में पहुंचता है? मिडिल मैन पैसा खा जाते हैं, क्योंकि हमारे यहां पर ऐसी कोई सुविधाएं प्रदान नहीं की जा रही हैं कि हम कैसे आलू को रखें, कैसे अपने एग्रीकल्चर प्रॉड्यूस को स्टोर करें, उसका प्रोपर डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन करें, इसके लिए हमारे यहां कोई भी व्यवस्था नहीं है और इसके लिए कोई भी उचित प्रावधान हमारे द्वारा नहीं किए गए हैं। यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हम इन सारी चीजों को करें और उचित प्रावधानों को करें। हमारे आर्थिक विकास के बारे में सरकार ने कहा है कि इस वित्त वर्ष में हमारी विकास दर 7.2 परसेंट रहेगी। मुझे ऐसा कोई प्रतीत होता है, क्योंकि विकास की जो दरें चल रही हैं, वे नीची हैं और अगर वास्तव में इस विकास दर को पाना है तो क्या हम आगे आने वाले समय में नौ प्रतिशत की विकास दर पर विकास कर पाएंगे। यह एक बड़ा भारी प्रश्न है, हमें इसे देखना होगा। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं सरकार को सावधान करना चाहूंगा कि केवल विकास दर पाने के लिए इन्फ्लेशन ऐसा न कर दे कि आम आदमी को रोटी खाने को न मिले और वह अपनी परेशानियों से जूझता रहे। आज हमारे आम आदमी के पास न तो शिक्षा के साधन हैं, न रोटी खाने के लिए उसके पास धन है, न उसके पास रहने के लिए मकान है, यह विगत 63 वर्षों की हमारी उपलब्धि है। इसे कैसे सही करना चाहेंगे, कैसे आम आदमी को सही ढंग से रहने का अवसर प्रदान कर सकेंगे, इसके लिए मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह बजट के प्रावधानों पर दुबारा ध्यान दे, आम आदमी की जरूरतों की ओर ध्यान दे ताकि सब सही हो। इसके लिए बहुत आवश्यक है कि डीजल, पेट्रोल के दाम घटें, इसके साथ ही साथ किसानों को उनके उत्पादन का सही मूल्य प्राप्त हो, यह बहुत ही आवश्यक चीज है। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

PROF. M.S. SWAMINATHAN (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Budget. I will confine my remarks to the farm sector which provides livelihood for nearly 70 crore of our people. They are the genuine majority of this country, and, therefore, in a democratic society the majority who are the farm families need attention. I want to first congratulate the Finance Minister and thank him for, at least, referring to some of the major issues which need attention and which need financial support. First, safeguarding of our heartland of the Green Revolution, namely, Punjab, Haryana and Western UP which will provide over 20 million tonnes of wheat next month to the Government and which is the basic foundation for our Public

Distribution System. We must safeguard the productivity of this area which is undergoing a large number of environmental and economic problems. Secondly, he has also referred to the need for capitalising on the entire potential in Eastern India from Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and also Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Eastern UP and Assam. This is certainly going to be our future. We can't entirely all the time depend upon one particular region for feeding the whole country. It is important also to tap other areas. The reason for improving that area is also to improve the livelihood of the people, their income and so on.

Thirdly, I think for the first time in the Budget, a reference has been made to the problems of women farmers. For a long time, they never considered women as farmers at all. The Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana, which has been indicated, is at least a starting point. The money allotted is very low. But, nevertheless, we have started recognising women as farmers and farm women. Well, there are other issues which I will just briefly refer to. Sir, I want to say that the Finance Minister, at least, has flagged many of these issues. We talk about growth rate. The only Plan in which the agriculture growth rate was higher than the general GDP growth rate was the Sixth Five Year Plan. There is no secret about it because in farming we say 'we reap as we sow'. In the Sixth Plan, we provided 12.5 per cent of the total budget to irrigation. Irrigation was the prime method by which one could improve the productivity. Unfortunately, I find the irrigation sector is now losing the importance which it used to have and I hope it would again become important. Now the reason for the growing agrarian distress and rural poverty has been identified in the Economic Survey, very clearly, which points out, gradually, in 2004-05, 18.9 per cent of the GDP came from agriculture and in 2008-09, 15.7 per cent of the GDP, near about 3 per cent drop. But the number of people in absolute terms — percentage-wise, there may be a small drop - depending on agriculture has grown. It only shows the expansion in other aspects of our economy. But the farm sector which provides livelihood for 70 crore of people is continuously going to shrink in terms of its contribution. That means agrarian distress correspondingly has increased. I think it is a matter for concern and we must look into it. Now, what is the difficulty? The problem is, agriculture is the only one which is job-led economic growth. The others are jobless growth. Therefore, we depend, for our large number of people on the farm sector. When I say farm sector, it means crop husbandry, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry and agro-processing. The root causes of stagnation are many, but I will highlight five of them which require attention in the Budget, in the action plan of the Government. First is the environmental factors, ecological factors. A mention has been made immediately of the importance of the new pattern of fertiliser subsidy, namely, nutrient based subsidy. But the most important problem of our country why we are not able to improve the response to fertiliser is the low soil organic carbon content. Organic carbon is low in most of the soils. Unless you develop soils as carbon banks, our yield will continue to decline. I think this is a matter which does not at all attract attention. Secondly, there are the emerging problems like the climate change. It is well established that 1 degree centigrade more will reduce wheat production in this belt, namely, Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, by 7 million tonnes. It is going to be a serious problem. We have to start anticipatory action. There are schemes under the Prime Minister's eight Missions. But, I think, they are yet to take off. It is important that they are activated.

The second most important aspect, apart from ecology, is the economics of farming. Economics of farming is getting more and more adverse. I am happy that the Government has adopted a formula for pricing, which we suggested by the Farmer's Commission, namely C2 - the cost of production plus 50 per cent more. Earlier, it was 15 per cent. We asked for 50 per cent. That is how Rs.1080 per quintal came. It is important to ensure that the farmers have a reasonable margin because most of them have no method of insulating themselves from the weather abnormalities. There is no proper insurance. Sir, credit has been mentioned year after year in the Budget. It is to the tune, of Rs.3,75,000 crores. But if you look at the break-up - I would request the Finance Minister to look at the break-up of the credit flow - most of them are very large loans; they are indirect flows. They are not going to farmers. They are going to a large number of agri businesses. A majority of loans range between Rs.5 to Rs.25 crores. They are very large loans. I think we should do something to ensure that both women farmers and men farmers are able to get more credit. Sir, the Minimum Support Price has been announced for 25 crops. But, only in the case of wheat and rice, it is being implemented. Unless you implement it in the other crops, there will be a real problem.

Coming to the third area of technology, there is a growing mismatch between production and post-harvest technologies. We have seen both in West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh that the price of potato had crashed, at the time of harvest, to Rs.2 or Rs.3 per kg. In fact, in 1980, I chaired a Committee which was set up because of Shri Sharad Joshi's Raastha Roko agitation in Maharashtra towards onion prices. That Report stated that unless we invested a great deal on post-harvest technologies, say, processing, storage, marketing and so on, we would be in difficulty.

The next is the whole question of small farm management. Over 80 per cent of the farms are on one hectare-and-below of land. There has to be a greater attention paid. The late Shri Rajasekhar Reddy of Andhra Pradesh wanted to start Co-operative Farming; Whatever method we use, be it, group credit or group insurance, unless there are some incentives for more and more group co-operation, we will not be able to improve the small farm productivity, and it is important.

Lastly, there are so many schemes. Many Hon. Members asked me whether Rs.400 crores were sufficient for the Green Revolution for such a large area in Eastern India. If you look at all other schemes, say, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, the National Food Security Mission, Horticulture Mission, - there are about 20 of them - these cannot be successful unless there is some method by which the Government can improve governance. Of course, it is a State subject. But the fact remains that we must develop Deliver as one Methodology.

One more area which I want to talk about is this. There is this idea of 'organising 60,000 pulses and oilseed villages'. If this is done well, then, it will mark a new beginning in pulses. Sir, I won't take

your time now. But I have great doubts whether it is going to be done properly, though the fact remains that it can mark a transition as the national demonstrations did in the sixties.

The last point is about Yuva Kisan. In the analysis of the Budget of the Finance Minister, Mahila Kisans have been included. But over 70 per cent of the population of rural India is below the age of 30-35 years. In fact, the National Sample Survey Organisation says that 45 per cent of the existing farmers want to quit farming. Why would the younger people take to farming when the older people want to quit? We must do something to attract them. Again, there are fragmented schemes of Government like Agri Clinics, Agri Business Centres and Agri Food Parks. Also, the Small Farmers Agri Business Consortium was introduced in the 1992 Budget of Dr. Manmohan Singh for helping small farmers to have an agri business opportunity. But all of them are on paper. They are not functioning. Sir, I see that the Minister of Food Processing is here. Apart from mega food parks, I have no objection. Many of them are finding it difficult to function.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Please conclude now.

PROF. M. S. SWAMINATHAN: But I would request him to help every Home Science college in this country to set up a food park because we want a large number of food parks with some self-help groups of women and so on in order to prevent the spoilage.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Please conclude now.

PROF. M. S. SWAMINATHAN: We are all thinking mega, mega, mega, but unless we have food processing on a large scale, these mega food parks would contribute to only ten per cent of the population. How many people can buy jams, jellies and so on, unless you spread the consumption in the country?

Lastly, Sir, is the whole area of farming. I have been repeatedly, on record, saying that the future belongs to nations with grains and not guns. Guns, you would be able to purchase but, grains, you will not be able to purchase. Therefore, both in the interest of the livelihood security of the people and the food security of the nation, this sector requires much more attention than it has been possible so far. Thank you very much

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, on behalf of my Party, the Asom Gana Parishad, I would like to make some points on the Budget.

Sir, the Budget is not merely a statement of Government accounts; it also reflects the vision of the Government and a sign of policies coming in the near future.

Sir, the present Budget would neither stimulate growth nor bring down inflation. On the other hand, the proposal for increasing rise in the prices of petrol and diesel would hit the common people, primarily, the poor section. Again, an increase in indirect taxes has come in the form of a five per cent

increase in customs duty on crude petroleum. This would further fuel all-round inflation in the economy.

Sir, in our country, 75 per cent of the rural population and 60 per cent of the urban population does not buy enough food. According to the National Family Health Survey report, 47 per cent of India's under-three kids are underweight, 39 per cent are stunted, 19 per cent are severely malnourished and 79 per cent are anaemic. Has our policy focused enough on such vulnerability? Looking at the various Budget allocations, one can see that the allocation to NRHM and the overall allocation to the health sector itself is inadequate because there exists a grave situation of malnutrition and high maternal and infant mortality rates.

Sir, coming to the problem of the North-Eastern Region, I would like to point out that the reason for the backwardness of the Region is that the States are landlocked and geographically isolated from the main centres of industry and trade. Sir, these States came under the British Rule in the 19th century. The British Rule, earlier and the Government of India, later, left the tribals to fend for themselves. No attempt was made to bring the tribals of the North-Eastern Region into the mainstream India till the mid-sixties. The Region is predominantly agricultural and largely tribal. Indeed, there are as many as 200 tribes with their own dialect and culture. The tribals are a subsistence economy producing very little surplus. On the other hand, the Region has produced very few entrepreneurs. The per capita income of Assam in 1993-94 was 5.916, Arunachal Pradesh, 8.172, Manipur, 5.362, Meghalaya, 5.519, Nagaland, 5.397, Tripura, 3.781, whereas the all-India average was 6.929. The high level of per capita income of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland may be due to 1000 population denominator. They do not reflect regional inequalities in terms of income though there may be an imbalance otherwise owing to tribal population.

Unrest in the states accounts for economic inequalities, social injustice and political deprivation. Measures must be taken to open the regional economy of the North Eastern Region. Low levels of farm productivity remains critical to the health of the regional economy of the North Eastern Region. Rapid technological progress in agriculture is needed for the growth of the North Eastern Region's economy.

Sir, the entire North Eastern Region needs substantial investment in education, health and infrastructure. The financial position of the States of the North Eastern Region is such that it cannot afford to meet those from their own resources. There are tax subsidies, but due to poor law and order situation, entrepreneurs may not be attracted to invest in these areas. Therefore, Government investment, particularly Central assistance will have to come not only in infrastructure development but also in other sectors to wipe out the regional backwardness. A long-term regional perspective

plan is needed to provide a general design of development. The Government should identify potentialities on the basis of inflow and outflow of resources, viz., inside resources-inside market, inside resources-outside market, outside resources-inside market and outside resources-outside market.

Sir, this region has vast regional resources like water, power, gas, etc., and here lies the strength. There is need for opening of trade frontiers with the bordering countries such as Bangladesh and Myanmar. Extending the same to Bhutan and China can augment the export activity. The various age-old roads like Steel Wale Road should be opened up. But, infrastructure remains a weakness of this region. It is needed for strengthening of the infrastructure and industrial growth of this region. The various Export Promotion Councils of the country can mitigate this weakness by opening up offices within the region.

Sir, on behalf of my Party, I raise the following demands:

- (3) The withdrawal of the indirect tax which will fuel inflation and MAT in N.E. Region.
- (4) We also demand withdrawal of the proposal for increasing of price rise on petrol and diesel.
- (5) We want special package with a purpose of inclusive and exclusive growth of the economy of the North Eastern Region.
- (6) More enhancement on the expenditure on the MGNREGS instead of increasing it only by Rs.1000 crores in the present Budget with a special provision for the North Eastern States for inclusion of weavers. Bell metal industry workers and other local artisans engaged in various age-old indigenous industries in the North Eastern Region.

Sir, we demand the special package for the North Eastern Region. because we want structural transformation by effecting significant changes in development strategies to achieve growth rates of Gross State Domestic Product, GSDP equal to the national average; heralding a green revolution in the region with focus on agriculture and allied sectors; maximising self-governance and participatory planning; and building capacity of people and institutions, both in Government and outside.

Sir, our region is full of various resources. So, we want harnessing of these resources which have comparative advantage for development.

Sir, with these few words, I conclude my speech, and thank you very much for having given me the opportunity to take part in the discussion on the General Budget.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 16th March, 2010.

The House then adjourned at fifty-nine minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 16th March, 2010