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सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 2nd August, 2010/11 Sravana 1932 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Ranbir Singh Parjapati (Haryana)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राम विलास पासवान (बिहार) : सभापति जी, मैंने नियम 267 के तहत Question Hour सस्पेंड करके बिहार में CAG की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक जो 12,000 करोड़ रुपए का घोटाला हुआ है, उसके बारे में चर्चा करने के लिए नोटिस दिया है।

श्री सभापति : इसके लिए आपको जीरो ऑवर में समय मिलेगा। Hon. Members, I have good news. We can get on with the normal business today. Question No. 101.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Applications for prior approval of mining lease of minerals

*101. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications/recommendations received from the State Governments including Andhra Pradesh for seeking prior approval of mining lease of various minerals including manganese and bauxite during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and mineral-wise;

(b) the present status of such applications during the said period, State-wise and mineral-wise;

(c) the number of applications still pending with Government along with the reasons therefor;

(d) by when the pending applications are likely to be cleared, State-wise and mineral-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by Government for early disposal of such applications?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (e) The number of proposals recommended by the State Governments including Andhra Pradesh for seeking prior approval for mining lease for bauxite, manganese and other minerals specified in Parts B and C of the First Schedule to the Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, during the years 2007-08 to 2010-11 and

their present status. State-

wise and mineral-wise, is enclosed as Statement (See below). The website of the Ministry (www.mines.nic.in) also provides information on the current status of each proposal.

The mineral concession proposals recommended by the State Governments are examined by the Ministry of Mines in the light of the provisions of the MMDR Act, 1957, and the rules and the guidelines framed thereunder, and where necessary, in consultation with the State Governments and other agencies concerned. As such, no timeframe for disposal of the applications can be indicated.

The main reason for pendency of the proposals is insufficient information/documents submitted by the State Governments along with the proposal, which necessitates referring the matter to the State Governments for clarification. The Ministry also needs to consult specialized agencies like the Indian Bureau of Mines and the Department of Atomic Energy for technical inputs. Besides, there are some cases which cannot be processed because of Court/Tribunal Orders.

The Ministry of Mines is conscious of the need to have a transparent and efficient system for processing the mineral concession proposals. The National Mineral Policy, 2008 adopted by the Government in March, 2008, *inter alia* enunciates adoption of quick and transparent procedures for grant of mineral concessions. In pursuance thereof, the Ministry has taken several steps in this direction, as mentioned below:

(i) A Model State Mineral Policy has been framed and circulated by the Ministry to all State Governments on 12.10.2009 with the request to finalise and adopt a Mineral Policy as per their priority and requirements, for enabling consistency in recommendation of proposals.

(ii) A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee has been constituted in the Ministry of Mines under the chairpersonship of Secretary (Mines) to monitor and minimize delays in grant of approvals for mineral concessions. The Committee consists of the Central Ministries/Departments concerned and the Secretaries in charge of Mining & Geology in the States and meets six-monthly. Three meetings of the Committee have been held so far in the Ministry on 24.7.2009, 22.12.2009 and 18.6.2010, wherein important decisions aimed at minimizing delays for processing of mineral concession applications at various levels and improving the overall mineral concession regime were taken. These are regularly followed up by the Ministry with the State Governments and other offices/agencies concerned.

(iii) The Ministry of Mines has, in consultation with the State Governments, issued detailed guidelines on 24th June, 2009, 25th September, 2009, 9th February, 2010 and 3rd June, 2010 in order to bring

more clarity in processing the mineral concession proposals. These guidelines are available on the Ministry's website.

(iv) The Ministry of Mines is using internet services to ensure more accessibility to data and transparency in processing of mineral concession proposals recommended by the State Governments.

Statement-I

The number of proposals recommended by the State Governments for Prior Approval of the Central Government for Mining Lease in respect of Bauxite, Manganese and other minerals during the years 2007-2008 to 2010-2011

2007-2008

S.No.	State	No. of proposals received during the period				No. of such proposals approved				No. of such proposals rejected				Balance as on 30.7.2010			
		Bauxite	Manga-	Other	Total	Bauxite	Manga-	Other	Total	Bauxite	Manga-	Other	Total	Bauxite	Manga-	Other	Total
		nese	ne	minerals		nese	ne	minerals		nese	ne	minerals		nese	ne	minerals	
1	A.P.	5	12	26	43	-	8	10	18	5	3	13	21	-	1	3	4
2	Chhattisgarh	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Goa	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Jharkhand	-	4	2	6	-	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Karnataka	-	30	14	44	-	17	8	25	-	9	1	10	-	4	5	9
6	M.P.	15	21	4	40	2	7	1	10	13	14	3	30	-	-	-	-
7	Maharashtra	5	6	9	20	-	5	1	6	3	1	8	12	2	-	-	2
8	Rajasthan	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
9	Tamil Nadu	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Total		25	73	61	159	2	41	26	69	21	27	27	75	2	5	8	15

2008-2009

S.No.	State	No. of proposals received during the period				No. of such proposals approved				No. of such proposals rejected				Balance as on 30.7.2010			
		Bauxite	Manga-	Other	Total	Bauxite	Manga-	Other	Total	Bauxite	Manga-	Other	Total	Bauxite	Manga-	Other	Total
		nese	minerals			nese	minerals			nese	minerals			nese	minerals		
1	A.P.	-	22	15	37	-	4	4	8	-	6	6	12	-	12	5	17
2	Goa		-	1	1	-		-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
3	Jharkhand	-	4	2	6	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
4	Karnataka	-	6	9	15	-	5	5	10	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	4
5	Kerala	-	-	5	5	-	-	4	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
6	M.P.	17	49	11	77	-	13	4	20	13	29	6	48	1	7	1	9
7	Maharashtra	10	3	4	17	1	-	2	3	4	-	-	4	5	3	2	10
8	Orissa	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	3	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
9	Rajasthan	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
10	Tamil Nadu	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL :		28	85	51	164	5	25	21	51	17	35	16	68	6	14	25	45

2009-2010

S.No.	State	No. of proposals received during the period				No. of such proposals approved				No. of such proposals rejected				Balance as on 30.7.2010			
		Bauxite	Manga-	Other	Total	Bauxite	Manga-	Other	Total	Bauxite	Manga-	Other	Total	Bauxite	Manga-	Other	Total
		nese	ne	minerals		nese	ne	minerals		nese	ne	minerals		nese	ne	minerals	
1	A.P.	18	15	4	37	5	1	1	7	-	-	-	-	13	14	3	30
2	Chhattisgarh	12	-	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	1	13
3	Gujarat	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
4	Karnataka	1	7	5	13	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	5	5	11
5	Kerala	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
6	M.P.	3	16	7	26	-	5	-	5	1	5	1	7	2	6	6	14
7	Maharashtra	8	2	1	11	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	7	1	1	9
8	Orissa	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL :		43	40	20	103	5	8	2	15	2	6	1	9	36	25	17	79

2010-2011

S.No.	State	No. of proposals received during the period				No. of such proposals approved				No. of such proposals rejected				Balance as on 30.7.2010			
		Bauxite	Manga-	Other	Total	Bauxite	Manga-	Other	Total	Bauxite	Manga-	Other	Total	Bauxite	Manga-	Other	Total
		nese	ne	minerals		nese	ne	minerals		nese	ne	minerals		nese	ne	minerals	
1	A.P.	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
2	Chhattisgarh	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
3	Karnataka	-	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10
4	M.P.	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
TOTAL :		2	10	5	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	5	17

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the number of illegal mining cases, which have been detected since 2006, has shot up to 1,84,442, out of which FIR has been filed only in 4,179 cases. So, what steps are you taking to detect cases of illegal mining and collect the revenue? The revenue loss is to the tune of thousands of crores of rupees. Illegal mining is still going on. What steps are you taking in this regard?

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question is not on illegal mining. I need a separate notice for that. The question is, "The number of applications/recommendations received from the State Governments including Andhra Pradesh for seeking prior approval of mining lease of various minerals including manganese and bauxite during each of the last three years..."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pasha, please focus your supplementary on the question and the answer given.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Sir, this is a very important question of illegal mining throughout the country. I have already got the reply in regard to bauxite. Now I am asking about the total illegal mining throughout the country which has been detected, which is to the tune of thousands of crores of rupees. I would like to know whether the Government is aware of it or not. This question is linked with the...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not in your question.

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: Sir, the Government is seized of this matter of illegal mining. If the hon. Member gives a separate notice for that, I am prepared to give the reply. But it is not possible today because it does not relate to the question.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Sir, it relates to mining. My supplementary relates to the question which I have asked.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सभापति जी, illegal mining के ऊपर आधे घंटे की चर्चा कराई जाए।

श्री सभापति वह अलग बात है, आप उसका नोटिस दीजिए।

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: Sir, I am fully prepared to reply anytime you ask for it.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Without a licence, not only bauxite mining, but mining of other minerals also is going on. In Andhra Pradesh alone, nearly 40,000 cases have been detected and 40 villages have been uprooted. We all know about Bellary brothers...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your question pertains to applications for mining. Kindly stick to that.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: This is regarding mining, and mining is a wider subject...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is an open question...

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: I am still insisting that the Minister should be prepared to give the reply when the question pertains to mining.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please look at the wordings of your question.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: The reply to the main question has been given, and I am satisfied. Now I am putting my supplementary. What is the harm if he gives the reply?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pasha, please stick to your question ...(Interruptions)... Time is very precious. Stick to the wordings of your question. The Minister has already said that he is prepared to answer another question if notice is given.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Ultimately, mining mafias are taking over the politics of the country...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the point here ...(Interruptions)... Now, next supplementary. Shri Hanumantha Rao.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, I would like to know how many applications have been given for mining, be it bauxite or iron ore. In fact, I would like to know as to how many people have got the approval without any application. We have the case of Bellary brothers. So, without applications, you are sanctioning it. In Karnataka, the Congress (I) Members are agitated over this issue. Does the hon. Minister know about it or not?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Confine yourself to the supplementary.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Without applications also, they are giving permission. That is the point I am raising.

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: Sir, he has raised, a number of points. Which point should I address?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whichever you choose to answer.

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: The hon. Member has asked about bauxite. I have information regarding bauxite mining in Andhra Pradesh as well as in Chhattisgarh. Regarding bauxite mining leases, I have no knowledge that without any licence, any bauxite mining is going on. As per the records available with me, altogether out of ten cases, seven are in favour of Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation and three are in favour of a Central PSU, NALCO. Prior approvals have been given for bauxite in Visakhapatnam. However, no mining lease has so far been executed in any of these areas for want of necessary statutory clearance. Thirteen new proposals have again been received for bauxite in favour of Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation. But as far as the information given by the State Government and APMDC, there has been opposition to mining activity in Visakhapatnam and other places by the local people due to environmental and ecological concerns. After considering all the relevant issues, the Ministry has decided that prior approval for mining of bauxite shall not be accorded in these particular areas till evaluation of the results of environmental and forest clearance is available and the enactment of the new MMDR Act which explicitly addresses the issue of alienation of host population by way of formation of co-operatives, Implementation of the Sustainable Development Framework, stakeholder participation, etc. These are the most important things. Till such time, we have put it on hold. So Visakhapatnam in A.P. there is no bauxite mining going on as of now.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सभापति जी, अवैध माइनिंग की विभिन्न शिकायतें पूरे देश में अलग-अलग जगहों से आती हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से केवल यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केंद्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों के साथ बात करके इल्लैगल माइनिंग और माइनिंग माफियाओं.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, this is not the question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : उन पर अंकुश लगाने के बारे में किसी तरह का विचार कर रही है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, confine yourself to the question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : यह अवैध माइनिंग से संबंधित है, तो क्या केंद्र सरकार....

श्री सभापति : यह वही सवाल है, जो आपके दूसरे साथी उठा रहे थे।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : इस संबंध में कोई स्पष्ट प्रावधान इल्लिगल माइनिंग और जो माइनिंग माफिया है, उन पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए केंद्र सरकार क्या कर रही है?

श्री सभापति : नहीं, नहीं वह अलग चीज है।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के साथ.....

श्री सभापति : नकवी साहब, वह अलग चीज है। Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: As per hon. Minister's reply, it was clear that cases of those who were abiding by the law of the country, who made prior applications, who fulfilled all the requirements while making such applications and, then, sought prior approval for mining, were being attended to in such a fashion that every year the number of unapproved pending proposals has been increasing. In 2007-08, the number of pending proposals was 15; in 2008-09, 45; in 2009-10, 79; and for 2010-11, full information is not available here.

Now, the point I want to make to the hon. Minister is that the pending list in respect of those who are abiding by the law and making applications for prior approval has been increasing every year. Kindly let us know the figure of those who were granted only the exploratory permission and they just started mining. What is the number of such people as compared to the number of pending applications? What is the number of those who went in for mining without making any applications and, not only went in for mining but also exporting the precious natural resources? I think this question is quite relevant to the main question put by my hon. friend. Please clarify.

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: Sir, he has quoted some figures. Only 15 mining leases have been approved in 2009-10. But, Sir, the actual number is not that. I will come to the correct number.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It is from your statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: I am explaining why it is so. The statement laid on the Table of the House gives information about proposals received and disposed of in the respective years, that is, in 2009-10. But my problem is that the Ministry of Mines is required to dispose of a large number of proposals, the pending proposals available as opening balance at the beginning of each year and fresh proposals received during the currency of the year. Altogether, they make a huge number. I will

give you one instance which will clarify the whole thing. During 2009-10, we have a total of 339 proposals of mining leases, including 203 proposals received as opening balance as on 1.4.2009. Out of these 339 mining lease proposals, 153 proposals were disposed of. These 153 mining lease proposals include the 15 mining leases which the hon. Member has mentioned. This is the situation. So, in 2009-10, it is not the clearance of these 15 mining lease case alone; it is the additional 138 proposals for mining leases which have been disposed of. So, there are a large number of cases carried over to this year, that is, 2009-10. These have come from 2008-09, sometimes even from 2007-08.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. No supplementaries on supplementaries.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It is not a supplementary on supplementary, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sen, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You say, it is as on 30th July, 2009. What does it mean? It means that these are the applications pending in the hands of the Ministry as on that date, as I understand it and as I understand a little bit of English. What the Minister is saying is altogether a different thing. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, this is tantamount to misleading the House.

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: Sir, I also understand a little bit of English. That is why I mentioned the figure of 15 only that he has mentioned, that is, 2009-10. But the Ministry has to handle a huge number of proposals which altogether come to 339.

We had 213 proposals as balance as on 1.4.2009. What do we do with the proposals? These had come and I could not throw them away. Before I took over as a Minister of Mines in June, 2009, these proposals were there. It is a huge number of proposals. I started working with them. The 103 proposals that had come in 2009-10 is spread over the whole year. Naturally, when I joined the Ministry, whatever proposals were pending, I had to handle and I had to address them.

Development of nature parks at Kufri and Gopalpur

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

(a) whether Government has decided to develop two nature parks at Kufri and Gopalpur in Himachal Pradesh into centers for creating awareness of wildlife among people, particularly children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of amount allocated for the scheme and by when these nature parks are likely to be developed into centers for awareness of wildlife?

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

Statement

(a) "Himalayan Nature Park" at Kufri and "Dhauladhar Nature Awareness Park", at Gopalpur are already in existence in Himachal Pradesh as recognized Mini zoos being run by Himachal Pradesh Forest Department. Both the Nature Parks are functioning as zoos with objective of creating awareness about the wildlife among the people particularly children.

(b) The Himalayan Nature Park in Kufri was established in the year 1992 in an area of 90 ha while the Dhauladhar Nature Awareness Park in Gopalpur was established in 1992 with an area of 12.5 ha.

(c) The Central Zoo Authority had provided a financial assistance of Rs. 51.71 lakhs to the Himalayan Nature Park, Kufri during the year 2008-09.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि कुफ्री के लिए इन्होंने जो 51.71 लाख रुपया दिया था, वह किस प्रोजेक्ट के अंडर दिया गया था और क्या जिस प्रोजेक्ट के अधीन यह पैसा दिया गया था, उसका सही प्रयोग हो गया है?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the money that is given for these two parks that the hon. Member has asked has been given for creating awareness, for conservation and for general upkeep of these nature reserves or nature parks in Himachal Pradesh. Sir, the system that we have is that the money is released by the Central Zoo Authority; we ask for the utilization certificates from the State Government and, to the best of information that we have been able to get, the purposes for which this money has been allotted has actually been spent. If there are any shortcomings in the way in which the money has been spent, I would be more than willing to look into it.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में जो नेचर पार्क हैं, उनमें zoos दिए गए हैं - धौलाधार में mini zoo क्रिएट किया गया है और कुफ्री में भी zoo है। जो हमारे नेचर पार्क बनाते हैं, क्या इनमें पौधों के बारे में या हमारी ecology के बारे में बताने की भी कोई स्कीम है जिससे जो बच्चे वहां पर उन्हें देखने के लिए जाते हैं, जो लोकल हिमाचल के बच्चे जाते हैं, उन्हें लाभ हो सके? कृपया इस बारे में बताया जाए। इसी प्रकार ऐसे जो birds हैं, जो खत्म हो रहे हैं, उनको रखने के बारे में भी बच्चों को बताया जाए, क्या इस प्रकार की कोई स्कीम आपके पास है? जो monal आदि birds खत्म हो रहे हैं, क्या उनके लिए भी ऐसी कोई स्कीम है?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Central Zoo Authority has taken up a breeding programme for the 14 critically endangered species of which the Himalayan Monal, which is endemic to Himachal Pradesh, is one. There are many other species for which the Central Zoo Authority has taken up the breeding programme. One of the most prominent is the vulture which has become almost extinct in our country. But, I am pleased to say, Sir, that near Pinjore, we have had a very successful breeding programme for the vulture and very soon we will be seeing the return of the vulture to our skies.

As far as the Himalayan Monal is concerned, this is an ongoing programme of the Central Zoo Authority; this is one of the fourteen species that have been taken up. We are indeed very much concerned about revival of these endangered species.

Sir, about the first part of the question the hon. Member has asked, in this nature park there are 198 zoos in the country; of which these two nature parks are part of that category. They belong to the smaller part of the zoos. But the fact is that in these nature parks it is not just the animals but it is the entire biodiversity that is focused on. It is the effort of the Central Zoo Authority. Ultimately, these are maintained by the State Governments. But, it is the effort of the Central Zoo Authority to ensure that the entire biodiversity is maintained. There is an upkeep programme. Ultimately, the younger generation, the school children, visitors are also made aware of the value of the biodiversity in its entirety.

‘केन्द्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण द्वारा वन्य जीवों की स्थिति बेहतर बनाना’

***103. श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी :** क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केन्द्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण द्वारा वन्य जीवों की स्थिति बेहतर बनाने हेतु क्या-क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं,

(ख) विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न चिड़ियाघरों में कितने जीवों की मृत्यु हुई है,

(ग) क्या सरकार ने चिड़ियाघरों में जीवों की मौत की घटनाओं के मद्देनजर कोई जवाबदेही तय की है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयराम रमेश): (क) से (घ) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) केन्द्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण भारतीय चिड़ियाघरों में चिड़ियाघर नियमों को मान्यता प्रदान करते हुए पशु-पक्षियों की देखभाल और स्वास्थ्य देखरेख हेतु न्यूनतम मानकों और प्रतिमानकों की निगरानी और प्रवर्तन करता है, और उनके सुधार के लिए तकनीकी और अन्य सहायता प्रदान करता है तथा अधिक संख्या में अनियोजित एवं बेतरतीब ढंग से चिड़ियाघरों के अस्तित्व में आने पर रोक लगाता है।

(ख) देश के भिन्न-भिन्न मान्यताप्राप्त चिड़ियाघरों में वर्ष 2008-09 और 2009-10 के दौरान क्रमशः 1699 और 1792 जानवरों की मृत्यु हुई है।

(ग) और (घ) चिड़ियाघरों को राज्य सरकार द्वारा वन विभाग या नगर पालिका या न्यास/सोसायटी के माध्यम से प्रशासित और चलाया जाता है अतः उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारित करने हेतु कार्रवाई संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा की जाती है। केन्द्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण नियमों और विनियमों के क्रियान्वयन की निगरानी करता है और तदनुसार चिड़ियाघरों को मान्यता प्रदान अथवा मान्यता रद्द करता है।

Betterment of wildlife by Central Zoo Authority

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

(a) the efforts being made by the Central-Zoo Authority for the betterment of wildlife;

(b) the number of animals died in different zoos during the last two years;

(c) whether Government has fixed the responsibility in view of the incidents of deaths of animals in zoos; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Statement

(a) The Central Zoo Authority oversees & enforces minimum standards and norms for upkeep and healthcare of animals in Indian Zoos through Recognition of Zoo Rules, and provides them technical and other assistance for improvement and restrains mushrooming of unplanned and ill-conceived zoos.

(b) During 2008-2009 & 2009-2010, 1699 and 1792 animals respectively have reportedly died in different recognized zoos of the country.

(c) and (d) As the zoos are administered and run by State Government through Forest Department or Municipal Corporation or Trust/Society, actions are taken for fixing responsibility by the concerned State Government. The Central Zoo Authority oversees the implementation of rules and regulations and accordingly grants or cancels the recognition of zoos.

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी : सभापति महोदय, प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया है कि केन्द्रीय चिड़िया घर प्राधिकरण का काम पशु-पक्षियों की देखभाल, उनके स्वास्थ्य की देखरेख और उनकी निगरानी करना है। लेकिन यह सब होने के बाद भी 2008-2009 और 2009-2010 में जितने पशु-पक्षियों की मृत्यु हुई है, उनकी संख्या बहुत चिंताजनक है, जो 2008-2009 में 1699 और 2009-2010 में 1792 है। यह चिंता तब और ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है जबकि इस मंत्रालय को देखने वाले जो मंत्री हैं वे काफी सक्रिय हैं, सुधारक हैं। लेकिन इसके पश्चात भी यह स्थिति बनी है। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इन सब को रोकने के लिए आपने क्या उपाय किए हैं और जहां पशु-पक्षी रहते हैं वहां की सफाई के बारे में, उनकी चिकित्सा के बारे में तथा मौसम का जो प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है उसको रोकने के बारे में क्या उपाय किए हैं और अगर ये उपाय नहीं हुए हैं तो क्या आपने किसी की मान्यता रद्द की है?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I would like to clarify that there are 198 Zoos in the country, of which, only one is run by the Central Government. 197 are run by the State Governments, by public trusts, by NGOs and by private individuals. It is not humanly possible for me to intervene in all 198 zoos. The zoo that is directly under my authority, which is the Delhi Zoo, I can take full responsibility for. Sir, as far as the mortality rate is concerned, the mortality rate, the hon. Member is right, it is a cause for worry, but, when you look at the mortality rate in our zoos, it is between 6 to 7 per cent. The international norm that is prescribed for an acceptable mortality rate is 7 to 8 per cent. So, we are well within the international norm, but I am not defending the deaths of animals in our zoos because of poor upkeep. Sir, wherever we have got the information, wherever we have the authority, we have moved. For example, we have withheld recognition for the Sayaji Bagh Zoo in

Vadodara; we

have taken tough action against the Kanpur Zoo; we have closed the Meham Zoo in Haryana. We are also taking strict action against zoos in Indore and Gwalior. So, whatever the law provides under the Central Zoo Authority, whenever the information comes to us, we take action. But, the hon. Member should please appreciate the fact, Sir, that zoo maintenance, zoo upkeep is the primary responsibility of the State Government.

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी : नेशनल जू पॉलिसी-1988 के तहत आपने विजन डॉक्यूमेंट ट्वेंटी-ट्वेंटी तैयार किया है। आपने इसके अंदर जो मुद्दे लिए हैं वे बहुत अच्छे मुद्दे हैं। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन मुद्दों को लेकर, इस विजन डॉक्यूमेंट को लेकर अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है और राज्य सरकारें उसमें कितना सहयोग कर रही हैं, उसके ऊपर प्रकाश डालने की कृपा करें?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there are two important initiatives we have taken, which I would like to apprise the hon. Member of. One is, of course, the preparation of the master plan for each of these 198 zoos. Out of these 198 zoos, 139 master plans have been prepared. So, by and large, most of the important zoos have had their master plans prepared. These master plans are now being looked at by the Central Zoo Authority in consultation with the relevant management, with relevant State Governments, and it is our intention to ensure that all maintenance, operation and expansion of the zoos are in consonance with the master plan. Sir, the second initiative that we have taken is the restructuring of the Central Zoo Authority. Right now, the Central Zoo Authority is hardly an authority. It is only an authority on paper. We have taken major steps to expand the Central Zoo Authority. I am pleased to inform the hon. Member that a proposal to start five regional offices of the Central Zoo Authority is right now under examination at the highest level of the Government, and I expect the Cabinet approval for this proposal very soon. This would also involve substantial strengthening of the Central Zoo Authority in Delhi as well.

One more issue that I would like to inform the hon. Members that the Central Zoo Authority has an agreement with the Indian Veterinary Research Institute at Izatnagar near Bareilly and they are the technical advisers to the Central Zoo Authority to ensure that the health of animals is kept and the mortality rate is kept down. It is a huge task, Sir. But, I would like to assure the hon. Member that with the restructuring of the Central Zoo Authority and with the preparation of the Master Plans, I hope to see some improvements in the manner in which the zoos are maintained in our country.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो animals death का आंकड़ा है, वह बहुत चिंताजनक है। हम animals की death पर चिंता करते हैं, लेकिन इस पर चिंतन कितना करते हैं। यह जो 1699 और 1792 के करीब दो साल का आंकड़ा है, जिन animals की मौतें हुई हैं, उनके कारण क्या है? इनकी किन बीमारियों से मौतें हुई हैं? क्या राइट भी रीजन है, एनवायरनमेंट भी रीजन है और किन बीमारियों के कारण मौतें हुई हैं? अगर मंत्री जी के पास कोई.....।

श्री सभापति : आप एक सवाल पूछिए।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : सर, मेरा एक ही सवाल है। मैं सिर्फ कारण जानना चाहता हूँ। क्या उसमें कुछ एचआईवी पॉजिटिव एड्स के कारण भी डेथ हुई हैं? इसके बारे में मंत्री जी कृपया बताने का कष्ट करें...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, to the best of my information as available to me old age, pneumonia, gastrointest, etc. are the normal factors that have been responsible for the mortality. As I said about the mortality rate, while it is true that there are 1700 deaths, ultimately, you have to look at the mortality rate that is what counts. The mortality rate is between 6 to 7 per cent which is not alarming by international standards, but certainly a cause for worry. We should bring the mortality rate down. I would not like the hon. Members to be under the impression that animals are dying in our zoos and somehow our mortality rates are far in excess of that is normally accepted all over the world.

SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Sir, the hon. Minister has given us the total number of deaths taking place in our zoos. He has not given us the break-up of the species. Is it true that some species are more vulnerable to death in our zoos? Is it also true that when there is a single animal, without a mate, there are very many chances of that animal dying? Should we not have the pair together whenever they are kept in zoos?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I would be glad to furnish to the hon. Member the information species-wise mortality. It is true the answer gives only the gross numbers and it is perfectly possible that the mortality is higher in certain species. But I would be glad to provide this information separately to the hon. Members.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister - of course, first, I would thank him for the very candid reply that he has given on this issues - whether the Government has a clear-cut policy with regard to zoos in the future that we have. As you have stated, we have

198 zoos in the country. Is there any plan to increase these numbers, or are these numbers going to be gradually reduced because the condition in several zoos in smaller towns is actually quite pathetic and there are very few trained staff? Perhaps, but I am not sure, it is subject the Minister needs to investigate, the mortality rates are probably higher in some of these smaller towns' zoos compared to the big cities where they are better maintained. In the light of this, in the light of the mortality and in the light of fact that a number of zoos over which the Central Zoo Authority has no control, it does not have trained staff, does the Government have any plan of phasing out some of the smaller zoos and clubbing them together where better health care and facilities can be provided to the captive animals?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, policy on the new zoos is two-fold. One is, not only does it require approval by the Central Zoo Authority but it also requires the approval of the Supreme Court. This is as far as the new zoos are concerned. Sir, I have been very careful in agreeing to new zoo proposals except in so far as they relate to relocation. The hon. Member is aware, for example, that the zoo in Alipore, a very historic zoo, is cramped and the State Government has come forward with a proposal for a part relocation which we have agreed to and which we are funding. Similarly, in the city of Mumbai there have been proposals for relocation given the current location of the current zoo. So, I for one, in answer to the hon. Member's question, would say, am very cautious in so far as new zoos *de nova* are concerned. But certainly, there is a case for consolidation. There is certainly a case for relocation from some of the congested urban areas. The location for zoos, if you look at it from an ideal point of view, Sir, the Vandalur Zoo in the city of Chennai is a zoo that is ideally situated. It is not in the municipal precincts. It is far away from the city. It has got a large land area and people can generally enjoy being in the zoo unlike the zoos in some other cities or in small towns which happen to be bang in the middle of the city. Sir, as far as the mortality rate in small towns is concerned; I will get this information and pass it on to the hon. Member.

Recommendations of Forest Advisory Committee to tackle illegal mining

*104. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has set up a Forest Advisory Committee to tackle the issue of illegal mining in some States;

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

(c) whether some State Governments have been ignoring the recommendations of the Committee and continuing to extract iron ore from reserved forest areas; and

(d) if so, the steps Central Government proposes to take to prevent such illegal mining in future?

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) to (d) The Forest Advisory Committee (FAC) has been constituted under section-3 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 to *inter-alia* examine the proposals received from State/UT Governments for diversion/de-reservation of forest land for non-forestry purposes under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The FAC after examining the proposals submits its recommendations to the Central Government.

While examining the proposals, if the FAC comes to know of instances of illegal mining in cases, these are examined at length and in certain cases after hearing the representatives of the State Government and the project proponents, suitable preventive recommendations are made by the Forest Advisory Committee.

So far, nothing adverse to the recommendations of the FAC has come to the notice of the Central Government. The primary responsibility to check illegal mining any State/UT is of the State/UT Administration. The Central Government also through its Regional Offices monitors the mining operations on random sample basis.

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Sir, Karnataka is in violation of the FCA guidelines of May 2010 which explicitly stated that such mining be stopped and this area needs to be demarcated, it is an issue which the hon. Minister had also flagged through a letter to the Chief Minister. So, while export of iron ore has been stopped for the time being, I would like to ask the hon. Minister what

steps has the State Government taken to adhere to the FAC guidelines. Would he like to inform us as to what action has been taken and also whether such violations have been noticed in other States and what has been the response of other States as well?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it is true that on the 3rd of July I wrote a letter to the Chief Minister of Karnataka pointing out the gross violations by certain private iron ore mining companies which had violated the guidelines, the recommendations and the stipulations of the Forest Conservation Act of 1980. I had pointed out in detail what these violations were. Sir, the Act does not empower me to take action. Action has to be taken by the State Government under the Forest Conservation Act and this letter has gone to the Chief Minister and the Chief Minister has assured me that he is as concerned with illegal mining as the Ministry of Environment and Forests and he has promised that he would take action against these iron ore mining companies.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Which are those iron ore mining companies?

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Sir, in violation of the guidelines a lot of forest cover has been lost across the country. It is estimated that in the State of Karnataka alone almost 3000 acres have been lost giving rise to water issues and other environmental issues. Has the Minister compiled a total figure of the forest area that has been lost because of such activities?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, some Members asked for names of the Companies. The names of the three companies are S. D. minerals, Trident minerals and V. M. Minerals. These are the three companies which have been found to be in violation of the Forest Conservation Act for which I had written to the Chief Minister of Karnataka.

Sir, as far as the amount of forest land that has been lost, all I can say, Sir is that between 1950 and 1980, this country lost about four million hectares of forest land to non-forestry purposes. In 1980, Parliament enacted the Forest Conservation Act following the bringing of forest under the Concurrent List through the 42nd amendment in 1976. From 1980 to 2010, the amount of forest land that has been diverted for non-forestry purposes is one million hectares. So, four million hectares in the first 30 years has come down to one million hectares as a result of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980. Sir, one other point I want to make. The Forest Conservation Act does not prohibit the use

of forest land for non-forestry purposes. It only regulates the forest land for non-forestry purposes. It

cannot be anybody's case that we should stop all mining, that we should stop all developmental activity. In many instances, there will be cases where forest lands will be required. Our policy is to ensure that the diversion is kept to the barest minimum.

Sir, the diversion takes place under strict conditions and stipulations which allows for compensatory afforestation as well. This is the policy that has been laid down by the hon. Supreme Court. This is also the policy that is stipulated by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद। एक साल हो गया है, जब से माइनिंग के बारे में चर्चा आती है। जब माइनिंग शब्द आता है, यानी इल्लिगल माइनिंग आ जाता है, जो इल्लिगल माइनिंग फॉरेस्ट क्लियरेंस के बिना होती है, यहां पर केवल कर्नाटक के बारे में चर्चा हुई है। सभापति महोदय, मैं सदन को स्मरण दिलाना चाहता हूं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : आपके मिनिस्टर हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : देश भर में जो इल्लिगल माइनिंग है...(व्यवधान).... अवैध खनन का जो समाचार आता है...(व्यवधान).... साल भर हो गया है, पिछली जुलाई में उड़ीसा विधान सभा के अंदर इसको उठाया गया था...(व्यवधान)....

श्री सभापति : प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय विद्वान मंत्री महोदय से प्रश्न करना चाहता हूं कि उड़ीसा में बिना फॉरेस्ट क्लियरेंस के कितनी इल्लिगल माइनिंग हुई?... (व्यवधान)....

श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती : सभापति जी, यह उड़ीसा का क्वेश्चन नहीं है, यह कर्नाटक का क्वेश्चन है...(व्यवधान)....

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सभापति जी, इनको क्या पता है?... (व्यवधान).... इनको प्रोसिडिंग के बारे में क्या पता है?... (व्यवधान)....

श्री सभापति : आप प्रश्न पूछिए...(व्यवधान)....

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, इनको प्रोसिडिंग के बारे में कुछ पता नहीं है...(व्यवधान)....

श्री सभापति : आप प्रश्न पूछिए...(व्यवधान)....

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सभापति जी, उड़ीसा के अंदर बिना फॉरेस्ट क्लियरेंस के कितनी इल्लिगल माइनिंग हुई है, कृपा करके बताया जाए?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: May I say something on the issue of illegal mining, because it has exercised all the hon. Members of Parliament since 11 o' clock?

Sir, first of all, there are major minerals and minor minerals. The responsibility of the Central Government extends to major minerals. The minor minerals in which the case of illegal mining is equally critical is the responsibility of the State Government. This distinction is mentioned under the Mines and Minerals Act, 1957. My Ministry has taken up this with the State Governments. We set up a Working Group on sustainable mining of the minor minerals. I have written to all the Chief Ministers to put in place safeguards to ensures that illegality, in so far as mining of minor minerals are concerned like sand, gravel, stones, is minimized.

As far as major minerals are concerned, today, the honest truth is that the regulatory system is not effective enough to stop illegal mining. Whether it is in contravention of the Minerals Act or whether it is in contravention of the Forest Conservation Act, the honest fact and the honest truth is that we do not have an effective regulatory system to deal with illegal mining. Sir, a GoM, under the Chairmanship of the hon. Finance Minister, has been set up. Two meetings of this GoM have been held. The Report of the GoM is being finalized. And, one of the Terms of Reference of the GoM is to see how to put in place an effective regulatory system, both at the Central level to deal with the major minerals and at the State level to deal with the minor minerals, to deal with illegal mining.

Recently, you might have seen that an RTI activist was killed in the State of Gujarat, because he was raising the issues relating to illegal mining of minerals around the Gir Forest. This issue is very, very important. I think the hon. Members should know that the responsibility for minor minerals rest with the State Government.

Sir, as far as the State of Orissa is concerned, which the hon. Member has raised, there have been some instances which have come to our notice in which conditions governing approval have been violated. What happens is this. Sir, it will take half-a-minute for me to explain this. A project will have activity, both in the non-forest area and in the forest area. Guideline, rule and stipulation is that you cannot start any activity in the non-forest area till you get the final approval under the Forest Conservation Act. Unfortunately, a couple of mining companies- I

do not want to take their names as the hon. Member knows very well who they are - without getting clearances illegally mining.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Are these outside the Parliamentary privilege to know ? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is not relevant to the Question ...(*Interruptions*).....

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Mr. Minister, you name the companies.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, कर्नाटक के बारे में बताया...(व्यवधान)... उड़ीसा के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, जवाब तो सुन लीजिए...(व्यवधान)... बैठ जाइए...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Are these companies out of the purview of the Parliamentary privilege?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to him.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, he has taken the names of companies which are doing illegal mining in Karnataka. What is the problem in taking the names of companies which are doing illegal mining in Orissa?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I will name the companies, Sir. If the hon. Members are agitated, I will name the companies. The most important company is delightfully named, the Vedanta. The Vedanta company is a company that is under investigation of our Ministry because they have violated the guidelines of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. I have set up a four-member Expert Group, which is right now in Orissa, looking at all cases of violations. Once I get the report of this Group, we will take a final call on what the future of this project would be. There are also a large number of questions that have been raised on the Posco Project. This also is under investigation of our Ministry. I would like to assure the hon. Members that any violation of the Forest Conservation Act or any violation of the conditions governing approval will not be tolerated, under any circumstances, by the Ministry.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, I am grateful to the Minister for mentioning the issue of illegal mining of minor minerals. A very big danger to environment, all over the country, is the mining and export of river sand and sand in various rural areas, which is continuing unchecked and which is extremely harmful to the environment. I don't believe that it is correct to leave it purely to the

discretion of State Governments alone because environment is also a subject, which is very important at the national level. Sometimes smuggling takes place across borders also. So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he would consider, or, if there is already an all-India authority that looks into this illegal mining of sand, river sand and depredation of the environment. Part 'b' of the question is. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, only one question please.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, it is one question only. If somebody, in the State Government itself, happens to be an owner of a mine, as in Karnataka, what will the Government do if they just say that the State Government is responsible for taking care of this because it is no longer that the State Government becomes a conflict of interest?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I would like to say on this issue of minor minerals that whenever I have raised this issue with the Chief Ministers concerned, I have had a very strong opposition from them to stop the minor minerals' mining activity because of the huge employment involved. Let me take the example of the State of Uttarakhand. Many hon. Members of Parliament from Uttarakhand approach me to allow mining of minor minerals because it provides employment to thousands of people in the local areas. I cannot be completely oblivious to certain economic compulsions under which the State Governments have to operate. That is why, what my Ministry has done is-and, it is available on the website; I will share it with the hon. Member - that we have set up a Committee; we came up with guidelines; we said that there must be a minimum size for the mining lease; that mining lease should be done under sustainable mining guidelines; that there must be a plan for reclamation and operation of these leases. So, we are pursuing this matter with Uttarakhand, with Rajasthan, with Haryana, and with all other States where minor minerals has caused a lot of environmental damage. But let me be very honest, Sir, that this is not an easy issue to tackle because of the huge amount of pressures under which the State Governments are. They say that if they close these mines, they will lose thousands and thousands of jobs. So, we have to have a trade off. I share the hon. Member's concern for the environment. We are making sure that the minor minerals come under some environmental discipline, but till a regulatory authority is put in place at the Central

Government level and a similar regulatory authority is put in place at the State level, I am afraid, we are not going to see much results on the ground.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I am happy to learn from the hon. Minister that he has expressed his concern about illegal mining in Karnataka. And, I think, the whole country is outraged with what is happening there. But what I would like to ask the hon. Minister is that the reports and complaints have also been given to Minister that across the border, in Andhra Pradesh, the same people responsible are also indulging in illegal mining in Andhra Pradesh.

The Minister himself, I think, is elected from that State. So, what I would like to ask the hon. Minister is: Has he issued a similar strong notice to the Government of Andhra Pradesh? If he has, then, what is the response? If he hasn't, why hasn't?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, if the hon. Member is insinuating that I am selective in my interventions, let me re-assure her that Andhra Pradesh will not get the status of Most Favoured State, as far as environmental rules and regulations are concerned. In so far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, there was an issue on Obulapuram mining. A complaint was brought to my notice that there was illegal mining taking place. We have now got the Survey of India to do a complete survey of the disputed territory. Whatever are the recommendations of the Survey of India, we will adopt and we will follow. We will, accordingly, guide the State Government to follow the recommendations of the Survey of India ...(Interruptions)... Let me finish. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, is he aware that his team was prevented from doing their work there? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't interrupt. ...(Interruptions)... No, no, please. Let the hon. Minister finish.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Let me finish. It took some time because of the differences between the State Government and the Central Government. It took some time for the Survey of India to start its activity. The Survey of India has started its activity. We will carry this exercise to its logical conclusion. And, if there are violations of mining leases under the Forest Conservation Act, which is, as far as my Ministry is concerned, in Andhra Pradesh, we will take full action. For the information of the hon. Member, I might mention, just a couple of days

ago, in response to a feedback that we had

received that three power projects and one aluminium smelter refinery project in Andhra Pradesh contravened laws, I sent a team. The team has given its report and permissions for all these four projects have been put under suspension, even though they are in Andhra Pradesh.

वन क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले जनजातीय लोग

†*105. श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास : क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश के वन क्षेत्रों में रहने वाली विभिन्न जनजातियों की जनसंख्या का पता लगाने के लिए कोई अध्ययन/सर्वेक्षण किया गया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा जनजातीय कल्याण कार्यों को आरंभ करने के लिए क्या-क्या आधार/मानदंड अपनाए गए हैं?

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने देश में वन क्षेत्रों में रह रही विभिन्न जनजातियों की आबादी को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण/अध्ययन नहीं किया है। देश में वन क्षेत्रों में रह रहे लोगों के संबंध में जनसांख्यिकीय ब्यौरे संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों द्वारा रखे जाते हैं। इन समुदायों के संबंध में अन्य सूचना, जहां कहीं उपलब्ध हो, राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी आंकड़ा तथा संबंधित मंत्रालयों से एकत्रित किए जाते हैं।

(ग) सरकार देश की अनुसूचित जनजातियों का एकीकृत सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास करने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के माध्यम से विशिष्ट कल्याणकारी पहल करती है। इन पहलों के लिए निधियां, दिशानिर्देशों में निर्दिष्ट मानदण्डों, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, लक्षित लाभार्थियों की आर्थिक स्थिति तथा लक्षित क्षेत्र/जनसंख्या की जनसांख्यिकीय विशेषताएं शामिल हैं, के अनुसार जारी की जाती हैं। कुछ जनजातीय कल्याणकारी गतिविधियों के लिए लड़कियों/महिलाओं तथा विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

Tribals living in forest areas

†* 105. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(a) whether any survey/study has been conducted to ascertain the population of various tribes living in forest areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the basis/criteria adopted by Government to initiate tribal welfare activities?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) No Sir. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not conducted any survey/study for ascertaining the population of various tribes living in forest areas in the country. The demographic details in respect of people residing in the forest areas in the country are maintained by the respective States/Union Territory Governments. Other information regarding such communities, wherever available, is collected from National Statistical Data and from relevant Ministries.

(c) The Government undertakes specific welfare initiatives, through implementation of various schemes to bring about integrated socio economic development of the Scheduled Tribes of the country. Funds for such initiatives are released in accordance with the criteria laid down in the guidelines which include inter-alia, economic status of the targeted beneficiaries and demographic features of the targeted area/population. For some tribal welfare activities, preferential treatment is given to girls/women, and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups.

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास : धन्यवाद, सभापति जी। मैंने वनों में रहने वाली विभिन्न जनजातियों के संबंध में प्रश्न पूछा था और उत्तर में कहा गया कि इसका कोई सर्वेक्षण और अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत आवश्यक कार्य था। राज्यों के पास बाकी सब चीजें तो रहती हैं, कम से कम हम लोगों के पास आंकड़ों की सूची तो रहनी ही चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं छत्तीसगढ़ से आता हूँ। वहां पर एक सवरा जनजाति है, जिसके लिए केन्द्र से अधिसूचना जारी करने की समस्या थी। अगर हमारे पास सूची ही नहीं होगी, तो यह कार्य आप कैसे करेंगे?

क्या मुझे आपसे यह आश्वासन मिलेगा और यह आश्वासन मैं चाहता भी हूँ कि राज्य से जो अनुशंसा आएगी अथवा वहां के लोग आपके पास जो अनुशंसा भेजेंगे, तो क्या आप उनका अनुमोदन करते हुए अधिसूचना जारी करेंगे? यह मेरा पहला प्रश्न है।

श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा मंत्रालय वन क्षेत्र में रहने वाले वनवासी भाइयों का सर्वेक्षण नहीं करता है। माननीय सदस्य से इसका निवेदन मैंने पहले ही कर दिया है। देश के वन क्षेत्रों में रह रहे लोगों के जन-सांख्यिकीय आंकड़ों के संबंध में जब भी किसी जानकारी की जरूरत पड़ती है, हम लोग राज्य सरकारों से मांग लेते हैं, लेकिन अलग से वन क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले जनजातीय भाइयों का सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया जाता है।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास : महोदय, भले ही सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया जाता है, लेकिन कम से कम सूची तो प्राप्त करके रखी जा सकती है।

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि अगर हमारे पास वन क्षेत्रों में रहने वाली विभिन्न जनजातियों की जनसंख्या के आंकड़े नहीं हैं, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी लगभग दो साल पहले उड़ीसा का एक मामला सदन में उठा था। उड़ीसा में कुछ ऐसे लोग जो अनुसूचित जाति में आते हैं, पढ़े लिखे हैं, कुछ मतांतरित भी हैं, ऐसे लोगों के लिए जन-जातीय कल्याण योजना का लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए समस्याएं खड़ी की गई थीं। सदन में उस विषय के बारे में बहुत चर्चा भी हुई थी। उस समय एक स्वामी जी सहित कई लोगों की हत्या भी हो गई थी। मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो जनजातीय कल्याण योजनाओं का प्रावधान किया है, उसका अन्य लोग दुरुपयोग नहीं कर सकें, इसके लिए आप क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं?

श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया : माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का चिन्ता करना बहुत ही वाजिब है कि हमारे मंत्रालय द्वारा जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में जो योजनाएं चलाई जाती हैं उनमें उनके विकास के लिए, उनके उत्थान के लिए और उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति को हर तरह से मजबूत करने के लिए कार्यक्रम चलाए जाते हैं। परन्तु अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग-अलग जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए अलग-अलग कार्ययोजना बनती है और उसके मुताबिक हम लोग काम करते हैं। इसके साथ ही हमारे मंत्रालय के साथ-साथ अन्य Ministers का भी कार्य जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में होता है तो उनके तहत भी उनको काम मिलता है और भारत सरकार के माध्यम से उनको मदद करने का कार्यक्रम चलाया जाता है। राज्य सरकारों को जब-जब जरूरत पड़ती है, जिन-जिन क्षेत्रों में जनजातीय भाइयों के विकास के लिए उनको रोजगार देने के लिए, तो उसके लिए वे कार्य योजना बनाकर मंत्रालय को, भारत सरकार को भेजती हैं और तब हमारी तरफ से उनको आवश्यकतानुसार निधि उपलब्ध कराकर उनके कार्यों को अच्छी तरह से करने का प्रयास होता है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सभापति जी, ट्राइबल की जो समस्या है वह एक बहुत ही गंभीर समस्या है। यह इसी का नतीजा है कि आज देश के एक-तिहाई से अधिक जिले, लगभग 222 जिले, नक्सल-प्रभावित क्षेत्र हो गए हैं तथा इनमें से अधिकांश जिले वे हैं जहां ट्राइबल पॉपुलेशन है और ट्राइबल लोग रहते हैं।

मैं सरकार से एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ। सरकार की ओर से जो राशि जाती है, वह किस प्रकार से खर्च होती है, उसका क्या करते हैं, वह अगर आप हमें बतला सकते हैं तो बतलाइए। इसमें तो आप डिटेल में चले जाएंगे, लेकिन हम एक बात पूछना चाहते हैं। भारत सरकार की नीति ट्राइबल सब प्लान की और शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लिए स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान की रही है। यह एक बहुत पुरानी पॉलिसी है। उस पॉलिसी के मुताबिक भारत सरकार या केन्द्र सरकार की जितनी राशि जाती है उस राशि में, बजट में जितना पैसा होता है, उसमें से ट्राइबल पॉपुलेशन के मुताबिक बजट से अलग से पैसा रख देना चाहिए और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को भी जितनी उनकी पॉपुलेशन है उस हिसाब से शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए अलग से पैसा रख देना चाहिए। क्या वह पॉलिसी फॉलो हो रही है? मेरी समझ से तो ऐसा बिल्कुल नहीं हो रहा है। यदि वह फॉलो हो रही है तो उस पर सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है? सरकारी नौकरी का मतलब सिर्फ नौकरी ही नहीं होती है, बल्कि उसका अधिकार होता है, प्रशासन में उसका अधिकार होता है। सरकारी नौकरियों में शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का बड़े पैमाने पर जो बैकलॉग है, उसको भरने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया : माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय पासवान जी काफी अनुभवी और सीनियर लीडर हैं तथा अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति क्षेत्रों के बारे में काफी जानकारी रखते हैं। जिस तरह से उन्होंने चिंता जाहिर की है कि जनजातीय भाइयों के लिए पॉपुलेशन के हिसाब से अलग से किस तरह से व्यवस्था की जाती है तो माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य महोदय को बताना चाहता हूँ कि देश के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के हिसाब से, उनकी पॉपुलेशन के हिसाब से यहां पर प्लानिंग कमिशन से जो बजट का प्रावधान होता है उसी हिसाब से, हम लोग वही राशि राज्यों में रहने वाले हमारे जनजातीय भाइयों के लिए सभी राज्यों को जारी करते हैं। इसके साथ ही उसी तरह से वहां पर आवश्यकतानुसार उसकी कार्ययोजना बनती है। वे कार्ययोजना बनाकर भारत सरकार से मांग करते हैं और उसी आधार पर वह राशि जारी कर दी जाती है। फिर जैसे ही वे राशि अपने हिसाब से खर्च करते हैं और उसको खर्च करने के बाद जब No Dues Certificate आता है उसके बाद हम उस राशि की दूसरी किश्त जारी करते हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी कहा कि जिस तरह से भारत सरकार द्वारा आदिवासी पॉपुलेशन के हिसाब से यहां पर राशि आबंटित होती है उसी तरह राज्य सरकार भी अपने यहां आदिवासी जनसंख्या के हिसाब से राशि आबंटित करे, तो उसके लिए भी हमने सभी राज्यों को पत्र लिखा है कि राज्य सरकार के क्षेत्र में जो आदिवासी निवास कर रहे हैं उनकी जनसंख्या के मुताबिक वहां भी राज्य सरकार अपनी आयोजना से राशि अलग से निकाल करके रखे। इस तरह उसके बारे में भी हमने राज्यों से कहा है। अभी पूरे देश में करीब 12 राज्यों ने काम अपनाया है और अपनी आयोजना से पैसा निकालकर जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में खर्च करने का कार्यक्रम रखा है। इसके अतिरिक्त जो

राज्य अभी बच गए हैं, उनके माननीय मुख्यमंत्रियों से भी हम यह अनुरोध कर रहे हैं कि वे भी अपनी आयोजना से राशि निकाल कर जनजातीय पॉपुलेशन के हिसाब से खर्च करें। हमने यह बात उनको साफ तौर पर कही है। इसके साथ ही बैकलॉग की जो बात कही गयी है, उसके लिए भी हमने राज्य सरकारों को लिखा है कि राज्य के पॉपुलेशन के हिसाब से उनके बैकलॉग को भरा जाए और उनकी सर्विस के लिए जहां-जहां भी हो, उनकी मदद की जाए। इसके लिए भी हम समय-समय पर अनुरोध करते हैं।

श्री सभापति : उनका जो प्रश्न था, वह ट्राइबल सब-प्लान पर था।

श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया : हम राज्य सरकार को ट्राइबल सब-प्लान में जितनी भी राशि देते हैं, वह अपने हिसाब से उसको खर्च करती है।... (व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT : It is not like that at all, Sir.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Rudy, do you have any supplementary questions?

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Sir my only concern here is that मंत्री जी तब से जवाब दे रहे हैं, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के प्रति इनके मन में कितनी संवेदना है, यह सबको जाहिर हो रहा है। हमारे सहयोगी ने एक specific question पूछा कि आप कौन-सी योजना किस प्रकार से केन्द्र से इन शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए चलाना चाहते हैं। इसका एक general सा जवाब है। हमें आश्चर्य इस बात का नहीं है कि आपकी सरकार की शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के प्रति जो मंशा है, वह आपकी टिप्पणी से स्पष्ट हो रही है, क्योंकि जिस प्रकार से आप सभी बातों का जवाब दे रहे हैं, वह बड़ा ही general सा जवाब है। आपके जवाब में शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए आपकी संवेदना किसी रूप में जाहिर नहीं हो रही है। हम माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहेंगे, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बारे में आपका जो भी जवाब हो, क्या ये सारी जिम्मेवारी राज्य सरकार की है? क्या केन्द्र सरकार की, मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार की, यूपीए सरकार की इस देश की शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए कोई जिम्मेवारी नहीं है? हम यह जानना चाहेंगे।

श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया : माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो पूछा, हम इसी हिसाब से आपसे निवेदन कर रहे हैं कि भारत सरकार पूरी तरह से संवेदनशील है और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में जो भी हमारे भाई हैं, उनके रोजगार में मदद करने के लिए हम तत्पर हैं।... (व्यवधान)... जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में हमारी जो योजनाएं चलती हैं, अगर आपसे अनुमति मिले तो जो 12 मुख्य योजनाएं हैं और जो छोटी-छोटी अलग योजनाएं हैं, उनके बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूं।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री विक्रम वर्मा : सर, योजनाओं की जानकारी... (व्यवधान)...

श्री कलराज मिश्र : सर, ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज, ... (व्यवधान) ... देखिए, समय बहुत कम है। ... (व्यवधान) ... प्लीज आप लोग बैठ जाइये।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास : सर, ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : श्रीगोपाल जी, आप बैठ जाइये। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जनजातीय योजना ... (व्यवधान) ... संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 ... (व्यवधान) ... आप सुनिये तो सही। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : अहलुवालिया जी, आप बैठ जाइये। ... (व्यवधान) ... प्लीज आप बैठ जाइये। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स हो जाते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : पाणि जी, प्लीज आप बैठ जाइये। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया : जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के बारे में आपको जानकारी तो है नहीं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सबसे बड़ी जानकारी तो हम आपको बता रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : आपके जवाब से पता चल रहा है कि आपको कितनी जानकारी है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : इससे क्या फायदा है? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया : मैं आपका जवाब दे रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, resume your places. ... (Interruptions) ... please, allow the question to be completed. I am afraid, it is not ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया : माननीय सभापति महोदय, भारत सरकार जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के लिए गंभीर है और उनकी चिंता करके इसने कई योजनाएं बनायी हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : यह आपके जवाब से पता चल रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया : मैं आपका जी जवाब दे रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ... भारत सरकार ने संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 (1) के तहत ... (व्यवधान) ... अनुसूचित जनजाति के लड़के-लड़कियों की

पढ़ाई के लिए जनजातीय

बहुल क्षेत्रों में विद्यालय चलाये जा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थाओं को अनुदान आदि दिया जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अनुसूचित जनजाति के विद्यार्थियों को मैट्रिक तक छात्रवृत्ति भी दी जा रही है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, finish the answer. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया : माननीय सभापति महोदय, उन्हें प्रशिक्षण भी दिया जा रहा है। जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में विशेष रूप से व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है ताकि उनको रोजगार मिल सके।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Assessment of future power demand

*106. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has conducted any survey regarding the demand for power in the country in coming ten years;

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

(c) the details of the existing installed capacity of power generation in the country, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the proposals of the Ministry to meet the demand in coming ten years?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Power Surveys are conducted generally within a span of five years. The 17th Electric Power Survey (EPS) Report (March, 2007), the latest in its series, projected the year-wise electricity demand forecast in terms of electrical energy requirement and peak demand for the 11th Plan (upto 2011-12) and the same for the terminal years of 12th and 13th Plan (2016-17 & 2021-22). The state-wise details in regard to these for the period 2010-11, 2011-12, 2016-17 and 2021-22 are given in the enclosed Statement-I (See below).

(c) The State-wise/source-wise details of installed capacity of power generation as on 30.06.2010 are given in the Annexure [See Appendix 220, Annexure No.4]

(d) Planning Commission had fixed a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW during the 11th Plan. As per the Mid-term appraisal carried out

by the Planning Commission, the capacity addition is

likely to be 62,374 MW in the 11th Plan. Capacity totaling to 24,675 MW has already been commissioned till 19.07.2010 during 11th Plan.

The Working Group to finalize the target for the 12th Plan is yet to be set up by Planning Commission. However, as per the preliminary studies, the requirement of capacity addition during the 12th Plan to meet the demand projections of 17th EPS works out to about 1,07,000 MW. Capacity of about 60,600 MW is under execution at present for likely benefits during the 12 Plan.

Statement-I

*All India and State/UT wise Forecast for the period of 2010-11,
2011-12, 2016-17 and 2021-22*

*Electrical Energy Requirement (Million Unit) at the Power Station Bus
Bars*

(Utilities Only)

State	Short Term		Long Term	
	2010-11	2011-12	2016 - 2017	2021-2022
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	33600	36293	52762	73481
Haryana	35493	38417	54305	73838
Himachal Pradesh	8545	9504	13136	17657
Jammu & Kashmir	10889	11202	15272	21283
Punjab	56136	60489	82572	107342
Rajasthan	45701	48916	67767	92377
Uttar Pradesh	74845	79268	110665	150157
Uttarakhand	7838	8445	11668	16191
Chandigarh	2125	2308	3367	4440
Sub Total (NR)	275171	294841	411513	556768
Goa	4159	4583	6880	9082

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	81261	85445	119083	156842
Chhattisgarh	20047	21785	33076	45116
Madhya Pradesh	47011	49338	70445	98987
Maharashtra	121604	125661	167227	219910
D. & N. Haveli	4498	5042	8204	12243
Daman & Diu	2640	3005	4890	7842
Sub Total (WR)	281220	294860	409805	550022
Andhra Pradesh	82085	89032	132118	175590
Karnataka	50417	53540	79996	107471
Kerala	18186	19230	26332	36134
Tamil Nadu	80886	87222	134755	182825
Pondicherry	4007	4419	6868	9639
Sub Total (SR)	235582	253443	380068	511659
Bihar	17213	19905	32857	58248
Jharkhand	21031	23408	36274	51741
Orissa	24699	27149	39096	63098
West Bengal	38557	41020	60228	84499
Sikkim	305	320	487	629
Sub Total (ER)	101805	111802	168942	258216
Assam	6868	7585	13053	24433
Manipur	862	932	1360	2337
Meghalaya	1976	2101	2778	4015
Nagaland	626	698	1040	1505

1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	1134	1229	1761	3180
Arunachal Pradesh	348	386	557	762
Mizoram	370	398	595	764
Sub Total (NER)	12184	13329	21143	36997
Andaman & Nicobar	316	344	537	779
Lakshadweep	37	40	58	68
Total (All India)	906316	968659	1392066	1914508
Short Term		Long Term		
State	2010-11	2011-12	2016 - 2017	2021-2022
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	5657	6092	8729	12069
Haryana	6343	6839	9375	12557
Himachal Pradesh	1451	1611	2194	2907
Jammu & Kashmir	1977	2063	2790	3857
Punjab	10435	11000	14441	18352
Rajasthan	7927	8482	11404	15101
Uttar Pradesh	12896	13947	19623	26834
Uttarakhand	1428	1533	2085	2849
Chandigarh	389	420	602	782
Sub Total (NR)	44496	48137	66583	89913
Goa	660	721	1083	1429
Gujarat	13692	14374	19670	25447
Chhattisgarh	3277	3565	5375	7279
Madhya Pradesh	8129	8462	11772	16129
Maharashtra	20870	21954	28348	35944
D. & N. Haveli	705	778	1266	1889

1	2	3	4	5
Daman & Diu	485	552	857	1324
Sub Total (WR)	44427	47108	64349	84778
Andhra Pradesh	13514	14721	21845	28216
Karnataka	8338	8826	13092	17464
Kerala	3364	3528	4574	5916
Tamil Nadu	13280	14224	21976	29815
Pondicherry	620	683	1061	1489
Sub Total (SR)	37434	40367	60433	80485
Bihar	3046	3607	5598	9567
Jharkhand	3848	4296	6604	9129
Orissa	4051	4459	6330	10074
West Bengal	6931	7407	10743	15072
Sikkim	80	83	120	150
Sub Total (ER)	17230	19088	28401	42712
Assam	1291	1443	2292	3985
Manipur	189	203	270	445
Meghalaya	400	428	542	751
Nagaland	137	152	222	319
Tripura	271	282	387	666
Arunachal Pradesh	109	116	148	189
Mizoram	107	115	162	196
Sub Total (NER)	2299	2537	3760	6180
Andaman & Nicobar	71	77	119	132
Lakshadweep	11	11	17	19
Total (All India)	141678	152746	218209	298253

Annexure No.4

State-wise/Source-wise details of installed capacity of power generation as on 30-06-2010

*(A) All India installed capacity (in MW) of power stations
location in the regions of main land and islands (utilities)*

(As on 30.06.2010)

Region	Ownership	Modewise breakup						Grand Total	
	Sector	Thermal			Total		Hydro	RES**	
		Coal	Gas	Diesel	Thermal	Nuclear	(Renewable)	(MNRE)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Northern Region	State	13067.00	1219.20	12.99	14299.19	0.00	7052.55	940.57	22292.31
	Private	735.00	0.00	0.00	735.00	0.00	786.00	1750.05	3271.05
	Central	8148.00	2344.06	0.00	10492.06	1620.00	5512.20	0.00	17624.26
	Sub Total	21950.00	3563.26	12.99	25526.25	1620.00	13350.75	2690.62	43187.62
Western Region	State	16602.50	1804.72	17.28	18424.50	0.00	5480.50	311.49	24216.49
	Private	4945.00	2805.50	0.20	7750.70	0.00	447.00	4538.44	12736.14
	Central	6978.00	3533.59	0.00	10511.59	1840.00	1520.00	0.00	13871.59
	Sub Total	28525.50	8143.81	17.48	36686.79	1840.00	7447.50	4849.93	50824.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Southern Region	State	9572.50	555.70	362.52	10490.72	0.00	11157.03	999.36	22647.11
	Private	1110.00	3642.50	576.80	5329.30	0.00	0.00	7330.31	12659.61
	Central	7890.00	359.58	0.00	8249.58	1100.00	0.00	0.00	9349.58
	Sub Total	18572.50	4557.78	939.32	24069.60	1100.00	11157.03	8329.67	44656.30
Eastern Region	State	6920.00	100.00	17.06	7037.06	0.00	3168.92	314.56	10520.54
	Private	1701.38	0.00	0.14	1701.52	0.00	0.00	20.35	1721.87
	Central	8274.00	90.00	0.00	8364.00	0.00	713.20	0.00	9077.20
	Sub Total	16895.38	190.00	17.20	17102.58	0.00	3882.12	334.91	21319.61
North Eastern Region	State	60.00	366.50	142.74	569.24	0.00	256.00	218.16	1043.40
	Private	0.00	24.50	0.00	24.50	0.00	0.00	0.03	24.53
	Central	0.00	375.00	0.00	375.00	0.00	860.00	0.00	1235.00
	Sub Total	60.00	766.00	142.74	968.74	0.00	1116.00	218.19	2302.93
Islands	State	0.00	0.00	50.02	50.02	0.00	0.00	5.25	55.27
	Private	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	20.85
	Central	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total	0.00	0.00	70.02	70.02	0.00	0.00	6.10	76.12

All India	State	46222.00	4046.12	602.61	50870.73	0.00	27115.00	2789.39	80775.12
	Private	8491.38	6472.50	597.14	15561.02	0.00	1233.00	13640.03	30434.05
	Central	31290.00	6702.23	0.00	37992.23	4560.00	8605.40	0.00	51157.63
	TOTAL :	86003.38	17220.85	1199.75	104423.98	4560.00	36953.40	16429.42	162366.80

Renewable Energy Sources (RES) includes SHP, BG, BP, U&I, Solar and Wind Energy.

Abbreviation: SHP-Small Hydro Project BG=Biomass Gasifier. BP-Biomass Power, U&I=Urban & Industrial Waste Power, RES=Renewable Energy Sources.

Note:

- (i) The generation stations with installed capacity less than or equal to 25 MW (Hydro) are indicated under RES.
- (ii) The Shares of Sipat TPS(NTPC) are proposed shares.
- (iii) The proportionate distribution of shares in respect of Bhilai TPP (J V of Bhilai Steel and NTPC) has been done as per tentative allocation communicated by IRP Div.viz 220 MW for NTPC out of 500 MW of Unit I & II and the remaining 280 MW to SAIL- Chhattisgarh (State Sector).
- (iv) The installed capacity figures as on 31.03.2010 in respect of RES is based on statement dated 28.05.2010 from Ministry of Renewable Energy (MNRE) where cumulative Grid interactive power installed capacity has been indicated as 16817.04 MW. Reconciliation of installed capacity of Hydro capacity resulted in transfer of 135 MW from conventional to SHP-RES and retrieval of installed capacity of 67.20 from SHP-RES to conventional Hydro has resulted in net addition of 67.8 MW to SHP under RES. Also 30 MW of capacity in the nature of Waste Heat Recovery Power Plant at Goa Energy Private Limited under U&I category of RES Out of this installed capacity due to wind - (374.636 MW) and small hydro (110.79 MW) appearing in captive capacity has been deducted to arrive at installed capacity of utilities in respect of RES. (16817.04-485.43+67.8+30=16429.42).
- (v) Figures at second place of decimal may not tally due to rounding off.

*(B) Installed capacity (in MW) of power utilities in the States/UTs located in Northern Region including
allocated shares in Joint & Central Sector Utilities*

(As on 30.06.2010)

State	Ownership	Modewise breakup						Grand Total	
	Sector	Thermal			Total		Hydro	RES**	
		Coal	Gas	Diesel	Thermal	Nuclear	(Renewable)	(MNRE)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Delhi	State	135.00	600.40	0.00	735.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	735.40
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05
	Central	2467.96	207.61	0.00	2675.57	122.08	586.95	0.00	3384.60
	Sub-Total	2602.96	808.01	0.00	3410.97	122.08	586.95	0.05	4120.05
Haryana	State	2615.00	0.00	3.92	2618.92	0.00	884.51	70.10	3573.53
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.80	7.80
	Central	402.99	535.29	0.00	938.28	109.16	445.5	0.00	1492.94
	Sub-Total	3017.99	535.29	3.92	3557.20	109.16	1330.01	77.90	5074.27

Himachal	State	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	393.60	330.32	724.05
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	386.00	0.00	386.00
	Central	118.30	61.88	0.00	180.18	34.08	760.34	0.00	974.60
	Sub-Total	118.30	61.88	0.13	180.31	34.08	1539.94	330.32	2084.65
Jammu & Kashmir	State	0.00	175.00	8.94	183.94	0.00	780.00	129.33	1093.27
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Central	263.70	129.14	0.00	392.84	77.00	708.20	0.00	1178.04
	Sub-Total	263.70	304.14	8.94	576.78	77.00	1488.20	129.33	2271.31
Punjab	State	2630.00	0.00	0.00	2630.00	0.00	2230.23	222.55	5082.78
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.08	73.08
	Central	578.19	263.92	0.00	842.11	208.04	736.00	0.00	1786.15
	Sub-Total	3208.19	263.92	0.00	3472.11	208.04	2966.23	295.63	6942.01
Rajasthan	State	3615.00	443.80	0.00	4058.80	0.00	987.96	30.25	5077.01
	Private	135.00	0.00	0.00	135.00	0.00	0.00	1096.7	1231.70
	Central	774.48	221.23	0.00	995.71	573.00^	471.17	0.00	2039.88
	Sub-Total	4524.48	665.03	0.00	5189.51	573.00	1459.13	1126.95	8348.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttar Pradesh	State	4072.00	0.00	0.00	4072.00	0.00	524.10	25.10	4621.20
	Private	600.00	0.00	0.00	600.00	0.00	0.00	572.375	1172.38
	Central	2540.84	549.97	0.00	3090.81	335.72	1082.32	0.00	4508.85
	Sub-Total	7212.84	549.97	0.00	7762.81	335.72	1606.42	597.48	10302.43
Uttarakhand	State	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1252.15	132.92	1385.07
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	0.05	400.05
160	Central	261.26	69.35	0.00	330.61	22.28	268.70	0.00	621.59
	Sub-Total	261.26	69.35	0.00	330.61	22.28	1920.85	132.97	2406.71
Chandigarh	State	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Central	27.09	15.32	0.00	42.41	8.84	47.07	0.00	98.32
	Sub-Total	27.09	15.32	0.00	42.41	8.84	47.07	0.00	98.32
	Central -Unallocated	713.19	290.35	0.00	1003.54	129.80	405.95	0.00	1539.29
Total	State	13067.00	1219.20	12.99	14299.19	0.00	7052.55	940.57	22292.31
Northern Region	Private	735.00	0.00	0.00	735.00	0.00	786.00	1750.05	3271.05
	Central	8148.00	2344.06	0.00	10492.06	1620.00	5512.20	0.00	17624.26
	Grand Total	21950.00	3563.26	12.99	25526.25	1620.00	13350.75	2690.62	43187.62

*(C) Installed Capacity (in MW) of power utilities in the States/UTs located in Western Region including
allocated shares in Joint & Central Sector Utilities*

(As on 30.06.2010)

State	Ownership	Modewise breakup						Grand Total	
	Sector	Thermal			Total	Hydro		RES**	
		Coal	Gas	Diesel	Thermal	Nuclear	(Renewable)	(MNRE)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Goa	State	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05
	Private	0.00	48.00	0.00	48.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	78.00
	Central	277.03	0.00	0.00	277.03	25.80	0.00	0.00	302.83
	Sub-Total	277.03	48.00	0.00	325.03	25.80	0.00	30.05	380.88
Daman & Diu	State	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Central	19.04	4.20	0.00	23.24	7.38	0.00	0.00	30.62
	Sub-Total	19.04	4.20	0.00	23.24	7.38	0.00	0.00	30.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gujarat	State*	4440.00	892.72	17.28	5350.00	0.00	772.00	29.90	6151.90
	Private	1310.00	2577.50	0.20	3887.70	0.00	0.00	1793.39	5681.09
	Central	1508.89	424.27	0.00	1933.16	559.32	0.00	0.00	2492.48
	Sub-Total	7258.89	3894.49	17.48	11170.86	559.32	772.00	1823.29	14325.47
Madhya Pradesh	State	2807.50	0.00	0.00	2807.50	0.00	1703.66	11.76	4522.92
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	232.60	232.60
	Central	1474.60	257.18	0.00	1731.78	273.24	1520.00	0.00	3525.02
	Sub-Total	4282.10	257.18	0.00	4539.28	273.24	3223.66	244.36	8280.54
Chhattisgarh	State	2060.00	0.00	0.00	2060.00	0.00	120.00	19.05	2199.05
	Private	1600.00	0.00	0.00	1600.00	0.00	0.00	199.90	1799.90
	Central	723.00	0.00	0.00	723.00	47.52	0.00	0.00	770.52
	Sub-Total	4383.00	0.00	0.00	4383.00	47.52	120.00	218.95	4769.47

Maharashtra	State	7295.00	912.00	0.00	8207.00	0.00	2884.84	250.73	11342.57
	Private	2035.00	180.00	0.00	2215.00	0.00	447.00	2282.55	4944.55
	Central	2003.05	2623.93	0.00	4626.98	690.14	0.00	0.00	5317.12
	Sub-Total	11333.05	3715.93	0.00	15048.98	690.14	3331.84	2533.28	21604.24
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	State	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Central	22.04	27.10	0.00	49.14	8.46	0.00	0.00	57.60
	Sub-Total	22.04	27.10	0.00	49.14	8.46	0.00	0.00	57.60
	Central -Unallocated	950.35	196.91	0.00	1147.26	228.14	0.00	0.00	1375.40
Total	State	16602.50	1804.72	17.28	18424.50	0.00	5480.50	311.49	24216.49
Western Region	Private	4945.00	2805.50	0.20	7750.70	0.00	447.00	4538.44	12736.14
	Central	6978.00	3533.59	0.00	10511.59	1840.00	1520.00	0.00	13871.59
	Grand Total	28525.50	8143.81	17.48	36686.79	1840.00	7447.50	4849.93	50824.22

(D) Installed Capacity (in MW) of Power Utilities in the States/UTs located in Southern Region
including allocated shares in Joint & Central Sector Utilities

(As on 30.06.2010)

Region	Ownership	Modewise breakup						Grand Total	
	Sector	Thermal			Total	Hydro		RES**	
		Coal	Gas	Diesel	Thermal	Nuclear	(Renewable)	(MNRE)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	State	4382.50	0.00	0.00	4382.50	0.00	3617.53	188.43	8188.46
	Private	0.00	2745.40	36.80	2782.20	0.00	0.00	523.26	3305.46
	Central	2377.38	0.00	0.00	2377.38	214.28	0.00	0.00	2591.66
	Sub-Total	6759.88	2745.40	36.80	9542.08	214.28	3617.53	711.69	14085.58
Karnataka	State	2220.00	0.00	127.92	2347.92	0.00	3599.80	582.55	6530.27
	Private	860.00	220.00	106.50	1186.50	0.00	0.00	1798.74	2985.24
	Central	1072.67	0.00	0.00	1072.67	195.36	0.00	0.00	1268.03
	Sub-Total	4152.67	220.00	234.42	4607.09	195.36	3599.80	2381.29	10783.54

Kerala	State	0.00	0.00	234.60	234.60	0.00	1831.50	142.83	2208.93
	Private	0.00	174.00	21.84	195.84	0.00	0.00	0.03	195.87
	Central	765.38	359.58	0.00	1124.96	78.10	0.00	0.00	1203.06
	Sub-Total	765.38	533.58	256.44	1555.40	78.10	1831.50	142.86	3607.86
Tamil Nadu	State	2970.00	523.20	0.00	3493.20	0.00	2108.20	85.55	5686.95
	Private	250.00	503.10	411.66	1164.76	0.00	0.00	5008.26	6173.02
	Central	2299.81	0.00	0.00	2299.81	478.50	0.00	0.00	2778.31
	Sub-Total	5519.81	1026.30	411.66	6957.77	478.50	2108.20	5093.81	14638.28
NLC	State	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Central	100.17	0.00	0.00	100.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.17
	Sub-Total	100.17	0.00	0.00	100.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.17
Pondicherry	State	0.00	32.50	0.00	32.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03
	Central	207.01	0.00	0.00	207.01	16.28	0.00	0.00	223.29
	Sub-Total	207.01	32.50	0.00	239.51	16.28	0.00	0.03	255.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Central -Unallocated	1067.58	0.00	0.00	1067.58	117.48	0.00	0.00	1185.06
Total	State	9572.50	555.70	362.52	10490.72	0.00	11157.03	999.36	22647.11
Southern Region	Private	1110.00	3642.50	576.80	5329.30	0.00	0.00	7330.31	12659.61
	Central	7890.00	359.58	0.00	8249.58	1100.00	0.00	0.00	9349.58
	Grand TOTAL	18572.50	4557.78	939.32	24069.60	1100.00	11157.03	8329.67	44656.30

*(E) Installed Capacity (in MW) of Power Utilities in the States/UTs located in Eastern Region
including allocated shares in Joint & Central Sector Utilities*

(As on 30.06.2010)

State	Ownership	Modewise breakup						Grand Total	
	Sector	Thermal			Total	Hydro		RES**	
		Coal	Gas	Diesel	Thermal	Nuclear	(Renewable)	(MNRE)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	State	530.00	0.00	0.00	530.00	0.00	0.00	54.60	584.60
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Central	1131.70	0.00	0.00	1131.70	0.00	129.43	0.00	1261.13
	Sub-Total	1661.70	0.00	0.00	1661.70	0.00	129.43	54.60	1845.73

Jharkhand	State	1190.00	0.00	0.00	1190.00	0.00	130.00	4.05	1324.05
	Private	360.00	0.00	0.00	360.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	360.00
	Central	187.88	0.00	0.00	187.88	0.00	70.93	0.00	258.81
	Sub-Total	1737.88	0.00	0.00	1737.88	0.00	200.93	4.05	1942.86
West Bengal	State	4780.00	100.00	12.06	4892.06	0.00	977.00	144.50	6013.56
	Private	1341.38	0.00	0.14	1341.52	0.00	0.00	20.35	1361.87
	Central	634.96	0.00	0.00	634.96	0.00	139.30	0.00	774.26
	Sub-Total	6756.34	100.00	12.20	6868.54	0.00	1116.30	164.85	8149.69
DVC	State	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Central	3563.10	90.00	0.00	3653.10	0.00	193.26	0.00	3846.36
	Sub-Total	3563.10	90.00	0.00	3653.10	0.00	193.26	0.00	3846.36
Orissa	State	420.00	0.00	0.00	420.00	0.00	2061.92	64.30	2546.22
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Central	1408.10	0.00	0.00	1408.10	0.00	105.01	0.00	1513.11
	Sub-Total	1828.10	0.00	0.00	1828.10	0.00	2166.93	64.30	4059.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sikkim	State	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	47.11	52.11
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Central	68.10	0.00	0.00	68.10	0.00	75.27	0.00	143.37
	Sub-Total	68.10	0.00	5.00	73.10	0.00	75.27	47.11	195.48
	Central -Unallocated	1280.16	0.00	0.00	1280.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	1280.16
Total	State	6920.00	100.00	17.06	7037.06	0.00	3168.92	314.56	10520.54
Eastern Region	Private	1701.38	0.00	0.14	1701.52	0.00	0.00	20.35	1721.87
	Central	8274.00	90.00	0.00	8364.00	0.00	713.20	0.00	9077.20
	GRAND TOTAL	16895.38	190.00	17.20	17102.58	0.00	3882.12	334.91	21319.61

*(F) Installed Capacity (in MW) of Power Utilities in the States/UTs located in North-Eastern Region
including allocated shares in Joint & Central Sector Utilities*

(As on 30.06.2010)

State	Ownership	Modewise breakup						Grand Total	
	Sector	Thermal			Total	Hydro		RES**	
		Coal	Gas	Diesel	Thermal	Nuclear	(Renewable)	(MNRE)	
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	73.42	89.30
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03
	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	73.45	207.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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
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	36.47	88.33
	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	36.47	138.92
	Central - Unallocated	0.00	55.40	0.00	55.40	0.00	127.15	0.00	182.55
Total	State	60.00	366.50	142.74	569.24	0.00	256.00	218.16	1043.40
North-Eastern Region	Private	0.00	24.50	0.00	24.50	0.00	0.00	0.03	24.53
	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	218.19	2302.93

(G) Installed Capacity (in MW) of Power Utilities in the Islands

(As on 30.06.2010)

Region	Ownership Sector	Modewise breakup						Grand Total	
		Thermal			Total		Hydro	RES**	
		Coal	Gas	Diesel	Thermal	Nuclear	(Renewable)	(MNRE)	
Andaman & Nicobar	State	0.00	0.00	40.05	40.05	0.00	0.00	5.25	45.30
	Private	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	20.10
	Central	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total	0.00	0.00	60.05	60.05	0.00	0.00	5.35	65.40
Lakshadweep	State	0.00	0.00	9.97	9.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.97
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.75
	Central	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total	0.00	0.00	9.97	9.97	0.00	0.00	0.75	10.72
Total	State	0.00	0.00	50.02	50.02	0.00	0.00	5.25	55.27
Islands	Private	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	20.85
	Central	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		0.00	0.00	70.02	70.02	0.00	0.00	6.10	76.12

Grant-in-Aid for setting up Food Processing Enterprises

*107. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to give priority to farmers, self-help groups and women for providing grant-in-aid for setting up food processing enterprises;

(b) if so, the details of the strategies formulated in this regard;

(c) whether Government has also decided to set up Mega Food Parks in each State;

(d) if so, the status of such existing Parks in the country; and

(e) by when such Parks are likely to be set up in each State?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY):

(a) Yes, Sir. The guidelines of the Ministry for the Scheme of setting up of food processing industries clearly mentions that the sanctions under the Scheme to Women, SC/ST should be given priority. It has further been decided that Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and Farmer Associations/Organisations should also be given priority under the Scheme.

(b) Various concerned Ministries of Government of India have been requested to promote Self Help Groups (SHGs) by way of linking them with assistance provided by Ministry of Food Processing Industries under Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries.

In all the Investor Meets, Bankers meetings and review meetings of State Nodal Agencies held by the Ministry from time to time, special emphasis is given to promote SHGs, Women and Farmer Associations/Organisations to avail the benefits under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/ Modernization of Food Processing Industries.

(c) and (d) Government has approved establishment of 10 Mega Food Parks in the first phase out of 30 Mega Food Parks envisaged for the 11th Five Year Plan. The States selected for setting up of Mega Food Parks in the 1st phase are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab & Uttar Pradesh. Status of these Mega Food Parks are given in the Statement (See below).

(e) Ministry has initiated steps to upscale the scheme for setting

up of more Mega Food Parks in different States for which the final EFC proposal has been submitted.

Statement

Present Status of Implementation of Mega Food Parks

Sl. No.	Name of the status approved for MFP	Status of SPV formation	Financial Closure	Construction Activity	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	SPV has been incorporated and registered in the name of M/S Srini Food Park Private Limited (SFPPL).	The project has achieved its financial closure on 30th Oct' 09. State Bank of India, Chittoor and Bank of Maharashtra, Hyderabad have sanctioned term loan of Rs.25 Cr. each, amounting to a total term loan of Rs.50 Cr	Construction of 5000 sqmt. Shed, a 6 ripening chambers are complete. Work on other components is going on.	Approved project cost: Rs. 126.57 Cr. Admissible amount of grant: common pulping line, Rs. instalment of Rs. 5.00 Cr. on 31-03-2009. 2nd tranche of 1st instalment of Rs. 10.00 Cr. has been released.
2.	Jharkhand	SPV has been incorporated and registered in the name of M/S Jharkhand Mega Food Park Private Limited.	The project has achieved its financial closure in April '09. Allahabad Bank, Ranchi has sanctioned term loan of Rs.33 Cr.	Land development at the site of CPC has been completed and construction of boundary wall is progressing.	Approved project cost: Rs. 113.95 Cr. Admissible amount of grant: Rs. 50.00 Cr. 1st tranche of 1st instalment of Rs. 5.00 Cr. on 31-03-2009.

3. Uttrakhand	SPV has been incorporated and registered in the name of M/S Patanjali Food & Herbal Park Limited (PFHPL).	The project has achieved its financial closure in August '09. State Bank of India, Br. Haridwar has sanctioned term loan of Rs.22 Cr.	Most of the Common Infrastructres have been constructed. PFHPL has already allotted two plots to Patanjali Ayurved Ltd and Divya Plastrochem	Approved project cost: Rs. 95.08 Cr. Admissible amount of grant: Rs. 50.00 Cr. 1st tranche of 1st instalment of Rs. 5.00 Cr. on 31-03-2009 2nd tranche of 1st instalment of Rs. 10.00 Cr. has been released
on			for processing and packaging facility respectively. The construction work of processing unit of Patanjali Ayurved Ltd. has already commenced.	30.06.2010.
4. North East (Assam)	SPV has been incorporated and registered in the name of M/S North East Mega Food Park Private Limited (NEMFPPL).	The project is yet to achieve its financial closure	As per progress report submitted by SPV, work of land development and boundary wall is going on.	Approved project cost: Rs. 73.77 Cr. Admissible amount of grant: Rs. 50.00 Cr. 1st tranche of 1st instalment of Rs. 4.46 Cr. on 31-03-2009 and balance amount of Rs. 0.54 Cr. released on
14.09.2009.				

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Tamil Nadu	The Company is registered as M/s Tamil Nadu Food Park Ltd. under the Companies Act 1956	-	-	Approved project cost Rs: 133.45 Cr. Admissible amount of grant: Rs.50.00 Cr. 1st tranche of 1st instalment of Rs.5.00 cr has been released on 01.07.2010.
6.	West Bengal	The SPV has been incorporated as M/s Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	Approved project cost Rs.111.04 Cr. Admissible amount of grant: Rs.50.00 Cr. 1st tranche of 1st instalment of Rs. 5.00 Cr. has been released on 30.03.2010
7.	Karnataka	-	-	-	Inter Ministerial Approval Committee (IMAC) meeting was held on 13.07.2010 for consideration of according final approval to the most suitable proposals of these States.
8.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	
9.	Punjab	-	-	-	
10	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	No eligible proposal has so far been received.

Financial support for solar power

*108. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether, to provide solar power for off-grid applications, for both thermal as well as photovoltaic, Government is offering financial support through a combination of 30 percent subsidy and/or 5 percent interest bearing loans for companies in the business;

(b) whether the guidelines on off-grid and decentralized solar applications released by the Ministry to meet the targets set by the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission lay down funding patterns for such projects; and

(c) if so, to what extent the financial guidelines have been framed and to what extent funds have been provided, so far, for these solar projects?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), the Government is providing financial support of 30% subsidy and/or 5% interest bearing loans for Off-grid Solar Applications as per the details given in the Statement-I and II (See below) for Solar Photovoltaic and Solar Thermal Applications, respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Guidelines for the Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Applications were issued on 16th June, 2010.

(c) An amount of Rs.227 crores has been allocated for 2010-11 for Solar Off-grid and Decentralized Applications. Of this, about Rs.51 crores have already been released for implementation of such projects, which includes about Rs.36 crores on the New Projects sanctioned under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission.

Statement-I

Boundary condition for support to off-grid solar PV applications

1. Individuals

A. All applications except 1B	1 kWp	Capital Subsidy &
B. Pumps for irrigation and community drinking water	5 kWp	Interest Subsidy

2. Non-Commercial entities

A.	All applications except 2B	100 kWp per site	Capital Subsidy &
B.	Mini-grids for rural electrification		250 kWp per site
	Interest Subsidy		

3. Industrial/Commercial entities

A.	All applications except 3B	100 kWp per site	Capital Subsidy
Or			
B.	Mini-grid for rural electrification		250 kWp per site
	Interest Subsidy		

Scale of Capital Subsidy:

Based on benchmarking annually.	Rs. 90/Wp	With battery storage
	Rs. 70/Wp	Without battery storage

Scale of Interest Subsidy:	Soft loan @ 5% p.a.	On the amount of project cost Less promoter's contribution Less & capital subsidy amount
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Use of the best/competitive and innovative technologies available globally would be allowed, subject to standards and technical parameters, laid down by MNRE.

To meet unmet community demand for electricity or in unelectrified rural areas, standalone rural SPV power plants with battery storage in a micro grid mode/local distribution network, would be provided Rs.150/WP of capital subsidy and soft loan at 5%.

Statement-II*Boundary conditions for support to Off-grid Solar Thermal Application*

Sl. No.	Capital subsidy/ Collector area (Rs./ sq.m.)	Solar Collector type
1	2	3
1	Evacuated Tube Collectors (ETCs)	3000
2	Flat Plate Collectors (FPC) with liquid as the working fluid	3300

1	2	3
4	Solar collector system for direct heating applications	3600
5	Concentrator with manual tracking	2100
6	Non- imaging concentrators	3600
7	Concentrator with single axis tracking	5400
8	Concentrator with double axis tracking	6000

1. The capital subsidy/ unit collector area, as given above, is based on 30% of the benchmark costs, which would be reviewed annually. Capital subsidy would be computed based on the applicable type of solar collector multiplied by the collector area involved in a given solar thermal application/project.

2. Besides the capital subsidy as proposed above, the pattern of support could include a soft loan at 5%, as under:

a) Soft loan @ 5% interest would be available, inter alia, for balance cost which may comprise installation charges, cost of civil work for large systems and costs of accessories (viz. insulating pipeline, electric pump, controllers and valves, additional water tanks, blower for air heating systems, drying trays for solar dryers, steam system, etc.), etc.

b) To meet unmet demand for electricity and thermal energy or in un electrified rural areas, Solar thermal power plants and local distribution network, would be provided capital subsidy of 60% AND soft loan at 5%. These could be in either stand alone or co / poly generation mode.

Power Shortage in Maharashtra

*109. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of electricity in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the quantum of load shedding; and

(c) the possible steps/remedial measures, the Central and State Governments are taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The energy and peak shortage in Maharashtra during April-June, 2010 was 22.3% and 22.1% respectively. The details of power supply position in respect of

Maharashtra during the current year (April- June, 2010) are given below:

	Energy			Peak		
	Requirement	Availability	Shortage	Demand	Met	Shortage
	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
2010-11 * (Apr-Jun'10)	34846	27088	22.3	19766	15402	22.1

* Includes provisional figures for the month of June, 2010. MU=Million Unit

(b) The supply and distribution of electricity in a State is the responsibility of the respective State Governments/power utilities and load shedding and power cuts are resorted to by them depending on demand for power and its availability and their priorities for distribution of electricity.

According to Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd., the load shedding hours in Maharashtra are as mentioned below:

- Agriculture dominated region: 13.00 to 15.00 hours per day.
- Three phase availability to agricultural load management schemes is 8 hours per day.
- Staggering hours to MIDC industrial area are 16 hours per week.
- Other region: 4.15 to 8.00 hours per day.

(c) Out of the generating capacity addition of 7170 MW in Maharashtra targetted for commissioning during the 11th Plan, a capacity of 1,990 MW has already been commissioned and the remaining projects are under various stages of construction.

Maharashtra has taken a number of steps for mitigating the gap between demand and supply of power including demand side management through single phasing and Gaothan Feeder Separation Schemes and procurement of power from the Power Exchange, IPPs and Power Trading Licensees on a short-term, medium-term and long-term basis.

Functioning of Anganwadi Centers

*110. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state : the reasons for going ahead with its measures to weaken the functioning of the Anganwadi Centres by handing them over to the NGOs, community based organizations,

panchayats, etc., in spite of Prime Minister's assurance to the delegation of Anganwadi Workers led by Shri Sitaram Yechury, M.P.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): There is no proposal to weaken the Anganwadi Centres, in any manner. The Scheme of ICDS is a Centrally Sponsored Programme implemented through the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Scheme, since inception, envisaged involvement of Voluntary Organisations, Central Social Welfare Board, local bodies, Panchayati Raj Institutions; (where these are functioning efficiently) etc. to be actively involved in this Programme for implementation, soliciting community support etc.

Further, as mandated by the Constitutional Amendments in Articles 243 (G) read with 243 ZD, the State Governments are to enact laws through legislation, with regard to devolution of powers and responsibilities to the PRIs for subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution which inter-alia includes the subject of Women and Children. Consistent with this, the States have been urged, from time to time to involve the PRIs, to the extent possible, in implementation of the ICDS Scheme. The State Governments/UT Admns. have associated PRIs, NGOs and local bodies, to a varying degree.

Illegal mining in Aravali hills

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

(a) whether any incident of illegal mining in Aravali hills of Alwar district of Rajasthan has come to notice;

(b) whether even after the Supreme Court directions regarding illegal mining, the mining mafia are successfully carrying out their illegal activities;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to check these activities; and

(d) the extent to which it is hazardous to the environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Illegal mining was being carried out in all the 15 districts of Aravali hills including Alwar district of Rajasthan inspite of restraint by the Supreme Court order dated

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

08.04.2005. The Regional Office of the Ministry of Environment and Forests at Lucknow, on the directions of Supreme Court, carried out site inspections during the period of different mines operating in the Aravali hills and submitted a report dated 12.11.2008 to the Court. The matter is still sub-judice.

So far as areas of Aravali hills of Alwar district of Rajasthan is concerned, 626 cases of illegal mining and transportation of mineral have been registered in last two financial years. Against these cases, 608 numbers of cases were disposed off and about Rs. 13.76 lakh was realized as compensation, 5 cases were challaned in the Court of Law and rest 13 cases are pending at the Department level. It is not correct that mining mafias have been successful in carrying out illegal mining even after the Supreme Court directions. On the contrary, their activities have been restrained.

(c) In order to stop the illegal mining in the Aravali hills, the Ministry has also suitably advised the Chief Secretary, Principal Secretary (Forests), Principal Secretary (Mines & Geology) and Principal Chief Conservator of Forests of Government of Rajasthan. In addition, the Regional Office of the Ministry of Environment and Forests at Lucknow has been directed to carry out regular monitoring of the mining leases permitted to operate in the Aravali hills.

(d) The illegal mining causes have adverse impact on the ecology, hydrology and environment of the area and also on the over all economy and health of the people living both in the area of illegal mining as well as in the surrounding areas, whereas the legal mining in forest area is permitted stipulating certain general mitigative measures such as compensatory afforestation, phased reclamation of mined area, Safety zone with afforestation and fencing and other site specific measures to reduce the adverse impact of mining on environment, ecology and inhabitants.

Community radio stations in Madhya Pradesh

†112. MISS ANUSUYIA UIKEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received a proposal from Madhya Pradesh Government to secure a license to set up community radio station;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) if so, the present status of the proposal and the reasons for pendency of the proposal;

(c) By what time the license to set up a community radio station in Madhya Pradesh will be issued and the possible time thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI):
(a) to (c) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has not received any proposal from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. However, two cases of societies/autonomous bodies functioning under the Government Departments have been received namely:

1. Vanya - A society (registered under the Madhya Pradesh Societies Registration Act 1973), functioning under the Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

2. Swaraj Sansthan Sanchalnalaya - An autonomous body functioning under the Department of Culture, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

The proposals of Vanya and Swaraj Sansthan Sanchalnalaya have been approved recently.

Sale of power by power generating units

*113. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, under the Electricity Act, 2003, power generating units of the country are free to sell power to anyone;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that these units, by taking the benefit of above legislation are selling power at high rates in the country; and

(d) if so, the maximum and minimum rates of electricity sold by them during 2009?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Under Section 10(2) of the Electricity Act 2003, "a generating company may supply electricity to any licensee in accordance with this Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder and may, subject to the

regulations made under sub-section (2) of section 42, supply electricity to any consumer."

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Presently, all power generated by the various Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) including National Thermal Power Corporation is being sold to the distribution companies/State Electricity Boards/Utilities through long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) based on the tariff determined by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and the CPSUs are not allowed to sell any power from their existing plants in the market.

(c) and (d) The sale of power by generating units takes place under long-term and short-term contracts. Short-term contracts constitute agreements for purchase and sale for a period not exceeding one year.

The price for purchase or sale of power under long-term contracts is determined under Section 62 or adopted under section 63 of the Electricity Act by appropriate Regulatory Commission. Tariff determined by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) under Section 62 of the Electricity Act for the Central Generating Stations (i.e. under long-term contracts) for the period 2008-09 is given in the enclosed Statement-I (See below). The tariff determined through competitive bidding route, under section 63 of the Act and as adopted by CEP.C is given in the enclosed Statement-II (See below).

The Act does not envisage determination of tariff for sale and purchase of power in the short-term market. The price is mutually agreed between buyers and sellers or discovered in the Power Exchange. The Act envisages regulation of short-term market through determination of maximum and minimum ceiling of tariff in case of shortage. CERC had exercised this power once and imposed a price cap of Rs.8/- per unit for 45 days last year on transactions in day ahead market for both power exchanges and bilateral inter-state transaction with due consideration of the need of balancing interest of the consumer as well as the demands for investment promotion in the sector.

The size of the short-term market constitutes about 4% to 5% (except Unscheduled Interchange) of the total generation in the country. The minimum, maximum and the weighted average price of electricity under short-term contracts during 2008-09 are given in the enclosed Statement-II (See below).

The shortage of power and seasonal enhanced demand are some of the important factors responsible for increase in short term market rates of electricity. The overall weighted average price of electricity transacted through Power Exchanges in short term market in the year 2009 was lower as compared to the price in the year 2008. 50% of the volume of electricity in the two Power Exchanges

has been transacted at the price less than Rs.5/kWh. The weighted average price of electricity transacted through Power Exchanges was Rs.5.73 per kWh and through trading licensees was Rs.6.41 per kWh in the year 2009, whereas it was Rs.7.57 per kWh and Rs.7.04 per kWh respectively in the year 2008.

Statement-I

Tariff for Central Generating Stations during 2008-09

Sl. No.	Type of generating stations (Rs/Kwh)	Range of Tariff	
		From	To
1.	Coal and lignite based stations	1.67	2.73
2.	Gas/RLNG based power stations	1.45	3.62
3.	liquid fuel based power stations	5.46	10.55
4.	Hydro based power stations	0.56	5.04

Statement-II

*Levelised Tariff determined under Section 63 of the Electricity Act
(Case I & II bidding) during 2006-09 as adopted by CERC:*

Levelised tariff for power projects under Case II bidding during 2006-09

Type of Power projects	Range of Levelised Tariff (Rs/Kwh)	
	From	To
Ultra-Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) under Case II bidding	1.20	2.33

Statement-III

Price of Electricity in the short-term Power Market in 2009

Sl. No.	Different Segments of Short-term Power Market	Price (Rs/kWh)		
		Minimum	Maximum	Weighted Average
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Electricity Transacted through Indian	0.13	17.00	5.74

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Electricity Transacted through Power Exchange India Ltd.	0.60	15.00	5.61
3.	Electricity Transacted through Inter-state Trading Licensees	1.04	13.54	6.37

Untreated poisonous effluents in Groundwater

*114. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of industrial units in the country have been bluntly gushing down untreated, poisonous effluents into the groundwater through hidden, secretly installed borings;

(b) if so, the details of the Central Pollution Control Board's (CPCB) report in this regard;

(c) whether the various State Pollution Control Boards are ineffective to deal with such a situation; and

(d) if so, the manner in which Government/CPCB proposes to take effective steps to check such rising pollution in the groundwater?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Under the Environmental Surveillance Programme of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), a total number of twenty two industries are inspected every month. Besides, as per the various references and complaints received, CPCB inspects the alleged industrial unit or common pollution control facility for verification of pollution control and compliance status. As reported by the CPCB, no case has been observed till date where effluent is found to be gushing down into the groundwater through hidden, secretly installed borings.

(c) and (d) As per the information provided by the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs), no such incidence has been noticed in the recent past where the industry is gushing its effluents into the groundwater. The SPCBs are monitoring the performance of the industries with respect to the status of compliance and operation of pollution control systems in order to ensure that the effluent is

discharged after treatment as per the norms. The standards and mode of disposal of the effluents are prescribed and these are an integral part of the consent-to-operate given to an industry by the SPCBs.

The CPCB has established ground water monitoring network in 411 Wells in 21 States and regular monitoring of water quality is done.

Spilting of ICAI

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

(a) whether the Ministry has proposed to split the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) into two distinctive constituents;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for mulling such a proposal and the gains to be derived therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) At present there is no such proposal in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Rural Electrification in Uttarakhand

*116. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Below Poverty Line rural households being provided electricity during 2009-10 under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, (RGGVY) State-wise;

(b) how many projects have been sanctioned under RGGVY for Uttarakhand during the last three years;

(c) how many RGGVY projects are operational in Kumaon region of the State;

(d) whether Government has any targets to upgrade partially electrified villages in Kumaon region to intensively electrified villages in the current fiscal year;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The release of electricity connections to Below Poverty Line (BPL) rural households for the sanctioned projects under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) during the year 2009-10, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Under RGGVY, all the 13 projects of Uttarakhand were sanctioned in X Plan covering electrification of 1469 un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 14105 electrified villages and release of 281615 BPL connections. The electrification works in 1495 un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 8302 electrified villages have been completed and 2,16,160 BPL connections have been released in Uttarakhand including Kumaon region as on 15.07.2010.

Out of 13 projects 6 projects are under Kumaon region of Uttarakhand. These projects cover electrification of 494 un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 6459 electrified villages and release of 145357 BPL connections. The electrification works in 548 un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 3906 electrified villages have been completed and 90119 BPL connections have been released in Kumaon region as on 15.07.2010.

(d) to (f) For Uttarakhand, all the un-electrified villages and partially electrified villages which were proposed for intensive electrification as per Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by State Government were covered under sanctioned RGGVY projects. These include villages of Kumaon region also.

*State-wise release of BPL connections for the sanctioned
projects under RGGVY*

S. No.	State	During 2009-10
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	566518
2	Arunachal Pradesh	967
3	Assam	189816

1	2	3
5	Chhattisgarh	145990
6	Gujarat	85931
7	Haryana	69453
8	Himachal Pradesh	148
9	Jammu & Kashmir	14163
10	Jharkhand	555289
11	Karnataka	134949
12	Kerala	6131
13	Madhya Pradesh	75477
14	Maharashtra	429026
15	Manipur	1640
16	Meghalaya	17832
17	Mizoram	378
18	Nagaland	4368
19	Orissa	650678
20	Punjab	19507
21	Rajasthan	208695
22	Sikkim	66
23	Tamil Nadu	383533
24	Tripura	22085
25	Uttar Pradesh	157263
26	Uttarakhand	72382
27	West Bengal	345198
TOTAL		4718468

Ban on information and broadcasting operations

†*117. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the information and broadcasting operations had been banned in Kashmir recently;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the time period of this ban;

(c) whether such type of ban was imposed earlier in this area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI):

(a) to (d) No, Sir. The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir as well as Ministry of Home Affairs have informed that no such ban has been imposed on information and broadcasting operations in Kashmir.

Leakage of development funds

*118. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission has identified massive leakage of Central funds earmarked for development of North Eastern Region (NER) and recommended for an exclusive wing of CVC for the region;

(b) if so, the extent of leakage of NER Development Fund, identified during the last three years; and

(c) Government's response in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) As per the information received from the Central Vigilance Commission, they have dealt with a total of five cases of alleged corruption, pertaining to the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, during 2007-09. No exclusive wing has been established in the Commission for the North-East Region.

(b) In the last 3 years the Commission found irregularities in three of the cases. However the extent of leakage could not be determined.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) The Ministry lays down a huge emphasis on monitoring & evaluation of its Schemes and Programmes. There is a rigorous scrutiny of the DPRs within the Ministry as well through line Ministries. The Ministry has also set up a technical cell to facilitate the process. The Ministry follows a strict regime of utilization certificates and field visits to monitor the implementation of its Schemes in the NE States.

Trade of hazardous waste

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

(a) whether the eminent environmentalists have urged the Central Government to take a fresh look at laws governing trade of hazardous waste and ban its import;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government is also aware that the present disposal systems of various hazardous wastes are not safe; and

(d) if so, the mechanism Government proposes to adopt in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Based on the experience gained in management of hazardous wastes, the Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 were revisited and the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 were notified. Transboundary movements of hazardous wastes are regulated as per these rules. Import of hazardous wastes for disposal is not permitted. Import of waste is permitted only for reuse or recycling or reprocessing. Monitoring of units, recycling hazardous wastes is the responsibility of the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee concerned.

As per these Rules, all import consignments are required to be accompanied by a movement document and a test report from an accredited laboratory or a pre-shipment inspection certificate from a recognized agency. Further, this Ministry has constituted a Coordination Committee to oversee the implementation of the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008. It comprises of representatives from Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue),

Ministry of Commerce and Industries (DGFT), Ministry of Shipping, CPCB, selected State Pollution Control Boards and experts.

Allocation of coal blocks

*120. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) how many coal blocks have, so far, been allocated by Government during the last four years, area-wise and year-wise, till date;

(b) the number of coal blocks which have become operational, till date;

(c) whether parties getting the coal blocks would be allowed to sell coal produced by them to Government or private companies;

(d) whether there would be any control on sale price of coal or it would be completely free from any restrictions; and

(e) whether Government proposes to set up any regulatory body for the coal sector and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The details of coal blocks allocated by Government during the last four years, State-wise and year-wise, till date are given below:-

State	Number of coal blocks allocated				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 (Upto June, 2010)
Andhra Pradesh	-	03	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	13	09	06	03	-
Jharkhand	19	12	09	03	-
Madhya Pradesh	09	11	04	01	-
Maharashtra	02	05	02	03	-
Orissa	11	06	03	02	01
West Bengal	02	05	-	04	-

(b) As on date, 26 coal blocks have come into production.

(c) and (d) Coal blocks allocated under Section 3(3)(a)(iii) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 for specified end uses (captive use) to various public and private sector

companies are meant for the specified end use projects of the allocattee companies. However, since the coal block has to be developed to its full capacity over a period of time, and some coal may be produced during the development period, the Government has allowed the transfer of surplus coal extracted from the captive mine during the development period to the local Coal India subsidiary company to avoid the hazards of storing of coal for long periods which may lead to auto combustion and associated losses. In order to ensure that such transfer does not take the form of a trade by any company, a Committee under the chairmanship of the Additional Secretary (Coal) has been constituted to determine the price at which coal will be transferred from the captive mine to the local Coal India subsidiary. Till date, no such situation has come to the notice of Government.

In case of coal blocks allocated under Section 3(3)(a)(i) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 to Central and State Public Sector Undertakings for commercial mining, the allocattees companies are free to sell coal to any consumer at a price to be determined by them. There is no restriction imposed on sale of coal and the price by the Central Government for such allocattees. So far, none of the coal blocks allocated for commercial mining has come into production.

(e) Yes, Sir. However, setting up of a regulatory body for coal would require appropriate legislation to be passed by the Parliament. The Government has prepared the draft Bill and has sought the views/comments of the concerned Ministries/Departments. Once the consultation process is complete the Bill would be introduced in the Parliament. It may, therefore, not be possible to indicate the time frame.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Re-development of closed coal mines

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

(a) whether a large number of coal mines are lying closed in the country;

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

(c) whether the Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries have prepared any plan for re-development of the areas of such mines during the current five year plan;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) State-wise number of abandoned/discontinued mines of Coal India Limited (CIL) since Nationalization is given below:

State	No. of abandoned/discontinued mines (Provisional)
West Bengal	56
Jharkhand	24
Madhya Pradesh	51
Chhattisgarh	20
Maharashtra	20
Orissa	1

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. A number of mines, abandoned or disused now, were inherited from the erstwhile private mine owners. The main reasons for disuse of the mines are safety related, like large scale inundation, presence of underground coal fire, unmanageable surface subsidence in shallow workings and also presence of old water logged goaves in the adjoining areas, which could not be delineated. In addition, insufficient reserves, combined with complex ge-mining conditions, have also led to abandonment of a few mines for economic reasons.

A High Level Task Force was constituted to identify the problems and prospects of enhancing underground coal production. The task force identified 121 underground mines or parts of mines, which were lying disused or abandoned. Due to the fact that re-working these mines would entail considerable fresh investment and would call for specialized technological support, it was thought prudent to re-work these mines through joint venture companies, with the participation of private parties having suitable expertise and financial background.

A further scrutiny of the 121 identified mines was carried-out and initially 18 mines, each having more than 10 million tonnes coal reserves (to make the proposition attractive to the prospective JV partners), were selected for re-working through the joint venture route.

The model tender document has been prepared by CIL and has been sent to the Subsidiary Companies for issuing tenders amongst the short-listed parties. Tenders will be floated after approval of respective Board of Directors is obtained.

Production of coal in CIL and SCCL

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

(a) what are the major constraints that Coal India Ltd.(CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.,(SCCL) are facing in stepping up of the production of coal in the country; and

(b) what efforts the Ministry is making to overcome the hurdles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The major constraints that are being faced by Coal India Ltd (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., (SCCL) in stepping up of production of coal are land Acquisition, related rehabilitation and resettlement of project affected persons, delay in obtaining forestry and environmental clearance, delay in obtaining prospecting licence and mining leases from the concerned state Governments, delay in development of infrastructure facilities for coal evacuation and stoppage of work due to law & order problems. Even conducting exploration in forest areas is becoming a constraint with the present provisions under Forest Conservation Act.

(b) Ministry of Coal has been addressing the issue of expediting forestry and environmental clearances with the Ministry of Environment & Forest and expansion of infrastructural facilities by Ministry of Railways for evacuation of coal at the highest level and also pursuing with the State Governments concerned to extend their cooperation in resolving land acquisition, R & R issues and providing other necessary clearances for timely implementation of coal projects.

Shortage of coal in power plants of Gujarat

713. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power plants in Gujarat have been facing shortage of coal for the last few years;

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

(c) whether any proposal from Gujarat has been received to provide coal for the State from Western Coalfield Limited (WCL);

(d) if so, the reaction thereon and the remedial action being taken by Government; and

(e) by when the said problem is likely to be resolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) As per the terms of the respective Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) between the subsidiary coal companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) and power stations of Gujarat, coal dispatch is guaranteed at the level of 90% of the Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ). Despatch of coal from CIL sources to Gujarat state owned power stations and Torrent Thermal power station during 2009-10 was 98% and 94% respectively of the Annual Contracted Quantity. During 2010-11, upto June, 2010, dispatch to Gujarat state owned power stations and Torrent Thermal power station was 93% and 96% (provisional) respectively of the Annual Contracted Quantity.

(c) to (e) A communication was received by the Ministry of Coal from an Hon'ble member of Parliament suggesting allocation of coal to Gujarat State from collieries of Western Coalfields Limited. Presently, 95% of coal supplies to the Power Utilities of Gujarat are from the coalfields of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) located in the State of Chhattisgarh. South Eastern Coalfields Limited is the nearest coal company wherein coal is available on a long-term basis. All the power stations of Gujarat come under the purview of the Ministry of Environment and Forest stipulations and are required to use coal with ash content below 34% which is available from SECL coalfields. On 25th June, 2010, an inter-ministerial Task Force has been constituted to undertake a comprehensive review of existing sources and consider the feasibility for rationalization of these sources with a view to optimizing transportation cost given the various technical considerations. The Task Force is expected to submit its report within 3 months of its constitution and after it is examined in the Ministry, further necessary action would be taken as required.

Acquisition of land for mining projects

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many mining projects of the Coal India Ltd. could not be commissioned due to unresolved issues of land acquisition;

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

(c) what action Government is contemplating in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) There are 13 projects of Rs.20 crores and above, which are running behind schedule due to problems of land acquisition in the subsidiary coal companies of Coal India Limited (CIL). The company-wise details of these projects are as given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	No. of Projects
1.	Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)	3
2.	Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)	1
3.	Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)	3
4.	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)	3
5.	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)	3
6.	Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)	-
TOTAL		13

(c) The matter is actively being followed up at different levels in the concerned State as well as the Ministry of Environment and Forests for early redressal.

Improvement of coal position

715. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the MINISTER OF COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry wants to take back the mines that were offered to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for tapping gas trapped in layers of coal-called CBM or companies have not made much progress even 10 years after they were given these acreages and the country needs more coal to fuel for the fast pace of economic growth;

(b) if so, how many of them have been therefore returned to the Ministry and what are the steps the Ministry is considering further in this regard; and

(c) the other details of steps being considered to improve coal position in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Since Ministry of Coal has not offered any mine to Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, the question of taking back the same does not arise. However, Ministry of Coal had suggested to Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas that in cases of allocated blocks wherever the development work for CBM is not progressing satisfactorily or the blocks are unviable, the same, may be taken back by them and released for coal mining. No such block has been indicated by Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas.

(c) Government has taken steps to enhance exploration activities to increase the inventory of proved coal reserves for projectisation of the same. A number of new projects have been taken up by the Public Sector coal companies and a number of captive blocks have been allotted to both Public and Private sector companies for augmenting production from domestic sources. In addition to this, coal is being imported by different consumers as per their requirement and Coal India Limited (CIL) is also working towards acquiring overseas coal properties. Further, Government has also approved the formation of International Coal Ventures Limited (ICVL), a consortium company of various Public Sector Undertakings to acquire properties abroad for coking coal and high quality thermal coal.

Holdings in Coal India Ltd.

716. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has divesting 15 per cent holding in the Coal India Ltd.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) how Government would use such amount in the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH
JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The Government has decided to make a Public Offer
for sale of 10% equity of Coal India

Ltd. (CIL) out of the Government's holding of 100% through the process of book building.

(c) The Government policy on disinvestment requires development of "people's ownership" of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) to share in their wealth and prosperity, with Government retaining majority shareholdings and control. In line with this policy the Government has decided that all CPSUs having positive networth, no accumulated losses and having earned net profit for the three preceding consecutive years, are to be listed through public offerings, out of Government shareholding or issue of fresh equity by the company or a combination of both. As CIL is fulfilling the above criteria, Government has decided to divest accordingly.

Besides, the listing of shares of CIL on stock exchange would bring about transparency, accountability, public scrutiny and good corporate governance in the organisation. It would also unlock the true value of shares of CIL.

(d) Receipts from disinvestment are transferred to the National Investment Fund (NIF) and are presently being utilized in six different national schemes under three demands for grant, namely, Grants-in-Aid to States for Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) and Accelerated Power Development Reform Programme (APDRP) of Ministry of Power and Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MG-NREGS) of Department of Rural Development.

Crisis in coal industry

†717. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of major infrastructure sector industries, the production of coal has sharply declined in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the coal industry is running in crisis; and

(d) if so, the details of Government's policy to overcome this

crisis?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Sir. There has been no decline in coal production in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) It is not true that the coal industry is running in crisis. However, as a result of economic growth, there is considerable increase in coal demand in the country, which has resulted in pressure both on government companies as well as captive blocks to enhance production. The major constraints that are adversely affecting coal production and availability are land acquisition, related rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) issues, delay in forestry and environment clearance which are adversely affecting timely implementation of projects. Ministry of Coal has been taking up these issues with the concerned Ministries as well as State Governments from time to time in order to overcome constraints coming in the way of increasing production to meet the growing demand. Government has taken steps to enhance exploration activities to increase the inventory of proved coal reserves for projectisation of the same. A number of new projects have been taken up in public sector coal companies and a number of captive blocks have been allotted to both public and private sector companies for augmenting production from domestic sources. In addition to this, coal is being imported by different consumers as per their requirement and Coal India Limited (CIL) is also working towards acquiring properties in potential coal producing countries. Further, Government has approved the formation of International Coal Ventures Limited (ICVL) a consortium company of various public sector undertakings to acquire coking coal and high quality thermal coal properties abroad.

Demand and supply of coal

718. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the gap between demand and supply of coal in various industries, particularly steel and power projects, etc;

(b) the projected shortage of coal, during the next three years, sector-wise;

(c) what remedial steps taken by Government;

(d) the quantity of coal imported during the last three years, prices and sources thereof; and

(e) what is the projection of coal-import, during the coming years, and the likely price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) As part of Annual Plan 2010-11, Planning Commission has projected all India demand of coal 656.31 Million Tonnes against which the indigenous supply plan is envisaged at 573.42 Million Tonnes with a demand-supply gap of 82.89 Million Tonnes. For 2011-12, the terminal year of 11th plan, against all India demand of coal of 713.24 Million Tonnes, supply plan has been projected to be at 629.91 Million Tonnes with a demand-supply gap of 83.33 Million Tonnes.

In respect of Steel sector, against All India coking coal demand of 50.51 Million Tonnes and 68.50 Million Tonnes respectively during 2010-11 and 2011-12, availability from indigenous sources is envisaged to be 17.92 Million Tonnes and 26.02 Million Tonnes respectively resulting in a demand supply gap of 32.59 and 42.48 Million Tonnes respectively.

In respect of Power Utility sector, against All India demand of 442 and 473 Million Tonnes in 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively, availability from indigenous sources is envisaged at 389.57 Million Tonnes for 2010-11 with demand supply gap of 52.43 Million Tonnes in 2010-11.

(c) Major actions that are being taken by CIL to make-up the short fall in coal production from its mines are as under:

- CIL has identified 142 new projects during XI Plan period the ultimate capacity will be 380.22 Mt. Out of 142 identified projects, 76 projects have been approved so far, and the expected contribution from these new projects will be 110.95 Mt in the terminal year of XI Plan (2011-12).
- Few high capacity underground mines have been identified for development and Operation through state-of-the-art technology.
- Restart mining operations in a few abandoned mines belonging to three of its subsidiaries namely ECL, BCCL and CCL with appropriate technology forming JV with reputed mining companies.
- Acquisition of mining stake abroad through SPV/Coal Videsh Wing of CIL
- Up gradation to high capacity equipment matching with bench height and stripping ratio.

(d) The information is given in the enclosed Statement (See below).

(e) As per the Mid-Term Appraisal carried out by the Planning Commission, the demand supply gap in the terminal year of the 11th Five Year Plan may be 83.33 MT, which may be met through imports. As the market price keeps on fluctuating, it is not possible to predict the international price of coal.

Statement

Country wise import of coal and coke to India during 2006-07 to 2008-09

(Quantity in Million Tonnes & Value in Million Rs.)

2008-09 Country	2006-07						2007-08					
	Coal		Coke		Coal		Coke		Coal		Coke	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Australia	15.887	90177	0.096	825	20.700	111751	0.164	1912	19.591	201649	0.144	3154
ChinaPRP	4.093	13569	4.203	36265	0.553	3149	3.747	45463	0.523	4005	1.603	40498
Indonesia	18.741	42913			19.517	52845			28.768	126440		
Japan							0.215	2325			0.070	1008
New Zealand	0.692	4396			0.763	4456	0.008	38	0.840	8863		
Russia	0.050	199			0.102	484			0.436	6367	0.063	1377
South Africa	2.388	8176			6.973	28690			7.093	44981		
USA	0.877	5419	0.001	20	0.537	3397	0.022	272	1.215	16322	0.000	3
Vietnam Soc Rep	0.304	1766			0.202	1231			0.258	3419		
Others	0.049	271	0.386	3101	0.448	1381	0.093	1221	0.279	1362	0.001	12
TOTAL	43.081	166886	4.686	40211	49.794	207384	4.248	51231	59.003	413408	1.881	46051

Decline of coal production

†719. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a continuous decline in coal production due to shortage of adequate resources in coal mines and whether some of the coal mines in the country have been producing coal much less than their set target;

(b) the condition of the coal mines located in Madhya Pradesh and the names of the mines producing less coal;

(c) whether due to less production of coal from mines, that state is being supplied far less coal than the earmarked quantity; and

(d) the details of the prescribed quantity of coal and its supply to that state during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) There is no decline in total coal production in the country though there are some cases where production in specific mines has been less than the target.

(b) Three subsidiaries of CIL namely Northern Coalfield Ltd., (NCL), Western Coalfields Ltd., (WCL) and South Eastern Coalfields Ltd., (SECL) are having mines located in the state of Madhya Pradesh. The mines producing less coal in these three subsidiary company are as under.

NCL: Jhingurda, Nigahi have produced less than the target during 2009-10.

WCL: Following underground mines have produced less than the target during 2009-10:

Chatarpur-II, Mathani, Thesgora, Vishnupuri-I, Vishnupuri-II, Rawanwarakhas, Mahadeopuri, Neharia, Mohan/Mouri, Ambara, Nandan-I, Tandsi RPR 3&4.

SECL: Following opencast mines have produced less than the target during 2009-10:

Kanchan OC of Johilla Area, Amadand OC of Jamuna & Kotma Area, Rajnagar OC of Hasdeo Area.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Following underground mines have produced less than the target during 2009-10:

Dhanpuri UG, Rajendra UG, Khairaha UG of Sohagpur Area, Umaria UG, Pali UG, Pinoura UG, Pipariya UG, Vindhya UG of Johilla Area, Bhadra UG, Jamuna 5&6, Amadand UG of Jamuna Kotma Area, Rajnagar RO, South Jhimar, Malga, Bijuri, Beheraband, Somna Incline, Kurja, Kapildhara of Hasdeo Area.

(c) Planning Commission and Ministry of Coal (MoC) make assessment of demand of coal for the country as a whole in the beginning of every year without indicating demand of coal from different States. Further, coal is supplied to Madhya Pradesh from other coal producing States also. There is an overall gap between demand and availability of coal in the country. Under extant policy, Coal moves either against Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) signed between consumers and concerned subsidiary companies where linkage was accorded by SLC (LT) under aegis of MoC/CIL or through E-Auction.

(d) Sector wise linkage/FSA quantity vis-a-vis dispatch for last three (3) years to Madhya Pradesh is as under:

Sector	Linkage/FSA		Dispatch during last 3 years	
	Qty. in Million		(Figs in Million Tonnes)	
	Tonnes	09-10 (prov)	08-09	07-08
Against commitment	37.93	36.98	36.52	34.95
Through E-Auction		4.50	4.44	3.45
Total Despatch		41.48	40.95	38.40

Appointment of Independent Directors

720. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to streamline the appointments of Independent Directors on boards as the issue of such Directors in limited companies came up during certain irregularities noticed in IT firms;

(b) whether any assessment has been made about fictitious companies being registered under the statutes; and

(c) if so, whether Government undertakes any steps to identify them and what measures are undertaken subsequently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) In the Companies Act, 1956, no provision for appointment of independent directors is there. However, listed public companies appoint independent directors as per clause 49 of listing agreement prescribed by SEBI. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has also released "Corporate Governance Voluntary Guidelines, 2009" under which the attributes and tenure of the independent directors have been mentioned and it has also been mentioned that independent directors should have the option and freedom to meet company management periodically.

(b) and (c) To curb registration of fictitious companies, every company is being allotted Corporate Identity Number from the year 2000. The Central Government has prescribed filing of address proof and identity proof for directors and thereafter Director Identification Number is allotted, which aborts formation of fictitious companies.

Irregularities in IPL

721. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the preliminary investigations by the Ministry has uncovered irregularities and non-compliance with the Companies Act by owners of several Indian Premier League (IPL) cricket teams; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and further action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The preliminary information/reports have indicated non-compliance of certain provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. Therefore, Registrars of Companies have been instructed to scrutinize the documents of the companies under section 234 of the Companies Act, 1956 and take penal action, wherever warranted.

Utilisation of Central funds

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

(a) whether the Central grants for various projects lie unutilized when NER States do not bear their side of the fiscal burden resulting in hindrance in their developmental pace; and

(b) if so, the details of unutilized central grants for various projects sanctioned for the upliftment of the poor and down trodden categories of the society, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) This Ministry and North Eastern Council sanctions 90% of the approved cost of the projects as Central grant to the North Eastern States under various schemes. The balance 10% is borne by the respective States Governments. So far the State Governments have not expressed any problem in bearing their side of the fiscal burden.

Environmental clearance to SEZ projects in Gujarat

723. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1869 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 7 December, 2009 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of application are still pending with the Central Government for environmental clearance of SEZ projects in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, by when these applications would be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Details of the two Special Economic Zone (SEZ) project proposals from Gujarat submitted for appraisal and decision regarding environmental clearance are as follows:

S.No	Project details
1	Construction of SEZ for proposed Oil & Gas, Petrochemical sector at Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation-Vilayat (Vagra) Industrial Estate, Vilayat, Bharuch District, Gujarat by M/s. Gujarat Hydrocarbons and Power SEZ Ltd. received on 25.06.2010
2	Construction of proposed Pharmaceutical & Fine Chemicals SEZ at Gangad & Kalyangadh, District Ahmedabad, Gujarat by M/s. Dishman Infrastructure Ltd. received on 22.06.2010

(b) The SEZ projects are considered under the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and its amendment, 2009 which elaborates the process. As per EIA Notification 2006, the decisions on proposals are taken within 105 days from the receipt of the complete information.

Vehicular movement in Satkosia Tiger Reserve

724. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to take steps to curtail vehicular movement inside the Satkosia Tiger Reserve during night;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the deleterious fall outs of permitting vehicular movements inside protected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. As reported by the State, tourist vehicles are not allowed to enter or move inside the Satkosia Tiger Reserve from 6.00 PM to 6.00 AM. However, villagers residing inside the tiger reserve are allowed to travel during night hours during urgency.

(c) Advisories have been issued to tiger range States for regulating tourist visitation/vehicular movement inside tiger reserves as per the carrying capacity, to avoid disturbance to wild animals.

Performance of Wildlife Crime Control Bureau

725. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present staffing position of the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau and from which organizations they have been deputed and at what levels; and

(b) what has been the performance of the Bureau during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The present staff position with details of deputation in the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau is functioning smoothly during the last one year. The Bureau has conducted 174 joint operations and was instrumental in detecting 205 violations of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972/CITES/EXIM Policy. It has also conducted 60 training programmes and

384 coordination meetings with various agencies.

Statement

Present Staff Position of Wildlife Crime Control Bureau with details of deputation as on 15/07/2010

Name of the Post	Sanctioned Strength	Present Position	Officers on Deputation	Parent Organization
Additional Director	1	1	1	Madhya Pradesh Police
Joint Director	2	2	2	Orissa Forest Department-1. Himachal Pradesh Police-1.
Deputy Director 1,	4	2	2	Forest Department (Union Territories)- Forest Department Jammu & Kashmir-1
Regional Deputy Director	4	4	4	Forest Department (Manipur- Tripura, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Union Territories)
Assistant Director Rajasthan	6	3	2	Central Bureau of Investigation-1 Forest Department-1
Public Prosecutor	1	0	0	
Inspectors	17	6	0	
P.A.	06	4	1	Central Secretariat Service-1
Technical Assistant	3	3	0	
Stenographer	4	0	0	
UDC	8	4	0	
LDC	8	4	0	
Constable 1	25	5	5	Madhya Pradesh Police-3 B.S.F-1 R.P.F.-
Driver	7	6	0	
Peon	14	6	0	

TOTAL	110	52	17
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Increase in forest cover

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

(a) whether, as a plan to check the climate change phenomenon, Government has come out with a mission document aiming to increase forest cover;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been a decrease in the forest cover during 2000 and 2010;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the increase in the forest cover during this period; and

(f) how it compares with the increase during the last three decades?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the National Action Plan on Climate Change announced by the Government of India, a 'National Mission for a Green India' has been mooted as one of the eight missions to counter the effects of climate change through forestry programmes with objectives of increasing the forest cover including its density and biodiversity conservation.

(c) No, Sir.

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

(e) The decadal change in forest cover in accordance to India State of Forest Report, 2009 based upon 2007 assessment and 1999 assessment is 31,349 Km² (4.75%).

(f) Forest Survey of India started assessing forest cover of the country from 1987. The forest cover change from 1987 is given in the Table-I below:

Table-I (area in Km²)

Sl. No.	SFR year	Forest cover as reported in SFR
1	2	3
1.	1987	640,819

2.	1989	638,804
3.	1991	639,364

1	2	3
4.	1993	639,386
5.	1995	638,879
6.	1997	633,397
7.	1999	637,293
8.	2001	653,898
9.	2003	677,816
10.	2005	690,171
11.	2009	690,899

Tiger Reserves

†727. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tiger reserves in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of tigers living in these reserves and the details thereof, reserve-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that no tiger exists in Panna tiger reserve; and

(d) if so, the reasons for extinction of tigers and the steps taken by Government to save tigers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) There are 39 tiger reserves in the country. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I (See below).

(b) As per the findings of the recent All India tiger estimation in 2008 using the refined methodology, the total country-level population of tiger is 1411 (mid value); the lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657 respectively. The State-wise tiger population and area of tiger occupied landscapes are indicated in the given Statement-II (See below). The estimation has been done landscape-wise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) and (d) Two females and a male tiger have been reintroduced in the Panna Tiger Reserve of Madhya Pradesh, after local extinction of tigers due to targeted/non-targeted mortality. Recently, birth of four cubs has been reported, in the said reserve, by the State. The steps taken by the Government of India to save tigers are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

List of Tiger Reserves in India

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	State
1	2	3
1	Bandipur	Karnataka
2	Corbett	Uttarakhand
3	Kanha	Madhya Pradesh
4	Manas	Assam
5	Melghat	Maharashtra
6	Palamau	Jharkhand
7	Ranthambore	Rajasthan
8	Similipal	Orissa
9	Sunderbans	West Bengal
10	Periyar	Kerala
11	Sariska	Rajasthan
12	Buxa	West Bengal
13	Indravati	Chhattisgarh
14	Nagarjunsagar	Andhra Pradesh
15	Namdapha	Arunachal Pradesh
16	Dudhwa	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3
17	Kalakad-Mundanthurai	Tamil Nadu
18	Valmiki	Bihar
19	Pench	Madhya Pradesh
20	Tadoba-Andheri	Maharashtra
21	Bandhavgarh	Madhya Pradesh
22	Panna	Madhya Pradesh
23	Dampa	Mizoram
24	Bhadra	Karnataka
25	Pench	Maharashtra
26	Pakke	Arunachal Pradesh
27	Nameri	Assam
28	Satpura	Madhya Pradesh
29	Anamalai	Tamil Nadu
30	Udanti-Sitanadi	Chhattisgarh
31	Satkosia	Orissa
32	Kaziranga	Assam
33	Achanakmar	Chhattisgarh
34	Dandeli-Anshi	Karnataka
35	Sanjay-Dubri	Madhya Pradesh
36	Mudumalai	Tamil Nadu
37	Nagarahole	Karnataka
38	Parambikulam	Kerala
39	Sahyadri	Maharashtra

Statement-II

State-wise tiger population and area of tiger occupied landscapes

State	Tiger km ²	Tiger Numbers		
		No.	Lower limit	Upper limit
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex</i>				
Uttarakhand	1901	178	161	195
Uttar Pradesh	2766	109	91	127
Bihar	510	10	7	13
Shivalik-Gangetic	5177	297	259	335
<i>Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex</i>				
Andhra Pradesh	14126	95	84	107
Chhattisgarh	3609	26	23	28
Madhya Pradesh	15614	300	236	364
Maharashtra	4273	103	76	131
Orissa	9144	45	37	53
Rajasthan	356	32	30	35
Jharkhand**	1488	Not Assessed		
Central Indian	48610	601	486	718
<i>Western Ghats Landscape Complex</i>				
Karnataka	18715	290	241	339
Kerala	6168	46	39	53
Tamil Nadu	9211	76	56	95
Western Ghats	34094	412	336	487

1	2	3	4	5
North East Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains				
Assam*	1164	70	60	80
Arunachal Pradesh *	1685	14	12	18
Mizoram*	785	6	4	8
Northern	596	10	8	12
West Bengal*				
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra	4230	100	84	118
Sunderbans	1586		Not Assessed	
Total Tiger Population		1411	1165	1657

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

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

Statement-III

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, *inter-alia*, 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 nine new Tiger Reserves and in-principle approval accorded for creation of three new Reserves, namely 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, *inter-alia*, 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 31207.11 sq. km. has been notified by 16 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, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal). The State of Bihar has taken a decision for notifying the core or critical tiger habitat (840 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 issued notification to Parties for submitting 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.). During the 15th meeting of the Conference of Parties, India intervened for retaining the Decision 14.69 dealing with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale.

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, *inter-alia*, contains action points relating to tiger protection. Based on the one time grant of Rs. 50.00 crore provided to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for raising, arming and deploying a Special Tiger Protection Force, the proposal for the said force has been approved by the competent authority for 13 tiger reserves. Rs. 93 lakhs each has been released to Corbett, Ranthambhore & Dudhwa Tiger Reserve for creation of STPF during 2008-09. Since then, the guidelines of the STPF have been revised for deploying forest personnel in place of Police as an option-II, 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. 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.
23. 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.

24. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection, besides launching 'M-STRIPES' for effective field patrolling and monitoring.
25. Steps taken for involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the ongoing all India tiger estimation.
26. Special independent team sent to Similipal for assessing the status, besides constituting State level Coordination Committee for redressing the administrative problems.
27. 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.
28. Action taken for amending the Wildlife (Protection) Act to ensure effective conservation.
29. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.
30. Steps taken for the independent Monitoring and Evaluation of tiger reserves.
31. Action initiated for using Information Technology to strengthen surveillance in tiger reserves.
32. Providing special assistance for mitigation of human-tiger conflicts in problematic areas.
33. As an outcome of the fourth Trans-border Consultative Group Meeting held in New Delhi, a joint resolution has been signed with Nepal for biodiversity/ tiger conservation.

Environmental clearance to hydel, power and irrigation projects

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the project proposals for hydel, power and irrigation are pending with Government for clearance and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) if so, what is the methodology being adopted for sorting out the applications and making the assessment and environment study before clearing the projects; and

(c) by when the pending projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) A total of 7 project proposals for Hydel Power and Irrigation are pending for environmental clearance. A State-wise list of these projects is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) The river valley projects are considered under the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and its Amendment of 2009 which elaborates the appraisal process.

(c) As per Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, the decision on proposal needs to be taken within 105 days from the receipt of the complete information.

Statement

State-wise details of Hydel Power & Irrigation Projects Pending for Environmental Clearance

S.No	State	Hydel Power Projects
1	2	3
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Nafra Hydroelectric Project (96 MW) in District: West Kameng by M/s. Sew Nafra Power Corporation Pvt. Ltd.
2	Bihar	Dagmara Hydroelectric Project (126 MW) in District: Supaul by M/s.Bihar State Hydro Power Project
3	Himachal Pradesh	Shongtong Karchham HEP (402 MW) in District: Kinnaur, Himachal Pradesh by M/s. Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.
4	Karnataka	Gundia Hydroelectric Project (400 MW) in Districts: Hassan & Dakshin Kannada by M/s. Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd.
		Irrigation Projects
5	Maharashtra	Dhapewada Lift Irrigation Scheme in

District: Gondiya by M/s. Vidarbha
Irrigation Development Corporation
Government of Maharashtra

1	2	3
6	Maharashtra	Wakurde Lift Irrigation in District: Sangli by M/s. Kolhapur Irrigation Circle, Government of Maharashtra
7	Uttarakhand	Jamrani Dam Multipurpose Project in District: Nainital by M/s. Jamrani Dam Construction Division, Government of Uttarakhand

Mining operations in CRZ area

729. 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 the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) areas;

(b) whether this prohibition is only applicable to those mining leases which were granted permission before 1991;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 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 based on the technical studies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Mining of limestone and other similar minerals is prohibited in Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) area under the provisions of the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 1991 and its amendments.

(c) and (d) The State Government of Gujarat had mooted a proposal for mining of limestone in coastal area and the Ministry has responded appropriately.

Identification of critically polluted areas

730. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government, vide amending the EIA Notification, 2006, has centralized the power to grant the environmental clearance by taking away the same from the State level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) and giving to the Ministry for the areas falling within 10 km. radius from the critically polluted areas identified by the Central Pollution Control Board; and

(b) if so, the reason for taking away such powers from the States and centralizing it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification issued vide S.O. 1533 (E) dated 14.9.2006 has categorized the projects into Category 'A' and Category 'B', based on their impact potential, for the purpose of obtaining environmental clearance under the provisions thereof. The Category 'A' projects are appraised at Central Level in the Ministry of Environment & Forests, while Category 'B' projects are considered at State Level through the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA). As per the general condition prescribed there under, the Category 'B' projects will be treated as Category 'A', if located in whole or in part within 10 km from the boundary of critically polluted areas as identified by the Central Pollution Control Board from time to time. The amendment dated 1st December, 2009 made in the EIA Notification, 2006 has not made any change in this regard.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Heat stress to birds and sea animals

731. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wildlife including birds and sea animals have lately been suffering from heat stress and dehydration;

(b) if so, whether any survey or study has been made about the stress so suffered by the endangered species and if so, the outcome of such survey or study; and

(c) the steps taken and being taken by Government to help relieve such stress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) There are no reports from the State Governments indicating wildlife suffering from heat stress and dehydration, except for certain sporadic cases like death of peacocks due to heat stroke during summers. No specific survey/study has been carried out to assess the heat stress by the endangered species in the country. However, management of water sources as a routine management intervention is taken up in all Protected Areas to minimize the negative impact on wildlife due to heat and dehydration.

Sewerage discharge in Ganga

732. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sewerage water discharged from the cities situated along the Ganga river is the main cause for its pollution;

(b) if so, the percentage of pollution estimated to be caused to Ganga Water as a result thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that thousands of fish reportedly died recently due to discharge of poisonous water from industries at Shurkartal in the district of Muzaffarnagar; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been ordered by Government to address this problem and if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Discharge of untreated wastewater from towns along Ganga constitutes the major source of pollution load for the river. Against the estimated wastewater generation of around 3000 million liters per day (mld) from towns along the river Ganga, sewage treatment capacity of 1025 mld has been created so far under the Ganga Action Plan.

(c) and (d) As per the Central Pollution Control Board, information regarding fish mortality in river Ganga and its tributary, the Banganga, at Shukartal in Muzzafarnagar was received by the UP. Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) on 11.7.2010. The State Pollution Control Boards of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand jointly carried out an inspection of various drains and streams discharging into river

Ganga in Shukartal, Laksar and its adjoining areas on 13.7.2010. Directions have been issued by the Central Pollution Control Board to Uttarakhand Environment Protection and Pollution Control Board to check the adequacy of treatment facilities installed by industries in the region and take appropriate measures against the defaulting units.

Establishment of Planet Protection Fund

733. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the proposal made by Ex-Prime Minister Shri-Rajiv Gandhi at the 'Tenth Summit of the Movement of Non-aligned countries in September, 1989 for the establishment of a 'Planet Protection Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposal has been followed up or is proposed to be followed up, in the current climate change negotiations; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) In his speech delivered at the 10th Summit of the Non Aligned countries held in Belgrade on September 5, 1989, the former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, had proposed the establishment of a Planet Protection Fund (PPF) under the aegis of the UN for the purpose of protecting the environment by developing or purchasing conservation-compatible technologies in critical areas. The Fund was proposed to be set up through global efforts to ensure the development of and access to environment friendly technologies for the benefit of the international community. It was proposed that all constituent members of the Fund contribute a fixed percentage of their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) so that the annual contribution to the corpus of the Fund would be around \$ 18 million.

(c) and (d) In the international negotiation on climate change, India has consistently maintained that technology is key to successful and ambitious adaptation and mitigation efforts. India has argued that the developed countries have the responsibility of providing technologies for protection of climate and support capacity building in developing countries for absorption of such 'techno-logy. India hosted the high-

level conference on "Climate Change Technology Development and Transfer"
in New Delhi in October, 2009 in collaboration with United Nations
Department of

Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) to gather international support for global cooperation in technology. India advocates a global mechanism for technology that enables the most rapid and widespread diffusion of existing climate-friendly technologies. India has proposed the concept of a network of technology innovation centres to achieve this goal, which has found widespread acceptance in the discussions within United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Guidelines for exploratory bore holes

734. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coalfields fell in no-go areas and reserve forests;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to revisit the existing guidelines for exploratory bore holes in forests; and

(c) if so, whether it would be justified ecologically and violate the spirit which are meant to conserve the remaining forests in natural habitants in the country and safeguard the water and soil resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests through Forest Survey of India (FSI) and the Ministry of Coal through Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (CMPDI) have jointly undertaken an exercise to overlay the forest cover map or the coal block boundaries in respect of 9 coalfields in the country and identified various coal blocks as category 'A' (No-Go) and Category 'B' (Go). As per this exercise, 153 coal blocks covering about 2,68,000 ha have been categorized as category 'A' out of total number of 602 coal blocks covering about 6,48,750 ha. The exercise for other coalfields is still on.

(b) and (c) The Forest Advisory Committee a statutory committee under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, in its meeting held on 17.06.2010, revisited the proposal for exploratory bore holes in forests by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) on the plea that GSI's activities are of general survey nature and done systematically all over the country for locating mineralization for better land use planning. The Committee, after considering the views of Ministry of Mines, Ministry

of Coal, GSI, Indian Bureau of Mines & others and taking into account the non-destructive nature of

exploratory bore hole drilling and their insignificant impact on the ecology of forest areas, recommended for allowing Geo-scientific investigation by GSI and other Government agencies and Prospecting Exploration (G3) under prospecting license, involving shallow pitting, trenching and sampling, including collection of samples of rock, soil, fossils, water, stream sediment, etc., and drilling of up to 20 boreholes per sq km up to 8 inch diameter in the case of coal, lignite and metallic ores and 16 boreholes per sq. km. up to 6.6 inch diameter in the case of non-metallic ores without attracting the provisions of the Act provided there is no felling of trees.

National River Conservation Plan

735. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National River Conservation Plan has achieved the purpose it was aimed for in 1993;

(b) if not, how much more time and money would be required to achieve the goal which was set in 1993, as the rivers of our country are extremely polluted;

(c) whether the Ministry has undertaken other similar projects to clean the river system of our country;

(d) whether there is a need to treat the sewage and the water before it is dumped into the river system, as it would gradually result in the cleaning of the river itself over a period of time; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to install sewage treatment plants in various parts of our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) Discharge of untreated wastewater constitutes the major source of pollution load for the rivers. Abstraction of water for irrigation, drinking, industrial use, power etc. compounds the challenge. Interception and diversion of sewage and setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants have therefore been among the main components of pollution abatement schemes under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP).

Conservation of rivers involves collective efforts of the Central and State Governments. The Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in river conservation. The centrally sponsored National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) presently covers 38 rivers in 178 towns spread over 20 States. Sewage treatment capacity of about 4064 million litres per day (mld.) has been created and an expenditure of Rs.4085 crore has been incurred so far under this Plan.

The Central Government, in February 2009, has set up the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) as an empowered planning, financial, monitoring and coordinating authority to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic approach with the river basin as the unit of planning.

According to a recent report of the Central Pollution Control Board, against an estimated sewage generation of about 38254 mld. from the Class I cities & Class II towns of the country, the available treatment capacity is for 11787 mld (31%). Additional sewage treatment capacity for 26467 mld needs to be created to bridge the gap. River conservation activities such as creation of civic infrastructure for sewage management and disposal are also being implemented under other central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, as well as under state schemes.

Based on independent monitoring undertaken by reputed institutions on some of the major rivers under NRCP, the water quality in terms of BOD (Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand) values has improved at most locations as compared to water quality before taking up of pollution abatement schemes.

Plantation of new trees

†736. SHRI. MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

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

(a) when the work of four laning of Bhilai-Raipur National Highway - 6 had started and the name of the company which commenced the work;

(b) the number of trees uprooted and the details of authority responsible for planting new trees to compensate the uprooted ones;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) whether it is a fact that no new tree has been planted, so far to compensate the uprooted ones; and

(d) if so, the step's being taken by Government to get the afforestation done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on table of the House.

Meeting for environment problem

†737. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of 192 countries of the World is being organized in Bonn to discuss over environment problem;

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

(c) whether any draft of new proposal, to be considered in that meeting, has been prepared; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government to the new proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Next climate change talks under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol (KP) are scheduled in Bonn from 2-6 August 2010 when the Meetings of the Ad-hoc Working Group on long Term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA) and the Ad-hoc Working Group on Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) will take place.

The chair of the AWG-LCA has prepared a draft text for facilitating negotiations among Parties. The draft text contains proposals on all elements of the Bali Action Plan and relevant issues which will be suitably considered by the Parties after discussion. Government is fully engaged in the negotiations and will respond to the proposals in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as mandated under the Convention and the relevant national policies.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Clearance to National Highway projects

738. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of National Highway projects are pending with the Ministry for clearance;

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

(c) by when the pending proposals would be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) A total of 14 National Highway projects are awaiting Environment and Forestry Clearances, the State-wise details are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) The Environmental Clearance for the National Highway projects are considered under the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and its amendment, 2009, which elaborates the process. As per the EIA Notification, 2006, the decisions on proposals are taken within 105 days from the receipt of the complete information.

In case of Forest Clearances, by and large they are finalized as per the time lines prescribed. The State/UT Governments are required to finalize a proposal received complete in all regards within 90 days and the Central Government to take a decision on such proposals within 60 days. However, in certain cases, clearances may be delayed due to court cases or non receipt of additional information from concerned State Governments.

Statement

State-wise status of pending National Highway projects

(A) Environmental Clearance

State	Name of the Project
1	2
Tamil Nadu	Widening and Improvement of existing 2 lane to 4/6 lane of km 100.000 (Chengapalli) to km 182.400 of NH- 47 in the State of Tamil Nadu by M/s NHAI.

1	2
Gujarat	4/6 laning of 73.40 KM length of Gandhidham-Siracha Junction (Gujarat) Section of NH-8A (Extension) by M/s. National Highway Authority of India.
Goa	Environment and CRZ Clearance for 4/6 laning of Panaji-Goa/Karnataka Border Section of NH-4A in the State of Goa under NHDP Phase-III by M/s NHAI.
Jammu & Kashmir	Widening of existing 2-lane to 4 lane from km 130.00 to km 188 of NH-1A in Doda District of Jammu & Kashmir from Nasiri to Banihal, in the section of Udhampur- Banihal by M/s. NHAI. 4/6-laning of Jammu-Udhampur Section including Nagrota Bypass and Udhampur By pass of NH-1A in the State of Jammu & Kashmir by M/s. NHAI.
Madhya Pradesh	Widening and improvement of existing 2 lane to 4/6 laning of Gujarat/Madhya Pradesh Border to Indore section of NH-59 from Km 9.500 to 164.650 km in the State of Madhya Pradesh by M/s. NHAI.
(B) Forests Clearance	
Madhya Pradesh	Diversion of 43.870 ha of forests land for 4/6 laning in North Seoni Forests Division of NH-7 Diversion of 16.737 ha of forests land for 4/6 laning of NH-7 on the periphery of Mowgali Pench Tiger Reserve Diversion of 53.99 ha of land for 4/6 lane in South S Seoni Forests Division of NH-7.
Uttar Pradesh	Diversion of 3.9892 ha forest land from Hastinapur Sanctuary for widening and strengthening of existing NH-24 from km 86.00 to km 93.00. Diversion of 6.925 ha forest land from Hastinapur Sanctuary on Hapur-Muradabad section of NH-24 from km 93.00 to km 104.700.

1	2
Maharashtra	<p>Diversion of 85.058 ha of forests land from Chattishgarh/Maharashtra Border Wainganga Bridge Section of NH-6</p> <p>Diversion of 63.7618 ha of forests land in Dhule-MP Border section in Dhule Distt. of NH-3</p> <p>Diversion of forests land for 4/6 laning of NH-7 from MP/MH border to Mansar.</p>

Violation of Forest (Conservation) Act

739. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) how much forest land has been diverted to non-forest purposes with the prior permission of Government;

(b) how many cases of violation of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 have been registered by Government during 2009-10, State-wise; and

(c) how much area has been covered under the Compulsory Afforestation Programme in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) So far, 20,871 proposals involving about 11.02 lakh ha of forest land have been accorded approval during the period from 25.10.1980 to 30.06.2010 for various developmental purposes such as irrigation, roads, dispensary/hospitals, drinking water, hydel, Thermal, railways, schools, mining, encroachments, Defence, Rehabilitation etc.

(b) During the period 2009-2010, the Central Government has registered 246 cases of violation of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement (See below).

(c) So far, 4.22 lakh ha of area comprising both non-forest land and degraded forest land in the country has been covered under the Compensatory Afforestation, during the period from 25.10.1980 to 30.06.2010.

Statement

*State-wise number of cases of violation of Forest
(Conservation) Act, 1980 during 2009-10*

Sl. No.	State / UT	No. of cases
1	2	3
1	Andman & Nicobar Islands	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3
4	Assam	0
5	Bihar	0
6	Chandigarh	0
7	Chhattisgarh	1
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
9	Daman & Diu	0
10	Delhi	0
11	Goa	0
12	Gujarat	3
13	Haryana	0
14	Himachal Pradesh	116
15	Jammu & Kashmir	0
16	Jharkhand	0
17	Karnataka	0
18	Kerala	0
19	Lakshdeep	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	0
21	Maharashtra	1
22	Manipur	0
23	Meghalaya	0
24	Mizoram	0
25	Nagaland	0
26	Orissa	0
27	Pondichery	0
28	Punjab	45
29	Rajasthan	57

1	2	3
30	Sikkim	0
31	Tamil Nadu	0
32	Tripura	1
33	Uttar Pradesh	17
34	Uttarakhand	2
35	West Bengal	0
	TOTAL	246

Environmental clearance to Lohari Nagpala Dam

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

(a) whether Government has granted environmental clearance for restarting the work on Lohari Nagpala Dam on Bhagirathi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The environmental clearance to the Loharinag Pala hydroelectric project was given on 08.02.2005. However in a writ petition (no. 15 of 2009), the Hon'ble High Court of Uttrakhand directed that the issue regarding Loharinag Pala, Pala Maneri and Bhaironghati projects may be decided by the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA). The NGRBA in its meeting on 5.10.2009 decided that the issue would be studied by the Ministries of Environment and Forests and Power and a report submitted to NGRBA. This report was submitted in December 2009. Subsequently, another committee was constituted to examine the implications of discontinuing the Loharinag Pala project. Both these reports were considered by a committee constituted under the chairmanship of Finance Minister. A final view on the recommendations of this committee is yet to be taken.

Rules for e-waste management

741. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new draft rules on e-waste management framed by Government ignores the unorganized and small and medium sector where more than 90 per cent of nearly 3,30,000

tonnes of e-waste are generated in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) has raised this issue with the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has published the draft notification on e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2010 for the information of public. A number of suggestions/comments on the draft Rules have been received from various stake holders. The draft rules are based on the concept of Extended Producers Responsibility i.e. the producers will have the responsibility for setting up collection systems for channelizing the e-waste generated from their products to the registered recyclers. As per these Rules, a collection centre, dismantler or recycler of e-waste is required to obtain authorisation from the State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee concerned. However, for dismantling and recycling, registration with the Central Pollution Control Board is also required. This is to ensure e-waste management in an environmentally sound manner.

Strengthening of forest administration

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

(a) whether, in a bid to tackle maoists insurgency, various State Governments have urged the Central Government to strengthen the forest administration in the country;

(b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard;

(c) whether the existing forest administration in the naxal affected States are weak and needs upgradation in view of naxalites hiding in such dense forests; and

(d) if so, the strategies Government proposes to formulate in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment & Forests

has not received any

proposal from any State/Union Territory Government for strengthening of Forest Administration in the State. However, the Ministry has taken a proactive role in dealing with the problem of maoists insurgency in the Country as a part of the overall developmental programmes of the Government steered through the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) and (d) The Forest Administration in the States/UTs are entrusted with the responsibilities of conservation and protection of flora and fauna of the State. The State/UT Governments are facing shortage of frontline staff due to large scale vacancy for day to day forestry operations and other developmental activities in forest areas. The Ministry has been sending Advisory from time to time to fill up vacant posts and this is being monitored.

Setting up of CAMPA

743. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had taken a decision to set up Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) under Green India Campaign;

(b) how many States had set up CAMPA;

(c) the details of work done for afforestation during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the funds allocated for CAMPA, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No decision has been taken to set up CAMPA as subordinate to the Green India Campaign.

(b) All concerned State/UT Governments have set up State CAMPAs.

(c) and (d) CAMPA funds have been allocated State-wise, as given in the Statement (See below). in the period beginning 17th August, 2009, the last allocation, so far, having been made on 10th May, 2010. A period of one year is not yet over since the first of the allocations was made under the CAMPA and as such it is too early to furnish an analysis of the work done in this behalf.

Statement

Funds allocated for CAMPA, State-wise

(Rs. in Amount)

Sl. No	Fund released on	States/UTs States/UTs as on 30.06.2009	Fund received from as on 30.06.2009	10% of fund received States/UTs (about 10%)*	Fund released to
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	109,906,133.00	10,990,613.30	10,990,000.00	28.08.2009
2	Andhra Pradesh	8,978,325,571.48	897,832,557.15	897,832,000.00	28.08.2009
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,636,763,088.74	163,676,308.87	163,676,000.00	03.04.2010
4	Assam (x)	671,749,049.00	67,174,904.90	67,174,000.00	17.08.2009
5	Bihar	773,448,981.00	77,344,898.10	77,300,000.00	20.11.2009
6	Chandigarh	17,652,067.00	1,765,206.70	1,765,000.00	17.08.2009
7	Chhattisgarh	12,321,350,743.39	1,232,135,074.34	1,232,135,000.00	17.08.2009
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	16,829,000.00	1,682,900.00	1,682,000.00	04.09.2009
9	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Delhi#	1,224,523,363.00	122,452,336.30	18,471,000.00	21.01.2010
11	Goa	1,211,970,919.58	121,197,091.96	121,197,000.00	17.08.2009
12	Gujarat	2,496,471,445.00	249,647,144.50	249,647,000.00	19.08.2009
13	Haryana	1,911,413,386.79	191,141,338.68	191,141,000.00	17.08.2009
14	Himachal Pradesh	3,667,719,848.60	366,771,984.86	366,771,000.00	21.08.2009
15	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	
16	Jharkhand	9,500,280,928.03	950,028,092.80	950,028,000.00	12.03.2010
17	Karnataka	5,855,732,170.00	585,573,217.00	585,573,000.00	19.08.2009
18	Kerala	175,090,762.58	17,509,076.26	17,509,000.00	12.03.2010
19	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	
20	Madhya Pradesh	5,304,823,886.00	530,482,388.60	530,482,000.00	17.08.2009
21	Maharashtra	8,935,493,798.50	893,549,379.85	893,549,000.00	22.02.2010
22	Manipur	74,568,219.00	7,456,821.90	7,456,000.00	08.12.2009
23	Meghalaya	9,675,979.00	967,597.90	967,000.00	20.04.2010
24	Mizoram	-	-	-	

25	Nagaland	-	-	-	
26	Orissa	13,106,182,423.00	1,310,618,242.30	1,310,618,000.00	21.08.2009
27	Pondicherry	-	-	-	
28	Punjab	3,305,472,163.50	330,547,216.35	330,547,000.00	08.12.2009
29	Rajasthan	3,259,088,410.85	325,908,841.09	325,908,000.00	07.01.2010
30	Sikkim	800,924,612.00	80,092,461.20	80,092,000.00	17.08.2009
31	Tamilnadu	197,130,414.00	19,713,041.40	19,713,000.00	08.12.2009
32	Tripura	354,181,754.00	35,418,175.40	35,418,000.00	12.03.2010
33	Uttar Pradesh	4,709,629,585.46	470,962,958.55	470,962,000.00	10.05.2010
34	Uttarakhand	8,165,322,154.65	816,532,215.47	816,532,000.00	17.08.2009
35	West Bengal	529,577,838.00	52,957,783.80	52,957,000.00	08.12.2009
GRAND TOTAL		99,321,298,695.15	9,932,129,869.52	9,828,092,000.00	

After reconciliation it has been found that the fund received by Delhi is only Rs.18,47,13,763.00, So 10% of this amount is only Rs.1,84,71,000.00

(x) Total deposit of Assam is shown as Rs.67,17,49,049.00 as an amount of Rs.55,80,00000.00 was wrongly shown in favour of Andhra Pradesh. This has been adjusted and the total comes to Rs. 123,77,93,286.00. Since 10% of this amount is Rs. 12,37,79,328.00, we have released another installment of Rs.5,66,05,000.00 apart from Rs.67,17,04,000.00 earlier. This is within the limit of Rs. 1000 crores fixed by Hon'ble Supreme Court for release to States/UTs.

Melting of glaciers

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many mountain peaks in Himalayan range have lost their heights and become semi-bald due to melting of glaciers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken at Government level to avert the ill effect of global warming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Different findings have been reported relating to melting of Himalayan glaciers. According to Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released in April 2007, the Himalayan Glaciers are receding faster than in any part of the world. However, the studies carried out by Geological Survey of India indicate that the majority of Himalayan glaciers are passing through a phase of recession which is a worldwide phenomenon. Recession of glaciers is a part of the natural cyclic process of changes in size and other attributes of the glaciers.

(c) The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was launched in June 2008 which includes, among others, the National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system. This Mission is aimed at understanding whether and the extent to which the Himalayan glaciers are in recession and how the problem could be addressed. A new research centre on Himalayan Glaciology has been established at Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun. Government has also prepared guidelines and best practices for sustaining Himalayan eco-system and has shared it with all State Governments in the Himalayan region.

Elephant reserve in Orissa

745. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of migratory corridors of major fauna has been reported upon during the last few years;

(b) whether Government is considering to provide statutory cover for them;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of stages of implementation of the Keonjhar Elephant Reserve and the South Orissa Elephant Reserve in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Under the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, the State/UT Governments are empowered to constitute any area of faunal importance as a protected area. In the case of wild elephants, migratory corridors have been identified. Where the corridors consist of only notified forests and/or protected areas, statutory cover already exists. But there are corridors with non forest lands also and they need statutory cover. For such corridors, the State/UT Governments have been requested to provide legal cover either under Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 or under Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986.

(d) The Government of Orissa has notified three Elephant Reserves namely Mayurbhanj, Mahanadi and Sambalpur. Permission for notification of South Orissa Elephant Reserve and Baitarani Elephant Reserve (which includes Keonjhar Forests) has been accorded by the Ministry in the year 2005. However, the State Government has not notified these two Elephant Reserves till date.

Illegal mining in forest land

746. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the illegal mining in the forests of Sandur near the iron-ore rich Bellary district in Karnataka continued despite the Forest Advisory Committee (FAC) directive to stop the illegal mining forthwith; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The issue of illegal mining in the forests of Sandur near the iron-ore rich Bellary district in Karnataka has come to the notice of the Central Government. Since the responsibility of controlling any illegal mining lies primarily with the State Government, the Central Government has requested the Chief Minister

of Karnataka to take necessary action to ensure all illegal mining is stopped.

New Policy to tackle pollution

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

(a) whether, according to a survey conducted by IIT Delhi pollution level has been increasing continuously in 88 cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to implement any new policy to tackle pollution in the country including the above cities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), New Delhi has carried out an environmental assessment of 88 polluted Industrial Clusters across the country based on a Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI). The survey was primarily conducted for assessing pollution levels in industrial clusters and not specifically in cities. As per the survey, 43 such industrial clusters having CEPI greater than 70, on a scale of 0 to 100 have been identified as critically polluted based on the parameters related to incidence of pollution in water, land (ground water) and air. The State-wise list of critically polluted areas is given in the attached Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) The Government has imposed a temporary moratorium on 13.01.2010 on consideration of developmental projects in critically polluted industrial clusters/areas including the projects in pipeline for clearance till August, 2010. However, some specific projects relating to public interest and national interest such as pollution control, defence and security and renewal of mining continue to be appraised. For restoration of environmental quality in these polluted clusters, State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) have prepared Action Plans and these Action Plans have been reviewed by CPCB.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Statement

*State-wise list of Critically Polluted Industrial clusters/
areas (CEPI Scores >70)*

State	No. of clusters	Industrial clusters/areas	CEPI
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	2	Vishakha patnam	70.82
		Patancheru-Bollaram	70.07
Chhattisgarh	1	Korba	83.00
Delhi	1	Nazafgarh drain basin	79.54
Gujarat	6	Ankaleshwar	88.50
		Vapi	88.09
		Ahmedabad	75.28
		Vatva	74.77
		Bhavnagar	70.99
		Junagarh	70.82
Haryana	2	Faridabad	77.07
		Panipat	71.91
Jharkhand	1	Dhanbad	78.63
Karnataka	2	Mangalore	73.68
		Bhadravati	72.33
Kerala	1	Cochin	75.08
Madhya Pradesh	1	Indore	71.26
Maharashtra	5	Chandrapur	83.88
		Dombivalli	78.41

1	2	3	4
		Aurangabad	77.44
		Navi Mumbai	73.77
		Tarapur	72.01
Orissa	3	Angul Talchar	82.09
		Ib valley	74.00
		Jharsuguda	73.34
Punjab	2	Ludhiana	81.66
		Mandi Gobind Garh	75.08
Rajasthan	3	Bhiwadi	82.91
		Jodhpur	75.19
		Pali	73.73
Tamil Nadu	4	Vellore	81.79
		Cuddalore	77.45
		Manali	76.32
		Coimbatore	72.38
Uttar Pradesh	6	Ghaziabad	87.37
		Singrauli	81.73
		Noida	78.90
		Kanpur	78.09
		Agra	76.48
		Varanasi-Mirzapur	73.79
West Bengal	3	Haldia	75.43
		Howrah	74.84
		Asansole	70.20

Environmental Toxicity in Punjab

748. SARDAR SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received reports that Punjab has become a hot-spot of environmental toxicity of multiple types;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted by the Ministry in this regard;

(c) if so, the findings of the study; and

(d) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The Ministry has adopted a Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) system of environmental assessment of the 88 Industrial Clusters, evolved by the Central Pollution Control Board in collaboration with the IIT, Delhi. On the CEPI scale, 10 industrial clusters (CEPI>80) have been identified to be alarmingly polluted, 33 critically polluted (70-80), 32 seriously polluted (60-70) and 10 clusters (50-60) fall in the warning zone.

- On the CEPI scale, 43 industrial clusters (CEPI scores>70) out of 88 industrial clusters have been identified to be critically polluted areas.

- In the State of Punjab two industrial clusters-Ludhiana and Mandi Gobindgarh having CEPIs 81.66 and 75.08 respectively fall under critically polluted areas and two industrial clusters - Batala and Jalandhar having CEPI 68.59 and 64.98 respectively fall under seriously polluted areas.

- Action Plans for restoration of environmental quality for Ludhiana and Mandi Gobindgarh have been prepared by the Punjab Pollution Control Board.

Plans for protection of coastal areas

749. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to evolve special management plans to protect vulnerable coastal areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has decided to bring amendments to the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991;

(d) if so, the details of the views expressed by experts in this regard; and

(e) the role being played by State Governments in protecting vulnerable coastal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Based on the recommendations of the Prof. M. S. Swaminathan Committee Report titled "Final Frontier" July, 2009, the Ministry has brought out the pre-draft Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2010 on 30th April, 2010 which provides for declaring ecological sensitive areas in coastal stretches as Critical Vulnerable Coastal Areas.

(c) and (d) The Ministry will amend the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991 following the procedure laid down in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(e) For the purpose of protecting the coastal environment including the ecological sensitive areas, the State and Union Territory level Coastal Zone Management Authorities have been constituted under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Forest cover in Rajasthan

750. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the area in hectares and in percentage, under forest cover in Rajasthan;

(b) how it compares with the national average of forest cover in hectares and percentage;

(c) whether Government proposes to launch a new initiative to expand forest cover in Rajasthan Desert;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken therefor;

(e) the details of the funds provided by Government to the State for conservation, development and promotion of forests during the last three

years and the current year, year-wise and scheme-wise; and

(f) the achievements made therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As per India State of Forest Report, the forest cover in the State is 16,03,600 ha. which is 4.69% of the geographical area while the forest cover of the country is 90,89,900 ha. which is 21.02% of the geographical area.

(c) and (d) Government of India is implementing National Afforestation Programme Scheme for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country with people's participation. It is implemented through a decentralized mechanism of Forest Development Agency at forest division level and Joint Forest Management Committee at village level. The details of the fund released to Rajasthan during last 3 years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I (See below).

(e) and (f) The scheme-wise details of funds provided by Government of India to the Rajasthan State for conservation, development and promotion of forests along with achievements during the last 3 years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Details of the fund released to Rajasthan during last
three years and in the current year*

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Year	Sanctioned area (ha.)	Amount Released (Rs. In lakhs)
1.	National Afforestation	2007-08	1000	250
2.	Programme in Rajasthan State	2008-09	9500	732
3.		2009-10	6800	1067
4.		2010-11	Project under preparation by state	900*

* Tentative allocation

Statement-II

Scheme-wise details of funds provided by Government of India to the Rajasthan State for conservation, development and promotion of forests during the last three years and in the current year

(Rs. in crore)

Scheme	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Central Share released by GoI to GoR	Exp.	Central Share released by GoI to GoR	Exp.	Central Share released by GoI to GoR	Exp.	Central Share released by GoI to GoR	Exp.
Forestry Sector								
Sambhai wet land project	101.91	95.88	13.44	38.22	91.87	93.29	-	-
Integrated Forest protection Scheme	99.69	115.34	150.41	156.58	149.98	119.80	-	-
Tiger Project Ranthambore	223.45	226.50	591.06	551.96	10560.00	4185.14	-	-
Tiger Project Sariska	187.23	143.29	1900.09	540.32	134.17	778.45	-	-
Development of Ghana Bird Sanctuary	34.07	33.68	69.00	27.26	69.04	96.35	-	-
Maintenance of other Sanctuaries	300.41	259.89	298.05	332.40	401.95	401.40	147.89	-
Development of Desert National Park	-12.77	19.00	53.52	24.42	34.13	34.13	22.44	-
Total	969.53	893.58	3072.57	1671.16	11441.14	5742.41	170.33	-

Statement showing Expenditure & Release Position under National Afforestation Programme

Scheme	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
National Afforestation Programme	70.61	173.71	898.7	762.70	959.6	896.74	-	-
TOTAL	70.61	173.71	898.7	762.70	959.6	896.74	-	-

Statement showing Expenditure & Release Position under CCFII & Guggal project

Scheme	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Country cooperation Framework II (FRLHT)	71.88	5.87	15.55	48.16	1.62	31.74	-	-
Conservation and Development of guggal (National Medicinal Plant Board)	-	-	210	106.54	-	89.91	-	-
TOTAL	71.88	5.87	225.55	154.70	1.62	121.65	-	-

**Rationalization of boundaries of national Parks and
sanctuaries in Himachal Pradesh**

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

(a) whether Government has received a proposal from Himachal Pradesh Government for rationalization of boundaries of national parks and sanctuaries in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the current status of the proposal; and

(d) by when the said proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government of Himachal Pradesh had forwarded a proposal for rationalization of boundaries of its National Parks & Sanctuaries. The proposal has been approved with suitable modifications by the Ministry and also has been recommended by the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife in its 16th meeting held on 16th September 2009. However, in view of the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 13.11.2000 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 337/1995, the State Government needs final approval from Hon'ble Supreme Court before issuing fresh notification.

Reimbursement of water cess

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

(a) whether the Ministry has received the amount of water cess collected upto May, 2010 from Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board;

(b) whether according to provisions, the Ministry has to reimburse 80 per cent share to the Board out of the total amount; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when the Ministry would reimburse of 80 per cent of amount to the Board?

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) Up to eighty percent of the water cess amount collected by the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) is to be reimbursed to the SPCBs/PCCs in accordance with Section 8 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977, read with Ministry of Environment and Forests order No.Q-17011/1/88-CPW dated 28.12.1998 is given in Statement (See below).

A sum of Rs.20,51,917/- has been released to the Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board (MPPCB) Board during 2010-11 against remittances made into the Consolidated Fund of India upto part February, 2009.

(c) As and when budgetary allocations are made for reimbursement of water cess, appropriate amounts are released to the State Boards, including the MPPCB.

Statement

Copy of Ministry of Environmental and Forests order No. Q17011/1/88-CPW

No. Q-17011/1/88-CPW

Government of India Ministry of Environment & Forests

Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex

Lodi Road, New Delhi - 110 003

Dated: 28.12.1998

ORDER

Section 8 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 provides that the proceeds of the cess levied under section 3 shall first be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and the Central Government may, if Parliament by appropriation made by law in this behalf, so provides, pay to the Central Board and every State Board, from time to time, from out of such proceeds, after deducting the expenses on collection, such sums of money as it may think fit for being utilized under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Provided that while determining the sum of money to be paid to any State Board under this Section, the Central Government shall have regard to the amount of cess collected by them.

The need for review of the norms for distribution of cess formulated

in 1992 has been discussed with the State Pollution Control Boards and State Department of Environment. The views of the Central Pollution Control Board have also been taken by the Central Government.

In view of the above and after careful consideration, it has been decided, in supersession of this Ministry's earlier Order of even No. dated 15.7.92 regarding formula of cess reimbursement of water cess to State Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees, that the following criteria shall be adopted for distribution of water cess amount to the Central Board and concerned State Board/Pollution Control Committee affective from 1.4.1998:

- (i) Upto eighty per cent of the cess amount collected by the Pollution Control Boards in the States and Pollution Control Committees in the Union Territories will be reimbursed to the Boards/Committees in accordance with Section 8 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 for meeting their approved expenditure requirements. Of the cess amount collected, upto twenty percent will remain with the Central Government for undertaking specific projects in any part of the country through the Central Pollution Control Board subject to approval by the Central Government;
- (ii) The Pollution Control Boards in the States and Pollution Control Committees in the Union Territories shall utilize the amount released to them for preventing and controlling pollution in accordance with Section 17 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The expenditure incurred on office operations and establishment by the Pollution Control Boards in the States and Pollution Control Committees in the Union Territories should not exceed 25% of the Amount so received. The remaining amount would be utilized on programme and activities directly related to the prevention and control of pollution;
- (iii) The Pollution Control Boards in the States and Pollution Control Committees in the Union Territories shall inform the Central Government about the programmes and activities carried out by them in utilizing the cess amount reimbursed to them;
- (iv) The Central Pollution Control Board shall monitor the programmes and activities undertaken by the Pollution Control Boards in the States and Pollution Control Committees in the Union Territories relating to the afore-mentioned provisions and report to the Central Government from time to time.

Sd/-

(VIJAI SHARMA)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

Copy to:

- 1) The Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi.
- 2) The Chairman, All State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees of UTs.
- 3) The Secretary, Deptt. Of Environment, all States and UTs.
- 4) The Secretary, Department of Finance, all States and UTs.
- 5) The Accountant Generals, All States and UTs.
- 6) The Member Secretary, all State Pollution Control Boards/Committees of
of
UTs.
- 7) Director of Audit, CW & Misc. - IP Estate, New Delhi.
- 8) Deputy Secretary, IFD/Account Officer, B&A, MoEF.
- 9) Guard File/Spare Copies.

Joint scheme for conservation of forests

753. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the joint ventures with State Governments are working under the Joint Forest Management Scheme for conservation of forests in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would allow to have joint ventures with the local bodies for conservation of forests under this scheme in Maharashtra and how many schemes of Government of Maharashtra has proposed under this scheme; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government would allow to have joint ventures under this scheme keeping in mind the global warming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in

the country including state of Maharashtra. The scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at village level and the members of local bodies are represented in the FDAs and JFMCs. As on 31.3.2010, 800 FDA projects have been approved in 28 States in the country to treat an area of 1.69 mha. through 42535 JFMCs since inception of the scheme in 2002.

(c) and (d) As reported by the Government of Maharashtra, the State Forest Department and the Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) constituted under the Scheme "Gramasthanchya Sahabagatoon Van-vyavasthapan" (i.e. management of forests with cooperation of villagers) work together as per the State Government's resolution of 25th April, 2003. The general body of JFMCs consist of all adult and willing members of Gram Sabhas constituted under the Mumbai Panchayati Raj Act, 1959. The Executive Committee of JFMC also has a representative from Village Gram Panchayat.

The State Government of Maharashtra has proposed following Schemes during the year 2009-10 to be implemented through JFM.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Outlay (Rs. in crore)
1.	Joint Forest Management Scheme (State)	12.06
2.	Joint Forest Management Scheme (District)	3.98
3.	Soil and Moisture Conservation (State JFM methodology based)	8.31
4.	Akkalkuwa-Dhadgaon (Tribal Sub-plan) - JFM methodology based	6.50
5.	Integrated Forest Development Scheme (Tribal Sub Plan) - A new scheme proposed on JFM methodology	20.00
TOTAL		50.85

The Annual Work Programme 2010-11 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme: Intensification of Forest Management Scheme of the State of Maharashtra, implemented by Ministry of Environment and Forests through State Forest

Department, is yet to be finalized.

Forest area

754. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present estimated forest area;

(b) the area brought under forest, both wild & social forestry during the last five years; and

(c) the details of projections for the current Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Forest cover of India is 6,90,900 ha. as per India State of Forest Report, 2009 published by Forest Survey of India which is 21.02% of India's total geographical area.

(b) The targets for afforestation/tree planting are being monitored annually under 20 Point Programme in the country. The targets, and achievements under 20 Point Programme during the last five years are given below in Table-I:

Table I

(Area in million ha.)				
Year	Notional Area of Private		Area covered under Public	
	Land Planting		and Forest Lands	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2005-06	0.63	0.51	1.63	1.48
2006-07	0.76	0.66	1.85	1.66
2007-08*	-	-	1.86	1.54
2008-09	-	-	1.77	1.67
2009-10	-	-	1.81	1.39**

* 20 Point Programme revised in the XIth Five Year Plan and now monitoring of Planting in Public and Forest lands is only undertaken.

** Figures upto February 2010 (01.04.2009 to 28.02.2010)

(c) The targets of afforestation/tree planting are fixed every year. The target and achievement during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in Table-I. The targets for afforestation/tree planting fixed for the year 2010-11 under 20 Point Programme is 1.82 million ha.

Mission Clean Ganga

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

- (a) whether Government has committed "Mission Clean Ganga";
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the funds spent, so far, on cleaning Ganga; and
- (d) the involvement of NGOs and environmentalists, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Central Government has constituted the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) on 20th February, 2009. In the first meeting of the NGRBA held on 5th October 2009 it was resolved that under 'Mission Clean Ganga', it will be ensured that by the year 2020 no untreated municipal sewage or industrial effluent flows into Ganga. Sewage treatment capacity of 1025 million litres per day (mld) has been created under Ganga Action Plan against about 3000 mld sewage being generated in the towns along Ganga. An estimated investment of Rs. 15,000 crore over the next 10 years will be required to create the necessary treatment and sewerage infrastructure, to be shared suitably between Centre and States. In the first phase, 33 projects of Rs 1447.59 crores have been sanctioned under the NGRBA. These include sewer networks, sewage treatment plants and sewage pumping stations, electric crematoria, dhobi ghats, community toilets, development and beautification of river front, resuscitation of canals joining Ganga, public participation programme & awareness campaigns in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Uttarakhand. The Central Government has so far released Rs 109.74 crores to these four State Governments for the projects sanctioned under Mission Clean Ganga.

(d) Experts in the field of environment have been nominated as members of the NGRBA. The States have been asked to involve NGOs in monitoring the implementation of projects and for community mobilization.

Treatment of sewage

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

(a) whether the country had the capacity to treat only about 18 per cent of the sewage produced in cities and towns and the increments since then have been insignificant;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the comments of Government thereon; and

(d) the plan of action prepared by the Ministry for future, in consultation with the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) According to a recent report of the Central Pollution Control Board, against an estimated sewage generation of about 38254 million litres per day (mld.) from the Class I cities & Class II towns of the country, the available treatment capacity is for 11787 mld (31%).

The Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies for creation of civic infrastructure for sewage management and disposal, through central schemes. Interception and diversion of sewage and setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants is among the main components of pollution abatement works taken up under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). Sewage treatment capacity of about 4064 mld. has been created so far under this Plan. Sewerage and sewage treatment works are also being implemented under other central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, as well as under state schemes.

Damage to crops by monkeys

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to huge damage to crops by monkeys every year in the country particularly in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the steps taken by
Government in this regard:

(c) whether Government proposes to control the increasing population of monkeys in view of huge damage to crops by them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Some State Governments including Himachal Pradesh have reported damage to crops by monkeys. As per information furnished by the Forest Department of Himachal Pradesh, several measures have been taken to control the damage, including establishment of 3 sterilization centres to control monkey population.

Mega dams construction in N.E.R. from Assam

758. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that there is strong public resentment and protest in the matter of Mega Dams construction in the North Eastern Region from Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the latest expert committee report (Lower Subansiri & Ranganadi dams) has been received by Government of Assam;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any representation is received from various organizations on the environmental impact in the downstream based on the recent expert committee report; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government of Assam and the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) A number of representations have been received from various stakeholders regarding construction of big dams in North Eastern Region of Assam. The representations inter alia highlight the issues about the downstream impact of dams and the apprehension about the alteration of riverine flow regime which may cause seriously impact on both terrestrial and aquatic ecology.

(c) and (d) The State Government of Assam has been requested to provide the information.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (c) above.

'Per capita' stance on global carbon debate

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

(a) whether Government has decided to abandon its 'per capita' stance in the debate on equity in the global carbon space debate;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) to what extent India would lose its advantage by abandoning the claims of our huge population;

(d) whether western countries have demanded that India change its stance; and

(e) the steps proposed to avoid creating confusion on India's long held stance in the global carbon debate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Government has not abandoned its stance on the 'per capita' approach to equity in the climate change negotiations on the global carbon space. India has consistently maintained that the long term goal of stabilisation of climate should be preceded by a paradigm for equitable access to the global atmospheric resources on the basis of per capita accumulative convergence of emissions.

(d) and (e) In the recent international negotiations on climate change, the developed countries have argued that major developing countries including India should make a commitment to undertake the mitigation actions. India has argued that actions of developing countries to address climate change are to be taken in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Such actions are to be voluntary in nature and shall be taken in accordance with the relevant domestic policies and programmes. These can be enhanced if international support in terms of finance and

technology is available.

Setting up of NIFTEM

760. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up National Institute of Food Technology and Entrepreneurship Management (NIFTEM);

(b) if so, the details thereof in Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(c) the parameters adopted therefor; and

(d) the funds released and utilized so far for each State especially for Andhra Pradesh during the current plan?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY):

(a) Yes Sir, the Government has approved setting up of National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) on 31.08.2006, at Kundli, District Sonapat, Haryana. The Institute is to function as an apex national level institution in the area of basic research in food science and food technology, promote entrepreneurship and provide experiential learning with strong industry linkages.

The mandate of NIFTEM is to -

- Undertake frontier and inter disciplinary research in areas of relevance to the sector;
- Provide industry friendly short-term courses, including regular degree and management courses leading upto B. Tech, M. Tech & Ph.D programmes, for developing HRD resources for the food processing sector;
- To interact and work with all stakeholders, namely, industry, Government and consumers so as to remain economically viable and socially relevant and guide the growth of the food processing sector along healthy and modern lines.
- To run various size of Incubation Centres & Pilot Plants for enabling the Industry to incubate their ideas.
- Promote cooperation and networking amongst existing institutions both within the country and international bodies, create a complete data base on domestic resources and bring in international best practices

for improving the food processing sector;

- Cooperate in setting standards as well as protocols for testing of food

- With capacities developed in the aforesaid areas, assist Government in policy formation and regulatory framework.

The Institute has been established to meet the industry's demand for setting up a centre of global excellence for the food processing sector in the country so as to meet the demand for a cadre of world-class food scientists and technologists in frontier areas of food science and food management. The Institute would play a pivotal role in enhancing the farmer's income, increasing employment in rural and urban areas, generating income and integrating India with global food trade. The course curriculum has been uniquely designed and would meet the international standards.

(b) to (d) The Institute has only one campus with no branches in the country. As such, the question of release of funds state-wise does not arise. However, the details of grant-in-aid released by the Government to NIFTEM since 2006 are as under -

Financial Year	Amount of fund released
2006-07	Rs.31.00 crore
2007-08	Rs. 17.69 crore
2008-09	Rs. 40.00 crore
2009-10	Rs. 38.00 crore
2010-11	Rs. 55.00 crore

Setting up of Mega Food Parks

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

(a) whether any survey would be conducted to find out preference of domestic users for fresh fruits/vegetables or processed materials so that demand and supply syndrome could attract both foreign and domestic capital to give fillip for setting up of Mega Food Parks; and

(b) if so, whether the practices and procedures adopted by Amul Milk processed/pasteurized products could be customized for fruits/vegetables

to derive multipurpose

objectives of giving remunerative prices to the farmers, strengthening the marketability of perishable foods/vegetables/marine raw materials, popularizing its use by attracting foreign markets etc.?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY):

(a) The Ministry has got conducted the feasibility study in five States for setting up of Mega Food Parks. During the feasibility study, the assessment of the demand of various types of fruits and vegetables and their supply scenario has been undertaken. While assessment has been undertaken on the basis of primary data, the assessment of the demand for fresh fruit and vegetables for the domestic users has been arrived at based on secondary data.

The finding of the feasibility study and the demand projections of the fresh as well as the processed vegetables is extensively discussed at various Investors Meet and workshops, to encourage the potential investors to invest in Mega Food Parks.

In addition, the Ministry has got conducted a techno feasibility study for setting up a Strategic Distribution Center (SDC). While conducting this study a comprehensive survey was undertaken which covered organized retail outlets, the expenditure pattern of the processed food items by the consumers based on which the demand of various food products has been estimated to establish the viability of the SDC.

(b) Though milk and fruits & vegetables both fall under the category of perishable produce nature and extent of perishability differ in both the category. Keeping in view of this, Mega Food Park Model provides for setting up of farm proximate infrastructure like Collection Center (CC) and Primary Processing Center (PPC) proposed to be linked to the state of the art Central Processing Center (CPC). The CCs and the PPCs aim at adequate infrastructure at the farm gate by providing, facilities for cleaning, grading, sorting packing, dry warehouses, specialized cold stores including pre-cooling chambers, ripening chambers, reefer vans, mobile pre-coolers, mobile collection vans etc. This will minimize post harvest losses. Therefore the concept of strong backward linkages as demonstrated in Amul model has also been followed and customized appropriately in the case of Mega Food Park model.

Investment in food processing sector

762. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has set an investment target of about Rs. 1 lakh crore for food processing sector by 2015;

(b) if so, whether the country is aiming around 20 per cent growth in the sector and value addition to the extent of 35 per cent by 2015;

(c) whether during the last five years, food processing sector in the country grew nearly 10 per cent with value addition of 10 percent of 15 per cent;

(d) whether in addition to this, they are also planning to set up food parks in each of the North Eastern States; and

(e) if so, by when these projects are likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY):

(a) As per Vision 2015 Document of the Ministry, investment to the tune of Rs. 100,000 Crores are required to achieve the targets specified in the Vision for the year 2015. Of these investment of Rs. 10,000 crores are expected from Government Sector and Rs. 45,000 Crores each from the Financial Institutions and the private sector.

(b) and (c) The food processing sector is presently growing at an average rate of 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. The Vision Document 2015 envisages increasing the value addition from 20% to 35% by 2015.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. At present, there is a proposal to set up only one Mega Food Park in North East i.e. at Nalbari, Assam. Its implementation is in progress.

Certification of food testing laboratories

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

(a) whether the food processing technologies, the bench-making and the certification of food-testing laboratories, undertaking joint research where FDI entrepreneurs and domestic business houses co-operate, are on the anvil so that foreign users have no apprehensions about the quality of Indian processed products, especially fruits and vegetables; and

(b) if so, the targets for establishing food processing units on Public-Private Partnership model, so that financial constraints do not dampen the growth of this vital sector?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY):

(a) and (b) 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.

The laboratory accreditation programme is implemented through

National Accreditation Board for Calibration and Testing Laboratories
(NABL). NABL is affiliated to the International Laboratory

Accreditation Mechanism. NABL accreditation has international acceptance and thus foreign users will have no apprehensions about the quality of the products tested under these laboratories. Although MFPI does not set up food testing laboratories on its own, it provides financial assistance for setting up/up-gradation of food testing laboratories under its Plan Scheme to various stakeholders such as Central/State Government organizations NTs, Universities, private sector organizations. Under the scheme, the ministry provides grant-in-aid of entire cost of laboratory equipments, 25% of the cost of technical civil works to house the equipments, furniture & fixtures in general areas and 33% in difficult areas is provided to Central/State Government organizations IITs, Universities. All other implementing agencies/private sector organization are provided grant-in-aid of 50% of laboratory equipments and 25% of cost of Central/State Government organizations IITs, Universities & in difficult areas the grant-in-aid is 70% of cost of lab equipments and 33% of technical civil works. During the 11th Plan, the Ministry has a target to set up/upgrade 74 food testing labs in the country.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) complements and supplements domestic investment. FDI brings in, apart from capital, state-of-art technology and best managerial practices, thereby providing better access to the domestic industry to foreign technology and integration into the global market. During 2008-09 the FDI was Rs. 455.30 crore (US \$ 102.64 million) and during current year from April 2009-Janurary 2010, Rs. 1208.09 crore (US \$ 255.68 million) was received as Foreign Direct Investment in Food Processing Industries

The Ministry celebrated year 2008-09 as "Food Safety & Quality Year" to bring about awareness of Food Safety and Quality issues amongst consumers, industry and stakeholders. Quality Council of India is the technical partner of the Ministry to bring about awareness of food safety and quality issues. The initiatives taken by the Ministry for implementation of year 2008-09 are continued during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not set up food processing units directly in the country. The Ministry under its scheme for technology upgradation, establishment and modernization 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 lakh in general areas and 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakh in difficult areas under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of food processing industries which covers food processing units in various sector such as fruits & vegetables products, consumer industries, grain milling industries, meat & poultry industries, fish processing industries, wine and beer manufacturing industries etc.

Financial assistance to Karnataka for food processing sector

764. DR. RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided by the Central Government to Karnataka for food processing sector during the last three years;

(b) whether the farmers have benefited financially by way of setting up of food processing units; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY):

(a) 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 Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/ Modernization of food processing industries. The details of financial assistance provided during the last three years to the entrepreneurs in Karnataka is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	No. of units assisted	Amount released
2007-08	34	529.62
2008-09	35	629.895
2009-10	24	269.55

(b) and (c) No separate data regarding financial assistance provided by this Ministry to the farmers is being maintained.

MOU on film festival of India

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

(a) whether the Central Government has entered into any memorandum of understanding with Goa Government with respect to International Film Festival of India;

(b) if so, the basic features of the agreement; and

(c) the details of difference of the agreement from the earlier MoUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

Downlinking permission to TV channels

766. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 164 TV channels have lined up for downlinking permission for the remaining current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken, so far; and

(d) the parameters to be adopted to give permission to begin operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Information & Broadcasting had permitted 164 satellite TV channels to uplink from India before 2nd December, 2005. These channels were not registered to be downlinked in India as there was no provision to register them for downlinking at that time. These channels were deemed registered for downlinking under a notification dated 11-05-2006 of this Ministry. The period of registration of these channels was taken as 5 years from the date of approval of the Downlinking Guidelines, i.e., 11-05-2005. These

channels are to be considered for renewal of registration for downlinking if they apply for the same.

(d) As per the decision of the Ministry, each channel has to pay a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakh for renewal of registration for downlinking.

Upgradation of equipments in DD Kendras in NE

767. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that the Doordarshan Kendras in North Eastern Region (NER) are using outdated equipments;

(b) the details of users of D-9 Camera, and upgraded cameras like DVC Pro in the country, Kendra-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal for upgradation of the Kendras in NE and upgradation of equipments for preservation and archival purposes; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (d) Modernization of facilities at Doordarshan Kendras is a continuous process and schemes in this regard are formulated and implemented from time-to-time. DDK, Guwahati was made fully digital (using DVC Pro format) and 11 other DDKs in NE ; region viz. Itanagar, Silchar, Dibrugarh, Imphal, Shillong, Tura, Aizawl, Kohima, Gangtok, Agartala and PPC Guwahati were made partially digital (using D-9 format) during 10th plan period. Projects of full digitalization of the above mentioned 11 DDKs have been approved and their implementation taken up. The above mentioned DDKs are expected to be fully digitalized by 2011. In addition, project of establishment of a Regional Archives at Guwahati has been approved.

Doordarshan Kendras using D-9/DVC Pro format equipment are given at the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of users of D-9 cameras and DVC Pro in the country

Doordarshan Kendras using DVC Pro 50 format Equipment.

1	Ahmedabad	3	Bhopal
2	Bangalore	4	Bhubaneshwar

5	Chandigarh	24	Port Blair
6	Chennai	25	Raipur
7	Delhi (CPC)	26	Ranchi
8	Delhi (DDK)	27	Srinagar
9	Dehradun	28	Thiruvananthapuram
10	Gorakhpur	Doordarshan Kendras using D-9	
11	Guwahati (DDK)	format Equipment.	
12	Hissar	1	Agartala
13	Hyderabad	2	Aizawl
14	Jaipur	3	Dibrugarh
15	Jalandhar	4	Gangtok
16	Jammu	5	Imphal
17	Kolkata	6	Itanagar
18	Leh	7	Kohima
19	Lucknow	8	Shillong
20	Madurai	9	Silchar
21	Mumbai	10	Tura
22	Panaji	11	Guwahati (PPC)
23	Patna		

Setting up of museum of moving images

768. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up Museum of Moving Images (MOMI) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the salient features thereof;

(c) the estimated cost involved and the locations identified for the purpose;

(d) whether Government has made any assessment to check the progress

made, so far in completion of MOMI;

(e) if so, the details in this regard; and

(f) the details of remedial steps taken by Government to complete the project as per the targets fixed earlier in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has decided to set up a Museum of Moving Images (MOMI), which has since been renamed as National Museum of Indian Cinemas (NMIC), at Films Division Complex in Mumbai as a state-of-the art Film and Television Museum in the renovated building of "Gulshan Mahal" and a new building to be constructed adjacent to Gulshan Mahal. The Museum will be a repository of valuable information concerning to Indian Cinemas, and would provide interesting details and information to cinema goers, film makers, film students, enthusiasts and critics. The museum shall have interactive galleries, two cinema theatres with seating capacity of 155 and 210 each. It will also have an amphitheatre having a seating capacity of 400 which will be used for watching plays, shows, etc. and also demo studios to give demos to the visitors of various stages of films production, shooting, etc.

(c) The total estimated cost of the Museum is Rs. 116.40 crores and the location of the Museum is at Films Division Complex, Mumbai.

(d) The work of the project has already started and periodical reviews are being undertaken to assess the progress and ensure timely completion of the project.

(e) An agreement has been signed between the Films Division and National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC) for construction of the Museum. The work has been initiated concurrently on a number of fronts. So far, the topographic and geotechnical survey of the area and structural stability check of Gulshan Mahal have been carried out. The drawings of the project are also ready.

(f) The Museum is proposed to be commissioned in 2013, coinciding with the celebration of the centenary year of the Indian Cinema.

Permission for launching of new TV channels

769. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has suspended permission for launching new television channels citing scarcity of spectrum;

(b) whether suspension would hit roll-out plans of 170 channels, applications for which are pending;

(c) whether the Ministry has also stated that it would not accept applications for uplinking or downlinking television channels from the country;

(d) whether the Ministry had recently sought TRAI's recommendations on whether a number of television channels in the country would be capped and new entrants disallowed; and

(e) if so, the applications pending with Government and by when they are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) At present, there is no ban on receipt of applications for obtaining permission for new TV channels. However, the Ministry had suspended receipt of applications from 18-01-2010 to 31-03-2010. This was done as a reference was made by this Ministry to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) to examine inter alia the maximum number of channels which can be permitted in the country keeping in view the available spectrum and transponder capacities as well as technological developments and general practice internationally.

Since the recommendations from TRAI were taking time, the Ministry decided to lift the ban on suspension w.e.f. 01-04-2010.

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

(d) Ministry had requested TRAI to examine among other things the maximum number of channels which could be permitted in the country keeping in view the available spectrum and transponder capacities as well as technological developments and general practice internationally. Regarding new entrants, no reference was made by this Ministry to TRAI.

(e) 264 applications are pending as on 23-07-2010. Permission can be granted only after necessary clearances from Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Department of Space (DoS), Department of Revenue (DoR), etc. are obtained. As these clearances from various Ministries/Departments may take time, no time-frame can be given for disposal of pending

applications.

Setting up of Broadcast Regulatory Authority of India

770. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

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

(a) whether Government plans to set up a Broadcast Regulatory Authority of India on the lines of telecom regulator TRAI, to address various issues concerning this sector;

(b) if so, whether the modalities of setting up such a body have been worked out;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the manner in which the proposed body plans, if any, to exercise control over various private T.V. channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (d) The Ministry is engaged in consultations with the different stakeholders with a view to build a consensus on the draft of the Broadcasting Services Regulation Bill, 2007. It is available on this Ministry's website www.mib.nic.in and inter-alia provides terms of reference, objectives, functions, powers and composition of the proposed Broadcasting Services Regulatory Authority.

Consultations were required in view of the concerns expressed by various sections in the media with respect to the need, scope, functional and financial autonomy and independent functioning of the Regulator as proposed in the Draft Bill 2007.

The draft Bill has been discussed in various fora from time to time, however, no consensus could emerge. With a view to carry forward the consultations in a structured format, a Task Force has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in November, 2009 to hold wide ranging consultations with stakeholders to understand their perspective on the need, scope, jurisdiction, organizational structure, powers and functions of an independent Broadcast Regulator and the issues relating to regulation of content and furnish its recommendations to the Government.

The Task Force includes two representatives each of broadcasting associations like Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF), News Broadcasters Association (NBA) and Broadcast Editors' Association (BEA) along with the Ministry officials.

The Task Force has held consultations with other broadcasters associations, namely Cable Operators Federation of India, MSO Alliance, DTH Association, IPTV Forum, Association of Radio Operators of India as also with CII, ASSOCHAM and FICCI. It also held discussions with media experts, members of the civil society, Resident Welfare Associations, academia and consumer groups. It elicited the views of statutory bodies like National Commission for Women (NCW) and National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR).

The Task Force has not submitted its report to the Government so far.

Affairs of Prasar Bharati

771. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the affairs of Prasar Bharati are in a very poor condition;

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

(c) whether most of its programmes are being run on adhoc and contract basis and the payments are not made to the artists and staff for a long time;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken to put the Prasar Bharati back on track?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Banned TV Channels

772. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

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

(a) the details of T.V channels which were banned during the last two years and the current year, so far;

(b) the reasons for the ban in each case;

(c) whether it is a fact that some cable operators are not showing some channels on the false pretext of Government ban on them;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting had prohibited transmission/re-transmission of FTV Channel for a specific period i.e. from 12.03.2010 to 21.03.2010.

(b) The Channel had telecast a programme on 04.09.2009 in violation of Programme Code. The visuals of the programme were found to be obscene and unsuitable for children and unrestricted public exhibition.

(c) No such complaint or report has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Quality of Urdu programmes

773. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of reception and programmes of DD Urdu is sub-standard;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action Government proposes to take to improve the quality of reception and programmes of DD Urdu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) As informed by Prasara Bharati the DD Urdu is a satellite channel transmitted in digital mode both in C-band and Ku-band (DTH). The quality of reception is

governed by the receiving equipment at the user end and also on the frequencies on which the cable operator ultimately carries the channel. Prasar Bharati has informed that the Urdu channel of Doordarshan started transmission on 15th August 2006. Since then, it has been mostly airing readymade programmes acquired from various producers in the country. However, in order to establish an identity of the channel, Prasar Bharati has now taken steps to commission programmes through established Production Houses so that high quality Urdu software could be made available for the channel.

Violation of rules in promotion of Judges

†774. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of violation of the rules of seniority in promotion of Judges have come to the light;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the details of the ground on which promotions were given in the Supreme Court and High Courts during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) The Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President of India under Article 124 of the Constitution of India. The appointment of Judges is made as per the procedure laid down in the 'Memorandum of Procedure for appointment of the Chief Justice of India and the Judges of the Supreme Court', which has been drawn up pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgment of October 6, 1993 in the Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record and Anr. Vs. Union of India read with the Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998.

The proposal for appointment of a Judge of the Supreme Court is initiated by the Chief Justice of India who forms his opinion in consultation with a Collegium of the four senior-most puisne Judge of the Supreme Court. The Collegium considers the comparative merit, ability, inter-se-seniority as Judges in the High Courts and combined seniority on all India basis of the Chief Justices and Judges of the High Courts who fall in the zone of consideration and recommends the person(s) considered the most suitable in all respect, for appointment as Judges of the Supreme Court.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Judges of the High Courts are appointed by the President under Article 217(1) of the Constitution.

The appointment of Judges of the High Courts is done keeping in view the educational qualifications, nature and extent of practice, length of practice, the field of specialization and professional income for the last three years of the persons being considered. Besides this, the competence of the person, his judicial potential, temperament and integrity are also considered. All this information, as also other background information of the recommendees are made available to the Chief Justice of India for consideration by the Supreme Court Collegium consisting of the Chief Justice of India and two seniormost Judges of the Supreme Court of India. The Collegium considers all the available information about the recommendees and forms an opinion regarding their suitability or otherwise for appointment as Judges of the High Court.

Reservation for SCs/STs in judiciary

775. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing reservations for SCs/STs in the posts of Judges across the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when such reservation would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts is made under Articles 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India respectively, which do not provide for reservation for SCs/STs.

In exercise of powers conferred under proviso to Article 309 read with Article 233 and 234 of the Constitution, the State Governments frame rules in consultation with the High Court for recruitment of persons to Subordinate judiciary. Therefore, the service conditions, including appointment, promotion, reservations, etc. of judicial officers of the District/Subordinate Courts are concern of the respective State Governments.

Disposal of pending cases

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

(a) the number of cases pending in the Supreme Court, High Courts and district courts since last twenty years, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for the large number of pending cases;

(c) the number of States which have night courts and the details of night court sittings during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the action proposed by Government apart from night courts to attain disposal of cases within a limited time-period without granting extensions?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Some of the main reasons for pendency in the Courts as identified by various Commissions and Committees including the Law Commission are given below:

(i) Population and Litigation Explosion.

(ii) Increase in institution of fresh cases.

(iii) Inadequacy of Judges' strength.

(iv) Delays in filling up of vacancies in the Courts.

(v) Inadequate staff attached to the courts.

(vi) Granting of unnecessary adjournments

(vii) Frequent closure of courts on account of lawyers' strikes etc.

(c) and (d) As per available information, there are no night courts in the country. However, morning/evening courts set up in some of the States such as Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Punjab & Haryana and Tamil Nadu have been fairly successful in reducing the burden of the regular courts. Government has also accepted the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission to provide a grant of Rs.5000 crore to the States for improving the justice delivery system in the country.

Out of this, an amount of Rs. 2500 crore is for operation of morning/evening/shift/special magistrates' courts. First instalment of Rs. 500 crores has already been released to the States. With the help of these grants, the States can, inter-alia, set up morning/evening/shift/special magistrates' courts, organize more Lok Adalats and strengthen alternate dispute resolution mechanism such as mediation with a view to reducing court pendencies.

Curb on PILs

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

(a) whether Government has decided to adopt a strategy to curb the increasing tendency of people to file Public Interest Litigation (PIL) to mitigate the hardships faced' by courts with pendency of cases with High Courts and Supreme Court;

(b) the details of Government's decision to curb this tendency of initiating frivolous litigation; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken in pursuance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The matter of entertaining or curbing PILs is within the domain of the Courts in which they are filed. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has, from time to time, drawn up certain guidelines to check the misuse of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) by unscrupulous elements.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Setting up of family courts

778. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of family courts functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether any proposal of the State Government of Rajasthan is pending with the Central Government for setting up of family courts; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Central Government thereon, till date?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The

number of family Courts functional State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) A proposal for setting up of seven Family Courts in Rajasthan was received and a grant of Rs. Seventy Lakh has been released on 10th June 2010 under Plan.

Statement

*Number of Family Courts functional as reported by the
concerned High Court/State Government*

S.No.	Name of the State	Number of Family Courts functional in the State
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27
2.	Assam	2
3.	Bihar	30
4.	Chhattisgarh	19
5.	Delhi	5
6.	Gujarat	9
7.	Jharkhand	8
8.	Karnataka	10
9.	Kerala	16
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15
11.	Maharashtra	20
12.	Manipur	1
13.	Mizoram	*
14.	Nagaland	2
15.	Orissa	2
16.	Pondicherry	1
17.	Rajasthan	6

1	2	3
18.	Sikkim	1
19.	Tamil Nadu	6
20.	Tripura	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	15
22.	Uttarakhand	7
23.	West Bengal	2
TOTAL		207

* Four Family courts notified.

Appointment of additional Judges

†779. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure adopted for appointment of Judges in High Courts and the Supreme Court;

(b) whether there is any provision for the post of additional Judge under this procedure;

(c) if so, the number of additional Judges presently in the country, High Court-wise;

(d) whether there have been any instances where additional Judges could not be promoted to substantive posts; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts are made by the President under Article 124 and Article 217 of the Constitution of India respectively.

After the Supreme Court Judgment of 6th October, 1993 in the case of Supreme Court Advocates on Record and ors vs. Union of India and ors, and their Advisory Opinion of 28th October,

1998, appointments to the Supreme Court and High Courts are made in conformity with the (i) Memorandum of Procedure for appointment of Chief Justice of India and the Judges of the Supreme Court and (ii) Memorandum of Procedure for Appointment and Transfer of Chief Justices and Judges of High Courts. The Memorandum provide that in case of appointments to the Supreme Court and Chief Justices of High Courts, the proposal will be initiated by the Chief Justice of India and in case of appointments of Judges to the High Courts, the Chief Justices of the respective High Courts will initiate the proposal. The Central Government processes such proposals for the approval of President of India, as per constitutional provision and Memorandum of Procedure.

(b) Appointment of Additional Judges of the High Courts is made by the President under clause (1) of Article 224 of the Constitution. The procedure outlined in the "Memorandum of Procedure for Appointment and Transfer of Chief Justices and Judges of High Courts" is followed for appointment of Additional Judges also.

(c) The number of Additional Judges working in the High Courts is given in the Statement (See below).

(d) and (e) From the year 2005, three Additional Judges of the High Courts could not be appointed as Permanent Judges.

Statement

The number of Additional Judges working in the High Courts

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Additional Judges working in the High Courts as on 15.7.2010
1	2	3
1	Allahabad	17
2	Andhra Pradesh	05
3	Bombay	16
4	Calcutta	-
5	Chhattisgarh	06

1	2	3
6	Delhi	13
7	Gauhati	04
8	Gujarat	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	03
10	Jammu & Kashmir	01
11	Jharkhand	03
12	Karnataka	08
13	Kerala	09
14	Madhya Pradesh	07
15	Madras	16
16	Orissa	03
17	Patna	08
18	Punjab & Haryana	10
19	Rajasthan	03
20	Sikkim	-
21	Uttarakhand	-
TOTAL		132

Constitutional protection to Election Commissioners

780. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Election Commissioner has written, in January, 2010, to the Prime Minister urging that the constitutional protection, currently being enjoyed by the Chief Election Commissioner, may also be extended to the Election Commissioners;

(b) if so, what action has been taken, so far, as such a demand is pending for Government's consideration since 1998; and

(c) the rationale in denying similar protection to the two Election Commissioners when the Chief Justice of India and other judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts enjoy common protection provisions?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Clause (2) of article 324 of the Constitution inter alia provides that the Election Commission shall consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other Election Commissioners, if any, as the President may from time to time fix. Clause (3) of the aforesaid article provides that when any other Election Commissioner is appointed, the Chief Election Commissioner shall act as the Chairman of the Election Commission.

The second proviso to clause (5) of the said article provides that the other Election Commissioners shall not be removed from office except on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner. The scheme of the Constitution thus envisages the Chief Election Commissioner only as the permanent Election Commissioner. Hence the scheme of the Constitutional provisions relating to Election Commission does not provide the other Election Commissioners on the same footing as that of the Chief Election Commissioner. The proposal to provide equal constitutional protection to the other Election Commissioners as enjoyed by the Chief Election Commissioner will necessarily change the structure of the Election Commission as envisaged by the founding-fathers of the Constitution. Hence, it is not considered appropriate to make any change in the aforesaid scheme.

Use of official language of States in High Courts

†781. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agitations have been undergoing in some of the States including Tamil Nadu for adopting official languages of the respective States in judicial process in High Courts;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) if so, whether Government is planning to amend the Constitution to permit the use of their official languages in High Courts and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Tamil Nadu Government has requested the Madras High Court to work in Tamil and if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the problem faced in carrying out work of High Courts in State's language when all of the judgements of subordinate judiciary are passed in a State's language?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) One such incident occurred in the State of Tamil Nadu has come to the notice of the Government in which six advocates were on fast from 9.6.2010 at the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court demanding to announce Tamil as the medium of administration in the High Court.

(b) Under Section 7 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the use of Hindi or official language of a State in addition to the English language may be authorized, with the consent of the President of India, by the Governor of the State for the purpose of judgements etc. made by the High Court for that State. In view of this statutory provision, amendment to the Constitution is not required.

(c) The request of the Government of Tamil Nadu for introduction of Tamil as the Court language in the Madras High Court is being examined in consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

(d) The matter comes under the purview of the State Government and the respective High Court.

Time-bound programme for speedy justice

†782. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to have a time-bound programme for delivering speedy justice and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of pending cases in different High Courts and the Supreme Court of India till date;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) whether there is any action plan for speedy disposal of these cases and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government is working on a plan for delivering speedy and affordable justice to the poorer sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) The Government has, in principle, decided to set up a 'National Mission for Delivery of Justice and Legal Reforms'. It is expected that the period of pendency of cases in the courts will reduce from an average of 15 years to an average of three years by 2012, after the National Mission gives effect to its strategies to fully implement the Action Plan envisaged in the Vision Statement presented in the National Consultation held in October, 2009 in New Delhi. This Department is currently in the process of finalizing the matter of setting up of the National Mission.

The Government has also accepted the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission for the provision of Rs. 5000 crore for the improvement of delivery of Justice in the country. The recommendations include setting up of morning/evening/shift/special magistrates' Courts and strengthening of alternate dispute resolution mechanisms such as mediation, conciliation and Lok Adalats.

The number of cases pending in the Supreme Court and the High Courts is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

The number of cases pending in the Supreme Court and High Courts

Supreme Court		As on 30.6.10		
Name of the Court		Admission Matters	Regular Matters	Total
Supreme Court		34867	22198	57065
High Courts		As on 31.12.09		
Sl.No	Name of the High Court	Civil cases	Criminal cases	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Allahabad	668029	282835	950864
2	Andhra Pradesh	162470	24580	187050

1	2	3	4	5
3	Bombay	295714	42469	338183
4	Calcutta	273291	46555	319846
5	Chattisgarh	42701	17717	60418
6	Delhi	49669	11608	61277
7	Gujarat	74907	25023	99930
8	Gauhati	50617	8719	59336
9	Himachal Pradesh	45144	6499	51643
10	Jammu & Kashmir	53356	2232	55588
11	Jharkhand	30470	24736	55206
12	Karnataka	154570	17732	172302
13	Kerala	85182	28244	113426
14	Madras	394508	36882	431390
15	Madhya Pradesh	134881	62040	196921
16	Orissa	231269	28649	259918
17	Patna	82646	46261	128907
18	Punjab & Haryana	195976	47806	243782
19	Rajasthan	200780	58407	259187
20	Sikkim	64	21	85
21	Uttarakhand	24047	7531	31578
TOTAL		3250291	826546	4076837

Source:

(i) Supreme Court: From the website of the Supreme Court.

(ii) High Courts: From the reports received from respective High Courts.

Electoral Reforms

783. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission of India has proposed electoral reforms;

(b) the areas in which these reforms have been suggested;

(c) the reforms accepted by Government in principle; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) The Election Commission of India has been making suggestions relating to electoral reforms on different aspects to the Government from time to time. In July, 2004 the Commission sent a set of 22 proposals on different aspects of electoral reforms. Out of them, the Government accepted five proposals and enacted the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 2009, amending the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and Representation of the People Act, 1951. The said amendments are as follows:-

(I) the Representation of the People Act, 1950:-

Appointment of the appellate authority within the district against the orders of the electoral registration officers (amendment of section 24),

(II) the Representation of the People Act, 1951:-

(i) simplification of procedure for disqualification of a person found guilty of corrupt practices (specifying a time limit in section 8A);

(ii) increase in the security deposit of the candidates nominated for elections (amendment of section 34),

(iii) inclusion in section 123(7) of all officials appointed in connection with the conduct of elections so as to bring them within the ambit of corrupt practices, if they indulge in furtherance of the prospects of the candidates at elections; and

(iv) restricting the publication of results of all exit polls by whatever means till the last poll in an election is held, by insertion of

new sections 126A and 126B.

Funds for judicial infrastructure

†784. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an estimate of Rs. 7,077 crore has been submitted to Government by the Chief Justice of India for the improvement in basic structure of justice system in the country;

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

(c) whether Government has taken certain decisions after considering this estimate; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) No such proposal has been submitted by the Chief Justice of India. However, an estimate of Rs. 7077 crore was received from various High Courts for development of infrastructure of district and subordinate courts. As per the information received so far, an amount of Rs. 10,343 crore is required for this purpose. Government has not taken any decision, in the matter.

Overhaul of legal education system

785. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister has recently called for a major overhaul of the legal education system in the country to bring it in tune with the needs of the current socio-economic scenario;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has since contemplated any action on such observations made by the Prime Minister;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of any other steps Government proposes to take to promote legal reforms in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Yes, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) and (c) After wide consultations among various groups and Universities, a report of the major recommendations was prepared and the following course of action has been decided:

- To establish four national level institutions at the regional level as Centres of Excellence focused on research and up-gradation of faculty skills - these may be called Institutes of Advanced Legal Studies and Research.

There will be a National Law University established in every state as a school of excellence.

- Each of the 913 existing law schools to be evaluated by an Empowered Committee and classified as per standards and needs for the purpose of upgrading such colleges and creating and providing opportunities to the students.
- Public Private Participation model for law schools with specialised focus to be encouraged.
- Autonomous colleges that will meet demanding accreditation standards to be encouraged.

(d) Government have embarked upon a National Mission for Delivery of Justice and Legal Reforms "Towards Timely Delivery of Justice to All". A Blueprint for the Judicial Reforms has been drawn which is available on the web-site of the Department of Justice (www.lawmin.nic.in). The aim is to reduce the pendency of the cases in the court from an average of 15 years at present to an average of 3 years.

Alternative dispute resolution system

786. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Justice of India has recently underlined the need for spreading a new settlement culture for the success of mediation as an alternative dispute resolution system;

(b) if so, whether in the absence of the settlement culture among litigants, the court cases are mounting; and

(c) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to find out new strategies to dispose of court cases expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY) : (a) The Ministry of Law and Justice have no information in this regard.

(b) and (c) Section 89 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 enjoins upon the courts a duty to try settlement of cases through alternative dispute resolution modes like arbitration, mediation/conciliation, lok adalats etc. Various High Courts have setup Mediation Centers for the purposed and a large number of Court Cases are being settled in these centers. The Government has accepted the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission to provide a grant of Rs.5000 crore to the State for improving the justice delivery system in the country. The first instalment of Rs.500 crores has already been released to the States. With the help of these grants, the States can, inter-alia, setup morning/evening/ shift/special magistrates' courts, also organize more Lok Adalats and strengthen alternate dispute resolution mechanisms such as mediation and conciliation with a view to reducing court pendencies. The Ministry of Law and Justice has released a Consultation Paper proposing certain amendments to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. The amendments proposed therein would reduced the time taken in the disposal of arbitration cases.

Revision of court fee structure

787. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission, which was entrusted to examine the issue of revision of court fee structure, has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Commission; and

(c) what action Ministry has taken on those recommendations?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Introduction of comprehensive High Courts Act

788. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pendency of cases in High Courts

has increased during the last three years;

(b) whether the Ministry proposes to introduce a comprehensive High Courts Act for all High Courts for speedy disposal of cases; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government have embarked upon a National Mission for Delivery of Justice and Legal Reforms Towards Timely Delivery of Justice to All". A Blueprint for the Judicial Reforms has been drawn which is available on the web-site of the Department of Justice (www.lawmin.nic.in). The aim is to reduce the pendency of the cases in the court from an average of 15 years at present to an average of 3 years.

Use of scientific techniques in investigation

789. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has declared the use of narco-analysis, brain mapping and polygraph tests on suspects without their consent is illegal;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has also rejected the claim of Government that the results obtained from the use of scientific techniques like narco-analysis and brain mapping are handy and helpful for investigating agencies in extraordinary situation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

Verdict on Bhopal gas tragedy

790. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Bhopal Gas case verdict, which after 25 years awards a sentence of just two years to the culprits, is a travesty of justice that shames India and insults the

memory of the thousands killed;

(b) if so, whether Government is aware that the verdict is the culmination of a speedy flawed process involving the culpability of Governments, investigative agencies and even the highest court;

(c) if so, whether Government has appealed against the verdict, press for enhancement of sentences and create a process by which justice can be speedily ensured;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Special laws to tackle Bhopal gas leak like cases

†791. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the light of the disappointing judgement passed after 25 years of the death of thousands of people in Bhopal gas tragedy, Government feels that special laws are required to tackle such type of cases;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to prevent its recurrence in the future as well as for fixing responsibility for such mishaps; and

(c) the details of the persons killed/became sick due to leakage of gas in different industries in the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Illegal mining in Karnataka

792. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware about the complaints in Karnataka Legislative Assembly on the mining contract activities on the border of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) if so, the action proposed to protect national property being explored and sold at the cost of loss to State revenue and income?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) The Central Government has received complaints on illegal mining and irregularities in six iron ore mines located in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh sharing common border with Bellary district of Karnataka. The main allegation is that a particular lease holder, M/s. Obullapuram Mining Company and its associates have encroached into the neighboring lease hold areas and also in the reserved forest areas, cross the border into Karnataka. The Government of Andhra Pradesh on the basis of direction of the Central Government, had suspended the mining operations in six iron ore mines in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh sharing common border with Bellary district of Karnataka including transportation of already mined material, which was taken up in the Supreme Court of India. The Apex Court has ordered Survey of India to complete its survey of the area. The matter is sub-judice. As per recent information from State Government, mine development work is underway in two mining leases of M/s. Obullapuram Mining Company. However, no mineral transportation is reported.

In order to curb instances of illegal mining, the Central Government had amended the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, to empower the State Governments to take action against illegal mining by giving them powers to enter and inspect any mine, penalize transportation and storage of illegal mined minerals, confiscate illegally mined minerals, tools, equipment and vehicles, and frame separate Rules under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 for curbing illegal mining. This was followed by regular monitoring by Central Government of the action taken by the State Governments. In view of recent increase in the instances of illegal mining, being reported in the media, the Central Government has requested State Governments to prepare Action Plans to monitor and curb illegal mining, which includes the use of Satellite imagery and other intelligence inputs. So far, 10 States Government of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand have prepared Action Plan in terms of advice of Central Government. Nine States (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamilnadu,

Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand) have started monitoring issue of transport permits and six States (Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand) have started hologram marking/bar-coding of transport permits. Further, there is a Central Empowered-cum-Coordination Committee which has been meeting six monthly to discuss various issues relating to the mining sector including illegal mining and measures to prevent, detect and control it. Ten State Governments (Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal) have set up Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee. A draft Model State Mineral Policy has been prepared by the Central Government and circulated to all the State Governments. Indian Bureau of Mines has constituted Special Task Force Teams, which conducted inspections in 106 mines in endemic areas in five States (Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Jharkhand and Gujarat) between 7.12.2009 to 17.12.2009 and suspended operations in 60 mines and issued violation notices to 28 mines. The Special Task Force conducted second round of inspections from 17.4.2010 to 27.4.2010 in Karnataka. It inspected 67 mines and found serious violations in 18 mines, which were suspended. Similarly, less serious violations were found in 16 mines, which have been issued violation notices for compliance. The matter is being closely monitored by the Central Government.

Mining of minerals in Jharkhand

793. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the major minerals produced in Jharkhand and what is their share in the total production of the country;

(b) the status of allocation of mining lease to cement/steel and power plants proposed to be set up in Jharkhand;

(c) whether it is a fact that illegal mining is a menace in the State; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Central and State Governments to curb illegal mining?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) As per available information, Bauxite, Copper, Dolomite, Felspar, Fireclay, Gold, Graphite, Iron ore, Kaolin, Kyanite, Laterite, Limestone, Manganese ore,

Pyrophyllite, Pyroxenite, Quartz, Quartzite and Silica sand minerals are being produced in Jharkhand and the contribution of State of Jharkhand in total value of mineral production of India was 9% during 2008-09.

(b) State Governments grant mining leases as the owner of the minerals. Prior approval of the Central Government is mandatory for grant of Mineral Concession for minerals in the First Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957. The status of applications received from the State Governments for prior approvals of the Central Government for grant of mineral concessions are given on the website of Ministry of Mines (<http://mines.gov.in>).

(c) and (d) In view of recent increase in the instances of illegal mining, being reported in the media, the Central Government has requested State Governments to prepare Action Plans to monitor and curb illegal mining which includes the use of Satellite imagery and other intelligence inputs. So far, 10 States Government of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand have prepared Action Plan in terms of advice of Central Government. Further, there is a Central Empowered-cum-Coordination Committee which has been meeting six monthly to discuss various issues relating to the mining sector including illegal mining and measures to prevent, detect and control it. The Ministry of Mines has been issuing various guidelines and suggestions on the issue and monitors progress through the Central Committee. As per information received, 10 State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal have set up Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee. Other States have been requested to ensure setting up of similar Committees at the earliest. A draft Model State Mineral Policy has also been circulated to all the State Governments. Indian Bureau of Mines has constituted Special Task Force Teams, which conducted inspections in 106 mines in endemic areas in 5 States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Jharkhand and Gujarat between 7.12.2009 to 17.12.2009 and suspended operations in 60 mines. Out of the 60 suspended mines, 58 applied for revocation of suspension orders and 2 mines (one each in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh) have been recommended for termination. Out of 28 mines issued violation notices, 4 mines have been suspended, 10 mines have reported compliance. The Special Task Force conducted second round of inspections from 17.4.2010 to 27.4.2010 in Karnataka. It inspected 67 mines and found serious violations in 18 mines, which were suspended. Similarly, less serious violations were found in 16 mines, which have been issued violation notices for

compliance.

Seizure of illegal iron-ore in Karnataka

794. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly five lakh tones of illegally mined iron-ore was seized at Belekari Port near Karwar in Karnataka as reported in Indian Express, dated 9 June, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has been able to ascertain the places from where these illegally mined iron-ore came for shipment;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any Government official was found responsible during the investigation;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the details of measures taken by Government to stop such illegal mining?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (f) As per available information, the Karnataka State Forest Department has seized about 8,05,991.083 metric tonnes of ore without valid permits. A Forest offence case was filed vide FIR No. 17/2009-10 dated 15.3.2010 under section 2(7)(b)(iv) 62, 80, 24 Karnataka Forest Act and Rule 143 and 162 of Karnataka Forest Rules. The seized material was kept at the disposal of Port Conservator, Belikere Port for safe custody. However, on the basis of a report on 20.6.2010 that the seized material has been exported illegally, the Karnataka State Forest Department investigated the matter, which revealed that 6.00 lakh metric tonnes of seized material has been illegally exported. The state Government has initiated action against the erring Port Conservator and he has been kept under suspension. Further the investigation by the Hon'ble Lokayukta and State Corps of Detective is in progress and stringent action would be initiated against the culprits. Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka has also prohibited export of ore seized in the Belekari port.

(g) In view of recent increase in the instances of illegal mining, being reported in the media, the Central Government has requested State Governments to prepare Action Plans to monitor and curb illegal mining which includes the use of Satellite imagery and other intelligence inputs. So far, 10 States Government of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand have prepared Action Plan in terms of advice of Central Government. Further, there is a Central Empowered-cum-Coordination Committee which has been meeting six monthly to discuss various issues relating to the mining sector including illegal mining and measures to prevent, detect and control it. The Ministry of Mines has been issuing various guidelines and suggestions on the issue and monitors progress through the Central Committee. As per information received, 10 State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal have set up Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee. Other States have been requested to ensure setting up of similar Committees at the earliest. A draft Model State Mineral Policy has also been circulated to all the State Governments. Indian Bureau of Mines has constituted Special Task Force Teams, which conducted inspections in 106 mines in endemic areas in 5 States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Jharkhand and Gujarat between 7.12.2009 to 17.12.2009 and suspended operations in 60 mines. Out of the 60 suspended mines, 58 applied for revocation of suspension orders and 2 mines (one each in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh) have been recommended for termination. Out of 28 mines issued violation notices, 4 mines have been suspended, 10 mines have reported compliance. The Special Task Force conducted second round of inspections from 17.4.2010 to 27.4.2010 in Karnataka. It inspected 67 mines and found serious violations in 18 mines, which were suspended. Similarly, less serious violations were found in 16 mines, which have been issued violation notices for compliance.

Payment of wages to contract labourers in NALCO

†795. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of contract labourers working in the National Aluminium Company (NALCO) in Orissa;

(b) the wages paid to the labourers working under contractors and whether there is any provision of dearness allowance for them;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) the steps taken, so far, with a view to ensure their social security;

(d) whether there is any provision to give special consideration to the persons working continuously as contract labourers for years whenever the opportunity for recruitment to the permanent posts comes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) National Aluminium Company Limited(NALCO) has informed that the total number of labourers working under various contractors for different jobs including expansion work is about 13,739 on an average, as on May, 2010.

(b) As per policy in vogue in NALCO, payment at minimum rates of wages, as notified from time to time by the Government of India for above ground mines is ensured for the contract labourers engaged in the Company. The wages also include an element of variable dearness allowance linked to average consumer price index for industrial workers. Besides, the Company also ensures payment of an additional amount of Rs. 24/- per day of actual attendance which also includes Rs. 4/- per day towards canteen subsidy. For contract labourers engaged in Damanjodi Sector, the Company also ensured payment equivalent to 4.75% of the minimum wages to each contract labourer towards medical benefits till the extension of provisions of ESI Act (extended w.e.f 1.1.2010). Further, the labourers engaged in mines receive a special allowance of Rs. 3/- per day of actual attendance.

(c) The following steps have been undertaken by NALCO for ensuring social security of the contract labourers:-

(i) They are ensured to be covered under the provisions of Employees Provident Fund(EPF)(Misc. provisions) Act, 1952 and Employees State Insurance(ESI) Act, 1948.

(ii) As a policy, contracts are only awarded to parties having independent account codes under the above two Acts and the compliance of the contractors in respect of their workers engaged in NALCO are monitored on regular basis.

(iii) In respect of Damanjodi Sector, until the extension of provisions of ESI Act (extended w.e.f 1.1.2010), the Company also ensured payment equivalent to 4.75% of the wages to each

contract labourer towards medical benefits.

(iv) A lumpsum amount of Rs. 1.5 lakhs is given to the dependents of deceased contract labourer in the event of death while working inside the plant, beyond the statutory compensation under the ESI Act or Workmen's Compensation Act.

(v) As a policy decision, Company has also extended group insurance coverage of Rs. 2 lakhs for each contract labourer engaged in mines against naxal/maoist attack.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) NALCO being a Central Public Sector Enterprise, frames rules for recruitment of regular employees based on Government guidelines issued from time to time including making provision for reservation for weaker sections. The same however, do not prescribe any special consideration for persons working continuously as contract labourers. However, the labourers of the contractors are free to compete with other candidates against any vacancy notification for regular posts issued by the Company, subject to their meeting the prescribed qualifications for the post.

New mining policy

796. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to enact a new mining policy;

(b) if so, the features of the proposed policy;

(c) whether any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with foreign countries for investment and technology transfer in this regard;

(d) whether the Government of Goa has been directed by the Central Government to enact a mining policy;

(e) if so, the reasons for giving such direction or making suggestions; and

(f) what would be specific advantage of such a policy by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) The Government has approved the National Mineral Policy, 2008, on 13th March 2008,

replacing the National Mineral

Policy, 1993. The new Policy enunciates policy measures like assured right to next stage mineral concession, transferability of mineral concessions and transparency in allotment of concessions, in order to reduce delays which are seen as impediments to investment and technology flow in the mining sector in India. The Mining policy also seeks to develop a sustainable framework for optimum utilisation of the country's natural mineral resources for the industrial growth in the country and at the same time improving the life of people living in the mining areas, which are generally located in the backward and tribal regions of the country. The National Mineral Policy 2008 has been tabled in both Houses of the Parliament and is available on the website of the Ministry of Mines(<http://mines.nic.in>).

(c) The Government has signed Agreements/Memorandum of Understandings (MoU) with countries like Canada, Chile, Namibia, China, etc. with a view to facilitate bilateral cooperation in the fields of geology and mineral resources. These Agreements/MoUs provides framework for bilateral cooperation on subjects of mutual interest like research and development, training of personnel and acquiring state-of-the-art technologies in the fields of mineral exploration and development.

(d) to (f) The Government of India has on 12.10.2009 circulated a Model State Mineral Policy to all State Governments including Goa, to help give effect to the National Mineral Policy which lays specific emphasis on Policy on mining in tribal areas, Stakeholders participation, Rehabilitation & Resettlement etc. The State Governments have been requested to consider adopting the policy. These provisions would lead to optimal mining in a scientific and efficient manner.

Panel of curb illegal mining

797. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked all the State Governments to form panels to curb illegal mining;

(b) whether States have also been asked to track movement of vehicles carrying minerals and use bar codes and holograms on transport permits;

(c) whether 42,000 cases were detected in 11 States during the last year; and

(d) if so, what further steps Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (d) The Central Government had amended the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, to empower the State Governments to take action against illegal mining by giving them powers to enter and inspect any mine, penalize transportation and storage of illegal mined minerals, confiscate illegally mined minerals, tools, equipment and vehicles, and frame separate Rules under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 for curbing illegal mining. This was followed by regular monitoring by Central Government of the action taken by the State Governments. In view of recent increase in the instances of illegal mining, being reported in the media, the Central Government has requested State Governments to prepare Action Plans to monitor and curb illegal mining which includes the use of Satellite imagery and other intelligence inputs. So far, 10 States Government of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand have prepared Action Plan in terms of advice of Central Government. Nine States (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand) have started monitoring issue of transport permits and six States (Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand) have started hologram marking/bar-coding of transport permits. Further, there is a Central Empowered-cum-Coordination Committee which has been meeting six monthly to discuss various issues relating to the mining sector including illegal mining and measures to prevent, detect and control it. The Ministry of Mines has been issuing various guidelines and suggestions on the issue and monitors progress through the Central Committee. As per information received, 10 State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal have set up Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee. Other States have been requested to ensure setting up of similar Committees at the earliest. Indian Bureau of Mines has constituted Special Task Force Teams, which conducted inspections in 106 mines in endemic areas in 5 States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Jharkhand and Gujarat between 7.12.2009 to 17.12.2009 and suspended operations in 60 mines. Out of the 60 suspended mines, 58 applied for revocation of suspension orders and 2 mines (one each in

Orissa and Andhra Pradesh) have
been recommended for termination. Out of 28 mines issued violation
notices, 4 mines have been

suspended, 10 mines have reported compliance. The Special Task Force conducted second round of inspections from 17.4.2010 to 27.4.2010 in Karnataka. It inspected 67 mines and found serious violations in 18 mines, which were suspended. Similarly, less serious violations were found in 16 mines, which have been issued violation notices for compliance.

Bauxite mining in Andhra Pradesh

798. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two private companies, in association with a Government company, have signed an MoU to carry out bauxite mining in Vishakapatnam district in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government has received any complaints from the claimants under the Forest Rights Act who are being denied of their legitimate rights in the said area?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) As per information received from Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation (APMDC) Limited, State Government of Andhra Pradesh has signed one Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with M/s. Jindal South West Holdings Limited (JSWHL) and another MoU with Government of Ras Al Khaimah, United Arab Emirates for establishment of alumina refinery and aluminium smelter in non-tribal areas. The salient feature of the MoUs is that APMDC, a State Government Public Sector Undertaking, shall only undertake mining and supply bauxite to the said Companies for their value added plants, as the bauxite mines are located in scheduled areas.

(b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs have informed that they have not received any complaint from the claimants under the Forest Rights Act who have been denied of their legitimate rights in the concerned areas in Vishakapatnam district in Andhra Pradesh.

Group of Ministers on mineral concessions

799. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of stiff inter-Ministerial differences on the

grant of mineral concessions, Government has recently constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) to iron out the relevant details;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of GoM and whether these include the re-examination of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act and by when the GoM is likely to submit its recommendations to Government; and

(c) the details of any other steps Government proposes to bring for transparency in the mining sector?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) The Government has constituted a Group of Ministers to consider various view points on the draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2010, and give its recommendation to the Government. No time limit has been specified for the Group of Ministers to submit its recommendations.

(c) The Government has enunciated National Mineral Policy, 2008 which seeks to streamline, simplify and increase transparency in the procedures for grant of mineral concessions. A Central Empowered-cum-Coordination Committee has been meeting six monthly to discuss various issues relating to the mining sector. The Ministry of Mines has been issuing various guidelines and suggestions on the issue and monitors progress through the Central Committee. As per information received, 10 State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal have set up Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee. Other States have been requested to ensure setting up of similar Committees at the earliest. A draft Model State Mineral Policy has also been circulated to all the State Governments.

Difference over mining legislation

800. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are differences over the proposed mining legislation;

(b) if so, the details of differences noticed by Government thereon;

(c) whether the Group of Ministers (GoM) has deliberated on various proposals on the proposed mining legislation; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (d) The Government

has constituted a Group of Ministers to consider various view points on the draft Mines and Minerals

(Development and Regulation) Bill, 2010, and give its recommendation to the Government. No time limit has been specified for the Group of Ministers to submit its recommendations.

Reclassification of minor minerals

801. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ministry is planning to reclassify minor minerals;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry is also working on revamping the guidelines for mineral sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) In order to streamline the process of grant of mineral concessions in light of the principles enunciated in the National Mineral Policy, 2008 the Government has issued two guidelines dated 24.6.2009 and 09.2.2010 to the State Governments. Details are available on website of Ministry of Mines (<http://www.mines.gov.in>)

Assessment of environmental impact on illegal mining

802. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of illegal mining in Karnataka has been examined from the perspective of loss of bio-diversity and forest cover and if so, the estimation of such losses; and

(b) whether the Central Government has appropriate systems to arrest the growth of such illegal mining and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) The Government has enunciated National Mineral Policy, 2008, which stipulates sustainable development of mineral resources, while protecting the forest, environment and ecology. However, data on loss of bio-diversity and forest cover due to illegal mining are not centrally maintained.

(b) State Governments are the owners of minerals and they grant mineral concessions including mining leases. Only in case of minerals listed in the First Schedule to the Mines and

Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the prior approval of Central Government is necessary before grant of mineral concessions. In terms of provisions of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the State Governments have been given powers to take action against illegal mining. However, in view of recent increase in the instances of illegal mining, being reported in the media, the Central Government has requested State Governments to prepare Action Plans to monitor and curb illegal mining which includes the use of Satellite imagery and other intelligence inputs. So far, 10 States Government of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand have prepared Action Plan in terms of advice of Central Government. Further, there is a Central Empowered-cum-Coordination Committee which has been meeting six monthly to discuss various issues relating to the mining sector including illegal mining and measures to prevent, detect and control it. The Ministry of Mines has been issuing various guidelines and suggestions on the issue and monitors progress through the Central Committee. As per information received, 10 State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal have set up Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee. Other States have been requested to ensure setting up of similar Committees at the earliest. A draft Model State Mineral Policy has also been circulated to all the State Governments. Indian Bureau of Mines has constituted Special Task Force Teams which conducted inspections in 106 mines in endemic areas in 5 States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Jharkhand and Gujarat between 7.12.2009 to 17.12.2009 and suspended operations in 60 mines. Out of the 60 suspended mines, 58 applied for revocation of suspension orders and 2 mines (one each in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh) have been recommended for termination. Out of 28 mines issued violation notices, 4 mines have been suspended, 10 mines have reported compliance. The Special Task Force conducted second round of inspections from 17.4.2010 to 27.4.2010 in Karnataka. It inspected 67 mines and found serious violations in 18 mines, which were suspended. Similarly, less serious violations were found in 16 mines, which have been issued violation notices for compliance.

Working of Maulana Azad Education Foundation

803. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of Maulana Azad Education Foundation has slowed down in the recent past;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) The year wise financial achievement of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) towards implementation of it's schemes during the last three years are given below:

(Rupees in crore)

Year	Amount Sanctioned		Total
	Grant-in-Aid scheme	Scholarship scheme	
2007-08	6.60	4.81	11.41
2008-09	17.28	14.48	31.76
2009-10	13.36	18.08	31.44

The schemes of MAEF being demand driven in nature, there is a marginal decline in total achievement in the year 2009-10 due to shortage of complete proposals.

Loans and grants by NMDFC

804. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of persons/bodies to whom loans and grants were extended by NMDFC during the last two years;

(b) the purpose for which these facilities were provided in each case; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the working of NMDFC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) does not give grants. It extends loans for self employment and income generation activities for the economic upliftment of the members of minority communities. Details of the loans disbursed and total number of beneficiaries assisted during the last two years are given below:-

Year	Number of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
2008-09	51,198	Rs. 130.72 crores
2009-10	1,04,594	Rs. 197.74 crores

The names of bodies to whom loans were extended by NMDFC during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) NMDFC extends loans to State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) to disburse to persons belonging to minorities, living below double the poverty line, for undertaking self employment and income generating activities. Term loans and micro-finance are extended through the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) of the respective States. NMDFC also implements micro-financing scheme through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). Educational loan scheme is implemented through the SCAs for pursuing technical and professional courses.

(c) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is signed between NMDFC and the Ministry of Minority Affairs every year. It lays down targets for the 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. Currently a consultancy firm is studying the restructuring of NMDFC to help make it more effective and efficient.

Statement

*Names of the bodies to whom loans were entered by MDFC
during 2008-09 and 2009-10*

Term Loan & Micro Finance disbursed by NMDFC to State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) and NGOs					
Sl. No.	Name of the State Channelising Agency (SCA) beneficiaries	2008-09 Amount disbursed (Rs. in Lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries	2009-10 Amount disbursed (Rs. in Lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6

1	Andhra Pradesh	47.25	637	45	704
	State Minorities				
	Financial Corporation				

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Assam Minorities Development Corporationn Ltd.	0	0	12.42	230
3	Bihar State Minorities Financial Corporation Ltd.	904.5	3357	4.5	60
4	Chandigarh SCs/BCs/ Minorities Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.	2	4	6	14
5	Chhatisgarh State Antyavasayee Coop. Finance and Devt.Corpnn.Ltd.	0	0	100	222
6	Delhi SC/ST/OBC/ Minorities & Handicapped Financial & Development Corporation	17	34	45.25	158
7	Gujarat Backward Classes Development Corporation	0	0	0	0
8	Gujarat Minorities Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.	300	1009	315	957
9	H.P. Minorities Finance and Development Corporation	75	202	230	511
10	Haryana Backward Classes & Economically Weaker Sections Kalyan Nigam	359	777	850	4972
11	Mewat Development Agency	0	0	226	502

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	J&K SC/ST & BC Development Corporation	0	0	0	0
13	J&K Women's Development Corporation	420	1641	560	2272
14	Jharkhand State Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd.	110	447	0	0
15	Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd.	2900	7720	1913.5	7505
16	Kerala State Cooperative Federation for Fisheries Development Corpn. Ltd.	654.5	5350	1810	20055
17	Kerala State Women's Development Corpn.Ltd.	675	1659	1460	3450
18	Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation Ltd.	450	1426	350	1600
19	Maulana Azad Alpsankhyak Aarthik Vikas Nigam	500	1000	500	1111
20	Manipur Tribal Development Corporation	1.8	20	0	0
21	M.P. Backward Classes & Minorities Finance and Development Corporation	0	0:	0	0
22	Madhya Pradesh Hastshilp Avam Hathkargha Vikas Nigam	0	0	0	0
23	Mizoram Cooperative Apex Bank	300	910	309.81	790

1	2	3	4	5	6
24	Zoram Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	0	0	0	0
25	Nagaland Industrial Development Corpn. Ltd.	400	1429	600	1334
26	Nagaland Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd.	100	407	520	1155
27	Nagaland State Social Welfare Board	0	0	50	625
28	Orissa State SC/ST Finance & Development Corporation	27	383	38.25	553
29	Puducherry Backward Classes and Minorities Development Corporation.	100	303	200	1061
30	Punjab State BCs Land Development & Finance Corporation	400	1628	470	1044
31	Rajasthan SC/ST Finance & Development Corproration	0	0	0	0
32	Rajasthan Minorities Finance and Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd.	100	205	302.25	692
33	Tamilnadu Minorities Economic Development Corporation	965.25	8039	2134.55	16439
34	Tripura Minorities Cooperative Development Corporation	50	206	96	213

1	2	3	4	5	6
35	U.P. Minorities Financial Development Corporation Ltd.	0	0	0	0
36	Uttranchal Alpsankhyak Kalyan Thatha Wakf Vikas Nigam	0	0	20	45
37	West Bengal Minorities Development and Finance Corporation	3214.49	12405	6606.75	36320
TOTAL		13072.8	51198	19775.3	104594

Criticism on Wakf Amendment Bill

805. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Wakf Amendment Bill which has been passed by Lok Sabha and is pending in Rajya Sabha has been widely criticized for a number of deficiencies therein;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) No, Sir. The Joint Parliamentary Committee on Wakf suggested comprehensive amendments to the existing Wakf Act, 1995. The Sachar Committee had also recommended certain measures to strengthen the Wakf Act, 1995. State Governments, State Waqf Boards and other stakeholders were consulted before the amendment proposals were finalized. Total ban on sale, gift and total transfer of waqf properties, timely survey of waqf properties, accountability of public servants in safeguarding the waqf properties, empowering of Central Waqf Council, appointment of women members in the Council as well as State Waqf Boards, enhancement of lease periods for optimum use of waqf properties and payment of maintenance to Muslim women from Waqf funds are, *inter-alia*, some of the progressive provisions that were introduced in the Wakf (Amendment)

Bill, 2010. The Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 2010 was passed by the House on 7th May, 2010. Some suggestions were received thereafter.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Educational Institutions for Muslim minority

806. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new institutions sanctioned for primary, secondary and college education to provide facilities to Muslim minority in the 90 districts of the country indentified for socio-economic progress of the community; and

(b) the details of percentage of bank loans given to Muslims during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), which is a special area development programme, sanctions have been given for construction of 559 school buildings. 6679 additional class rooms, 37 hostels and 34 laboratories for primary, secondary, higher secondary / college education in 90 minority concentration districts (MCDs) where there is substantial minority population including Muslims.

(b) Priority Sector Lending (PSL) for minorities, including Muslims, was 9.67%, 12.41% and 12.96% of total PSL in 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively.

Allocation for Jain and Buddhist Minorities

807. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the population of Jain and Buddhist minorities as on 1st January, 2007;

(b) the various allocation of funds in the form of Grants-in-aid as loans during the period 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09; and

(c) whether there is any provision for reservation in Government services for the above two minorities in any State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) As per 2001 Census, the population of Jains and

Buddhists is as under:

Jains : 42,25,053

Buddhists : 79,55,207

The next population census data would be for 2011.

(b) Equity contribution is given to the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation for extending loans to persons living below double the poverty line to help them undertake self-employment and income generating activities. Loans given to minority communities in 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are as under:

2006-07 : Rs. 112.75 crore

2007-08 : Rs. 144.12 crore

2008-09 : Rs. 130.70 crore

(c) The five minority communities notified under section 2(c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 are Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis). The Central Government has not provided for any reservation in Government services for Jains and Buddhists. However, as provided under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, revised guidelines had been issued by Department of Personnel & Training (DOPT) on 8th January, 2007. These provide for giving special consideration to minorities in recruitment to central government, nationalized banks and public sector enterprises and for this purpose, the composition of selection committees should be representative.

Infringement of rights of Muslims

808. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an apprehension among Muslim minority, regarding infringement of their right under Article 30 of the Constitution on account of proposed bill from the Ministry of Human Resources Development; and

(b) if so, the actions proposed to protect the Constitutional rights of all minorities under Article 30 of the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Presently no legislative

proposal/Bill is under consideration: of the

Ministry of Human Resources Development which could affect the rights of Minority Communities under Article 30 of the Constitution.

Fund allocated to Maulana Azad Education Foundation

809. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how much fund was allocated to Maulana Azad Education Foundation during 2000 to 2005;

(b) whether the fund was utilized, as per the guidelines;

(c) if so, the names of institutions to whom the fund was given during these years and the amount given to each institution;

(d) whether Government has checked if the fund is utilized properly for the purpose it was given; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Rupees 10.60 crore was released by the Government towards the corpus fund of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) during the year 2000 to 2005.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The names of the institutions and the amount sanctioned against each institution are available on the website of the Foundation, i.e., www.maef.nic.in.

(d) There is a monitoring system in place to check proper utilization of funds. The grants-in-aid sanctioned by the Foundation are released in two installments. The second installment is released only after utilization certificate for the first release is received. Further, spot inspections are carried out before release of subsequent installments in order to ensure proper utilization of funds for the purpose it was sanctioned.

(e) Does not arise.

Expenditure for implementation of Sachar Committee Recommendations

810. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of expenditure by the Ministry for the implementation of the recommendations of Sachar Committee;

(b) whether Government has constituted any specific mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the recommendations of Sachar Committee; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) The Sachar Committee was constituted by the Central Government and a statement on the follow-up action on the recommendations of that Committee was laid in the House on 31.08.2007. Implementation of the decisions taken by the Government on the follow up action on the recommendations of Sachar Committee, which are implemented by the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Central Government, is reviewed on quarterly basis. The status of implementation on the follow-up action of the decisions upto 31st March, 2010 is given in the Statement (See below). It is also available on the website of the Ministry i.e. www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

Statement

Status of implementation on the follow-up action of the decision upto 31st March 2010

The Government took decisions on the recommendations of the Prime Minister's High Level Committee on Social, Economic and Educational status of the Muslim Community of India, pertaining to various Ministries/Departments. The status of implementation of the decisions taken by Government on the follow-up action on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee is as under:

(i) Department of Financial Services:

(a) All public sector banks have been directed to open more branches in districts having a substantial minority population. In 2007-08, 523 branches were opened in such districts. In 2008-09, 537 new branches were opened. In 2009-10, 699 new branches have been opened.

(b) RBI revised its Master Circular on 5th July, 2007 on priority sector lending for improving credit facilities to minority communities. Over Rs.82,000 crore were provided to minorities under priority sector lending during 2008-09 and over Rs. 1,08,000 crore were provided to minorities under priority sector lending during 2009-10.

(c) District Consultative Committees (DCCs) of lead banks have been directed to regularly monitor disposal and rejection of loan applications of minority communities.

(d) To promote micro-finance among women, 466,890 accounts have been opened for minority women with Rs.3413.61 crore as micro-credit to them in 2009-10.

(e) All public sector banks have been directed to organize awareness campaigns in blocks/districts/towns with substantial minority population. In 2009-10, 2807 awareness campaigns were organized in such areas.

(f) Lead banks have been directed to organize entrepreneurial development programmes in blocks/districts/towns with substantial minority population.

(ii) Ministry of Human Resource Development:

A multi-pronged strategy to address the educational backwardness of the Muslim community, as brought out by the Sachar Committee, has been adopted, as given below:-

(a) Under the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme, criteria of educationally backward blocks has been revised with effect from 1st April 2008 to cover blocks with less than 30% rural female literacy and in urban areas with less than national average of female literacy (53.67%: Census 2001). Under the scheme, out of 2573 KGBVs, 453 have been sanctioned in blocks having a substantial minority population.

(b) Universalization of access to quality education at secondary stage called vRashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been approved. The scheme envisages preference to minority concentration areas in opening of Government schools. State Governments have been advised to accord priority to setting up new/upgraded schools in minority concentration areas while appraising proposals under this scheme.

(c) One model college each would be set up in 374 educationally backward districts (EBDs) of the country. Of 374 EBDs, 67 are in identified minority concentration districts.

(d) Under the Sub-Mission on polytechnics, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for setting up of polytechnics in un-served and under-served districts. 57 districts out of 90 minority concentration districts are eligible for consideration under the scheme. So far, Rs.86.66 crore have been released for setting up polytechnics in 35 minority concentration districts.

(e) Preference is given by University Grants Commission for provision of girls' hostels in universities and colleges in the areas where there is concentration of minorities especially Muslims.

(f) The Area Intensive & Madarsa Modernisation Programme has been revised and bifurcated into two schemes. A Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) has been launched with an allocation of Rs.325 crore for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. It contains attractive provisions for better teachers' salary, increased assistance for books, teaching aids and computers, and introduction of vocational subjects, etc. The other scheme, which provides financial assistance for Infrastructure Development of Private aided/unaided Minority Institutes (IDMI), has been launched with allocation of Rs.125 crore for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

(g) For subsequent access to higher education, the certificates issued by the State Madarsa Boards, whose certificates and qualifications have been granted equivalence by the corresponding State Boards, would be considered equivalent by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Council of Board of School Education in India (COBSE) or/and by any other school examination board.

(h) Academies for professional development of Urdu medium teachers have been set up at three Central Universities namely, Aligarh Muslim University, Jamia Milia Islamia University and Maulana Azad National Urdu University. 3779 teachers have been trained.

(i) Under the revised scheme, financial assistance is given for appointment of Urdu teachers in a Government school in any locality where more than 25% of the population is from Urdu speaking community. The

financial assistance would be based on the prevailing salary structure of

Urdu teachers employed with schools of the State Government. Honorarium is also admissible to part-time Urdu teachers.

(j) The States/UTs have been advised to undertake community based mobilization campaigns in areas having a substantial population of Muslims. In 2009-10, 18 districts having a substantial minority population were covered under Saakshar Bharat.

(k) Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs) are envisaged in the revised schemes. At present, JSSs are imparting vocational training in 33 out of the 88 Muslim dominated districts in the country.

(i) The mid-day meal scheme has been extended to all areas in the country from the year 2008-09 and also covers upper primary schools. Blocks with a concentration of Muslim population are being covered under this scheme.

(m) All State Governments/UT administrations have been advised for using existing school buildings and community buildings as study centres for school children.

(n) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has prepared text books for all classes in the light of the National Curriculum Framework-2005.

(o) Thirty five universities have started centers for studying social exclusion and inclusive policy for minorities and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

(iii) Ministry of Minority Affairs:

(a) An expert group, constituted to study and recommend the structure and functions of an Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC), submitted its report on 13th March, 2008. This has been processed as per approved modalities, along with the report of the expert group on diversity index.

(b) A Bill to amend Waqf Act, 1995 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 27th April, 2010. The recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on Waqfs have been taken into consideration. These were processed as per approved modalities.

(c) The Government has accorded in-principle approval for restructuring of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation

(NMDFC). A consultancy firm has been appointed to work out the details for restructuring of NMDFC.

(d) An Inter-ministerial Task Force constituted to devise an appropriate strategy and action plan for developing 338 identified towns, having substantial minority population, rapidly in a holistic manner submitted its report on 8th November, 2007. The concerned Ministries/Departments have been advised to give priority in the implementation of their schemes in these 338 towns.

(e) Three scholarship schemes for minority communities namely, pre-matric scholarship from class-I to X, post-matric scholarship from class XI to PhD and merit-cum-means scholarship for technical and professional courses at under-graduate and post-graduate levels have been launched. Under these schemes, 29.39 lakh scholarships were awarded to students belonging to minority communities since 2007-08. Further, a fellowship scheme called Maulana Azad National Fellowship scheme for M.Phil and Ph.D. scholars has been launched and 756 fellowships have been sanctioned for implementation by University Grants Commission.

(f) The corpus of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), which stood at Rs. 100 crore, was doubled to Rs.200 crore in December, 2006. The corpus was increased by Rs.50 crore in 2007-08 and by Rs.60 crore in 2008-09. It was further increased by Rs.115 crore during 2009-10 and now stands at Rs.425.00 crore. Under the schemes of MAEF, since 2007-08, 280 NGOs have been given grants-in-aid for infrastructure development of educational institutions and 31145 scholarships were awarded to meritorious girls in classes-XI and XII.

(g) A revised Coaching and Allied scheme was launched in 2006-07 and cumulatively more than 15000 students/candidates belonging to minority communities have benefited from this scheme.

(h) A Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) was launched in 90 identified minority concentration districts in 2008-09. Plans of 80 minority concentration districts in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Bihar, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Orissa, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttrakhand, Mizoram, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi and Madhya Pradesh have been approved and Rs.1243.87 crore released upto 31st March, 2010 since launching of the scheme.

(iv) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation:

A National Data Bank, to compile data on the various socio-economic

and basic amenities parameters for socio-religious communities, has been set up in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

(v) Planning Commission:

(a) An autonomous Assessment & Monitoring Authority (AMA), to analyse data collected for taking appropriate and corrective policy decisions, has been set up in the Planning Commission.

(b) A comprehensive institutional structure for fostering skill development has been set up in Planning Commission to address the skill development needs of the country including minorities. It includes National Council on Skill Development, National Skill Development Coordination Board and a National Skill Development Corporation.

(vi) Department of Personnel and Training:

(a) A training module has been developed by the Indian Institute of Public Administration, for sensitization of government officials. The module has been sent to the Central/State Training Institutes for implementation and it has been included in their training calendar. Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA) has prepared a module for sensitization of organized civil services and it has been incorporated in their training programme.

(b) State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised by Department of Personnel & Training for posting of Muslim police personnel in Thanas and Muslim health personnel and teachers in Muslim concentration areas.

(vii) Ministry of Home Affairs:

(a) A High Level Committee, set up to review the Delimitation Act, has considered the concerns expressed in the Sachar Committee report and submitted its report.

(b) Revised guidelines on Communal Harmony have been issued. The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005 is under consideration of Parliament. (Ministry of Home Affairs)

(viii) Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty

Alleviation:

For facilitating the flow of funds under the Jawarharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Urban Infrastructure

Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT),

Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) to towns and cities, having a substantial concentration of minority population, necessary steps have been taken to ensure that Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for such towns and cities include adequate provisions for minorities.

(a) As on 31.3.2010, under UIDSSMT, 101 projects costing Rs.2533.16 crore have been sanctioned for 83 such towns.

(b) As on 31.3.2010, under IHSDP, 129 projects costing Rs. 1770.83 crore have been sanctioned for 98 such towns.

(c) Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan and Puducherry have given exemption to Waqf Board properties from Rent Control Act.

(ix) Ministry of Labour and Employment:

An Act has been passed by the Parliament for providing social security to workers in the un-organized sector, which, *inter-alia*, includes home based workers.

(x) Ministry of Culture:

Meetings of six circles of Archeological Survey of India have been held with State Waqf Boards to review the list of waqfs which are under the Archeological Survey of India.

(xi) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:

Dissemination of information regarding health and family welfare schemes is being undertaken in regional languages in minority concentration areas.

(xii) Ministry of Panchayati Raj:

State Governments have been advised by Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Urban Development to improve representation of minorities in local bodies.

(xiii) Ministry of Information & Broadcasting:

The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting launched a multi-media campaign in 2008-09. In addition to this, Ministry of Minority Affairs also launched a multi-media campaign in 2009-10.

Disbursement by NMDFC

811. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the disbursement made by NMDFC during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that any meaningful benefit of the schemes is not reaching the Muslims; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to haul up the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) NMDFC disbursed the amounts given below during the last three years:

Year	Amount disbursed
2007-08	Rs. 144.12 crores
2008-09	Rs. 130.72 crores
2009-10	Rs. 197.74 crores
TOTAL	Rs. 472.58 crores

(b) No Sir. As per the utilization data of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), 74.24% of the credit disbursed by NMDFC till 31.3.2009 has been given to members of the Muslim community.

(c) To further increase the effectiveness of credit disbursement, restructuring of NMDFC is currently under study.

Benefits of schemes for minorities

812. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the benefits of various schemes is not reaching the minorities, especially the Muslims;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the action being taken to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities announced in June, 2006 provides for programme specific interventions and a close monitoring mechanism. An important aim of the new programme, *inter-alia*, is to ensure that the benefits of various government schemes for the underprivileged reach the disadvantaged sections of the minority communities, including the Muslims. In order to ensure that the benefits of schemes included in the programme flow equitably to minorities, the new programme envisages location of a certain proportion of development projects in minority concentration areas. It also provides that, wherever possible, 15% of targets and outlays under various schemes included in the programme should be earmarked for minorities. Implementation of the new programme is monitored closely by the Government on half yearly basis. The State and District level committees to monitor the implementation of the programme now include the Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly. Notable achievements of the new programme for 2009-10 are given in Statement.

Statement

*Notable achievements of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme
for the Welfare of Minorities for 2009-10*

1. **Physical achievements** under schemes included in the 15 Point Programme considered amenable to earmarking where targets for minorities were fixed for **2009-10** are given below:

Sl. Name of the scheme and	Figures in numbers			
No. Ministry/Dept. concerned	National target	Target earmarked for minorities	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).				
D/o School Education & Literacy				
(i) No. of primary schools constructed	14258	3465	3237	
(ii)No. of upper primary schools constructed	6524	1348	1220	

1	2	3	4	5
(iii)	No. of additional classrooms	125082		
21168	constructed	20588		
(iv)	No. of new primary schools opened	9404	2066	1905
(v)	No. of new upper primary schools opened	12015	1719	1625
(vi)	No. of teachers sanctioned	52239	8429	7765
(vii)	No. of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) sanctioned in educationally backward blocks having a substantial minority population.	28	27	
2.	Swarojgaris assisted under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY). M/o Rural Development	1822482	273372	177165
3.	Below Poverty Line (BPL) families assisted under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY). M/o Rural Development	4052243	607837	543413
4.	Beneficiaries assisted under Swam Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY). M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA)			
(i)	Individual enterprises Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP)	25000	3750	9468
(ii)	Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)	200000	30000	30416
5.	Operationalisation of Anganwadi Centres under ICDS. M/o Women & Child Development	-	37672	23712
2.	Financial achievements under schemes included in the 15 Point Programme considered amenable to earmarking where targets for minorities were fixed for 2009-10 are given below:			

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme and Ministry/Dept. concerned	Rs. in crore			
		National Target	Funds amenable to earmarking	Achievement	%age of achievement
1.	Indira Awas Yojana (IAY): M/o Rural Development.	14315.42	2147.31	1459.69	67.98%
2.	Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY): M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA)	485.00	33.47	17.64	52.70%
3.	Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) into Centres of Excellence. Ministry of Labour & Employment	129.74	25.98	22.19	85.41%
4.	Priority Sector Lending. D/o Financial Services	861397.16	130462.43	111,650	12.96%
			(15% of total PSL target)		of total PSL target
3. Achievements in 2009-10 under schemes included in the 15 Point Programme where the flow of certain proportion of development projects in minority concentration areas district/blocks and cities/towns is monitored are given below:					
Sl. No.	Name of the scheme and Ministry/Dept. concerned	(Rs. in crore)	FINANCIAL	FINANCIAL	
		Total project cost and number of cities/towns.	Project cost sanctioned and number of cities/towns covered having a substantial minority population. Percentage of total sanctions in brackets.		
1	2	3	4		
1.	Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP): M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA)	BSUP: Rs.26651.11 crore in 63 cities/towns	Rs.5576.38 crore (20.92%) in 12 towns (19.05%)		

1	2	3	4
2.	Integrated Housing (18.79%)	IHSDP: Rs.9422.79 crore in 807 cities/towns	Rs. 1770.83 crore in 98 towns (12.14%)
	& Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), M/o HUPA		
3.	Urban Infrastructure (14.80%)	UIG: Rs.58283.32 crore	Rs.8623.66 crore
	& Governance (UIG): (26.15%)	in 65 cities/towns	in 17cities/towns
	M/o Urban Development (UD)		
4.	Urban Infrastructure in	UIDSSMT: Rs. 12824.63 crore	Rs.2533.16 crore (19.76%)
	Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT):	crore in 636 cities/towns	83 cities/towns (13.05%)
	M/o Urban Development (UD)		
5.	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP):	(a) Rs.28567.53 crore sanctioned for 148,879 habitations	(a) Rs.3732.66 crore (13.06%) sanctioned for 20115 habitations (14%)
	in		
	D/o Drinking Water Supply (DWS)	in the country	minority concentration districts.

4. Status of implementation of schemes for minority communities, included in the 15 Point Programme, in respect of D/o School Education & Literacy in **2009-10:-**

- (i) **Greater resources for teaching Urdu.** The Ministry of Human Resource Development has a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of financial assistance for appointment of language teachers which has been revised. Under the revised scheme financial assistance is given for appointment of Urdu teachers in a Government school in any locality where more than 25% of the population is from Urdu speaking community. The financial assistance would be based on the prevailing salary structure of Urdu teachers employed with schools of the State Government. Honorarium is also admissible to part-time Urdu teachers at the rate of Rs. 1,000/- per month.

(ii) **Modernizing Madarsa Education.** Under the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsa (SPQEM), a provision of Rs.50 crore has been provided for **2009-10**. Ministry of HRD has cleared proposal of Rs.28.90 crore for 932 madarsa of three States i.e. Uttar Pradesh (Rs.20.19 crore), Jharkhand (Rs.4.97 crore) and Tripura (Rs.3.74 crore). A scheme of Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutes (IDMI) has been launched with allocation of Rs.125 crore for 11th plan. In **2009-10**, against a provision of Rs.5 crore, Rs. 4.48 crore has been released to 22 institutions.

5. The achievements of schemes meant exclusively for minorities implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs in 2009-10 are given below:

(i) **Scholarships awarded to meritorious students from minority communities.**

(a) **Pre-matric scholarships from class-I to class-X:** Against the target of 15 lakh, scholarships were awarded to 17,29,076 students in 32 States/UTs. Of this, 48.47% were for girls. Against the budget outlay of Rs 200 crores for 2009-10, utilization was Rs.202.94 crores.

(b) **Post-matric scholarships from class XI to PhD:** Against the target of 3.00 lakh, scholarships were awarded to 3,64,387 students in 32 States/UTs. Of this, 55.10% were girls. Against the budget outlay of Rs. 150 crores for 2009-10, utilization was Rs. 148.92 crores.

(c) **Merit-cum-means scholarship for technical and professional courses:** Against the target of 42,000, scholarships were awarded to 35,982 students in 31 States/UTs. Of this, 32.47% were girls. Against the budget outlay of Rs. 100 crores for 2009-10, utilization was Rs.97.51 crores.

(ii) **Coaching & Allied scheme:** 49 coaching institutes were approved for giving financial assistance amounting to approximately Rs. 11.21 crore for imparting coaching to 5,532 candidates. Target was 5,000.

(iii) **National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation**

(NMDFC): The authorized share capital of NMDFC, which stood at Rs.650 crore in 2006-07, has been raised to Rs.1000 crore in 2009-10. Out of the Central share of Rs.650.00 crore, Rs. 645.36 crore as Central Government's equity contribution has been paid up as on 31.3.2010 for

implementing loan schemes to improve the economic status of minorities living below double the poverty line. Since inception in 1994, NMDFC has covered 538923 beneficiaries and given Rs. 1388.58 crore as loan. The achievements for 2009-10 are given below:-

Scheme	Beneficiaries		Loans	
	Target of	No. of	Target for	Loan amount
	beneficiaries	beneficiaries covered	disbursement (Rs. in crore)	released (Rs. in crore)
Term Loan	23,000	30,892	125.00	139.01
Micro Financing	40,000	73,702	40.00	58.73
Total	63,000	1,04,594	165.00	197.74

(iv) Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF): The corpus of MAEF, which stood at Rs.100 crore in 2006-07, has been raised to Rs.425.00 crore in 2009-10, for implementing schemes and programmes for promotion of education among the minority communities. The achievements for **2009-10** are given below:-

Scheme	2009-2010		
	Targets	No. of	Funds
		beneficiaries	released (In Rs. crore)
Grants-in-aid to NGOs for infrastructure development of educational institutions	150	105	13.36
Scholarships for meritorious girl students in Class XI and XII	15,000	15,070	18.08

6. The status of recruitment of minorities in Central Government and public sector undertakings is reported by the Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT). The status for three years from **2006-07** to **2008-09** is given below:

	2006-07 (For 70 Mins/Dept + 138 PSUs)	2007-08 (For 61 Mins/ Depts + 126 PSUs)	2008-09 (For 70 Ministries/Depts + 161 PSUs)
Name of the Organization	Minorities recruited (% age of minorities recruited)	Minorities recruited (% age of minorities recruited)	Minorities recruited (% age of minorities recruited)
Other Ministries/ Depts., Sub/ attached offices	5,485 (8.37%)	1620 (8.65%)	2546 (12.77%)
Public Sector Banks & Fin. Institutions	702 (6.93%)	1,615 (10.19%)	4263 (8.87%)
Para Military Forces	2,700 (9.49%)	4,914 (9.90%)	3068 (10.2%)
Posts	386 (7.60%)	517 (9.65%)	176 (6.36%)
Railways	1,456 (2.67%)	2,295 (6.31%)	3012 (8.31%)
Public Sector Undertakings	1,453 (11.88%) (for 138 PSUs)	1,234 (5.52%) (for 126 PSUs)	2107 (7.79%) (for 161 PSUs)
TOTAL	12,375 (6.95%)	12175 (8.22%)	15172 (9.25%)

7. Communal Harmony, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA): MHA has issued revised guidelines to promote communal harmony to the States and Union Territories in June, 2008.

Report on minorities

813. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minority Rights Group International has recently given a report in respect of minorities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There are alleged reports of human rights violations against minorities, indigenous communities and Dalits.

(c) It is not the policy of the Government to react to such reports by International NGOs on the internal matters of India. However, Government of India is committed to protect the human rights of citizens including minorities. The Indian Constitution contains extensive safeguards for the protection of human rights. In addition, the National Human Rights Commission has also been set up under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 to provide an effective mechanism for the promotion and protection of human rights and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto. The Government has also set up the National Commission for Minorities to monitor the working of the safeguards provided in the Constitution and in laws enacted by Parliament and the State Legislatures and make recommendations for the effective implementation of safeguards for the protection of the interests of Minorities by the Central Government or the State Governments.

Minorities below poverty line

814. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE:

PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons belonging to minority communities living below the poverty line, State-wise;

(b) the details of schemes and programmes formulated and implemented for their upliftment and achievement made therein; and

(c) the number of persons/families belonging to minority communities living below the poverty line who crossed the poverty line during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN

KHURSHEED): (a) The Planning Commission estimates poverty i.e. number and proportion of people living below the poverty line at the national and state levels separately for rural and urban areas. Data regarding population living below the poverty line by religious denominations is not maintained.

(b) and (c) An important aim of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, which was announced in June, 2006, is to ensure that the benefits of various government schemes for the underprivileged reach the disadvantaged sections of the minority communities, including those among them who are living below the poverty line. In order to ensure that the benefits of schemes included in the programme flow equitably to minorities, the new programme envisages location of a certain proportion of development projects in minority concentration areas. It also provides that, wherever possible, 15% of targets and outlays under various schemes included in the programme should be earmarked for minorities. The details of the schemes implemented for the upliftment of the disadvantaged sections of the minority communities and achievements made for 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement (See below). The number of persons belonging to the disadvantaged sections of the minority communities, including those among them who are living below the poverty line, for the last three years, State-wise for the following schemes is available at the website of the Ministry [www, ministryofminorityaffairs.nic. in:](http://www.ministryofminorityaffairs.nic.in)

- (i) Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme;
- (ii) Post-matric Scholarship Scheme;
- (iii) Merit-cum-means based Scholarship Scheme;
- (iv) Coaching & Allied Scheme
- (v) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation-loan scheme
- (vi) Maulana Azad Education Foundation Scholarship Scheme
- (vii) Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme-
 - (a) Indira Awas Yojana
 - (b) Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana and

(c) Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana.

Statement

*Some achievements of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme
for the Welfare of Minorities for 2009-10*

- 1. Physical achievements** under schemes included in the 15 Point Programme considered amenable to earmarking where targets for minorities were fixed for **2009-10** are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme and Ministry/Dept. concerned	Figures in numbers		
		National target	Target earmarked for minorities	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). D/o School Education & Literacy			
(i)	No. of primary schools constructed	14258	3465	3237
(ii)	No. of upper primary schools constructed	6524	1348	1220
(iii)	No. of additional classrooms constructed	21168	20588	125082
(iv)	No. of new primary schools opened	9404	2066	1905
(v)	No. of new upper primary schools opened	12015	1719	1625
(vi)	No. of teachers sanctioned	52239	8429	7765
(vii)	No. of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) sanctioned in educationally backward blocks having a substantial minority population.	106	28	27
2.	Swarojgaris assisted under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY). M/o Rural Development	1822482	273372	177165
3.	Below Poverty Line (BPL) families assisted under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY). M/o Rural Development	4052243	607837	543413

1	2	3	4	5	
4.	Beneficiaries assisted under Swam Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY).				
	M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA)				
(i)	Individual enterprises Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP)	25000	3750	9468	
(ii)	Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)	200000	30000	30416	
5.	Operationalisation of Anganwadi Centres under ICDS. M/o Women & Child Development	-	37672	23712	
2. Financial achievements under schemes included in the 15 Point Programme considered amenable to earmarking where targets for minorities were fixed for 2009-10 are given below:					
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme and Ministry/Dept. concerned	Rs. in crore			
		National Target	Funds amenable to earmarking	Achievement %age of achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Indira Awas Yojana (IAY): M/o Rural Development.	14315.42	2147.31	1459.69	67.98%
2.	Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY): M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA)	485.00	33.47	17.64	52.70%
3.	Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) into Centres of Excellence. Ministry of Labour & Employment	129.74	25.98	22.19	85.41%

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Priority Sector Lending. D/o Financial Services	861397.16	130462.43 (15% of total PSL target)	111,650	12.96% of total PSL target

3. Achievements in 2009-10 under schemes included in the 15 Point Programme where the flow of certain proportion of development projects in minority concentration areas district/blocks and cities/towns is monitored are given below:

Sl. (Rs. in crore)	Name of the (Rs. in crore)	FINANCIAL	FINANCIAL
No. scheme and Ministry/Dept. concerned	Total project cost and number of cities/towns.	Project cost sanctioned and number of cities/ towns covered having a substantial minority population. Percentage of total sanctions in brackets.	

1	2	3	4
1.	Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP): M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA)	BSUP: Rs.26651.11 crore in 63 cities/towns	Rs.5576.38 crore (20.92%) in 12 towns (19.05%)
2.	Integrated Housing (18.79%) & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), M/o HUPA	IHSDP: Rs.9422.79 crore in 807 cities/towns	Rs. 1770.83 crore in 98 towns (12.14%)
3.	Urban Infrastructure (14.80%) & Governance (UIG): M/o Urban Development (UD)	UIG: Rs.58283.32 crore in 65 cities/towns	Rs.8623.66 crore in 17cities/towns (26.15%)
4.	Urban Infrastructure in Development Scheme	UIDSSMT:Rs. 12824.63 crore in 636 cities/	Rs.2533.16 crore (19.76%) 83 cities/towns (13.05%)

for Small & Medium towns

Towns (UIDSSMT):

M/o Urban

Development (UD)

1	2	3	4
5.	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP):	(a) Rs.28567.53 crore sanctioned for 148,879 habitations	(a) Rs.3732.66 crore (13.06%) sanctioned for 20115 habitations (14%)
	in D/o Drinking Water Supply (DWS)	in the country	minority concentration districts.

4. Status of implementation of schemes for minority communities, included in the 15 Point Programme, in respect of D/o School Education & Literacy in 2009-10:-

(i) **Greater resources for teaching Urdu.** The Ministry of Human Resource Development has a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of financial assistance for appointment of language teachers which has been revised. Under the revised scheme financial assistance is given for appointment of Urdu teachers in a Government school in any locality where more than 25% of the population is from Urdu speaking community. The financial assistance would be based on the prevailing salary structure of Urdu teachers employed with schools of the State Government. Honorarium is also admissible to part-time Urdu teachers at the rate of Rs. 1,000/- per month.

(ii) **Modernizing Madarsa Education.** Under the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsa (SPQEM), a provision of Rs.50 crore has been provided for 2009-10. Ministry of HRD has cleared proposal of Rs.28.90 crore for 932 madarsa of three States i.e Uttar Pradesh (Rs.20.19 crore), Jharkhand (Rs.4.97 crore) and Tripura (Rs.3.74 crore). A scheme of Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutes (IDMI) has been launched with allocation of Rs.125 crore for 11th plan. In 2009-10, against a provision of Rs.5 crore, Rs. 4.48 crore has been released to 22 institutions.

5. The achievements of schemes meant exclusively for minorities implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs in 2009-10 are given below:

(i) **Scholarships awarded to meritorious students from minority communities.**

- (a) **Pre-matric scholarships from class-I to class-X:** This scheme was formulated by the Ministry of Minority and was launched in 2008-09. One of eligibility criteria for the student to be awarded scholarship is that the annual family income from all sources is below Rs. one lakh to eligible. Against the target of 15 lakh, scholarships were awarded to 17, 29,076 students in 32 States/UTs. Of this, 48.47% were for girls. Against the budget outlay of Rs 200 crores for 2009-10, utilization was Rs.202.94 crores.

- (b) **Post-matric scholarships from class XI to PhD:** This scheme was formulated by the Ministry of Minority and was launched in 2007-08. One of eligibility criteria for the student to be awarded scholarship is that the annual family income from all sources is below Rs. 2 lakh. Against the target of 3.00 lakh, scholarships were awarded to 3,64,387 students in 32 States/UTs. Of this, 55.10% were girls. Against the budget outlay of Rs. 150 crores for 2009-10, utilization was Rs. 148.92 crores.
- (c) **Merit-cum-means scholarship for technical and professional courses:** This scheme was formulated by the Ministry of Minority and was launched in 2007-08. One of eligibility criteria for the student to be awarded scholarship is that the annual family income from all sources is below Rs. 2.50 lakh. Against the target of 42,000, scholarships were awarded to 35,982 students in 31 States/UTs. Of this, 32.47% were girls. Against the budget outlay of Rs. 100 crores for 2009-10, utilization was Rs.97.51 crores.
- (ii) **Coaching & Allied scheme:** This scheme was formulated by the Ministry of Minority in 2007-08. One of eligibility criteria for the student to be awarded scholarship is that the annual family income from all sources is below Rs. 2.50 lakh. 49 coaching institutes were approved for giving financial assistance amounting to approximately Rs. 11.21 crore for imparting coaching to 5,532 candidates. Target was 5,000.
- (iii) **National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC):** The authorized share capital of NMDFC, which stood at Rs.650 crore in 2006-07, has been raised to Rs.1000 crore in 2009-10. Out of the Central share of Rs.650.00 crore, Rs. 645.36 crore as Central Government's equity contribution has been paid up as on 31.3.2010 for implementing loan schemes to improve the economic status of minorities living below double the poverty line. Since inception in 1994, NMDFC has covered 538923 beneficiaries and given Rs. 1388.58 crore as loan. The achievements for 2009-10 are given below:-

Scheme	Beneficiaries			Loans
	Target of	No. of	Target for	Loan amount
	beneficiaries	beneficiaries	disbursement	released
		covered	(Rs. in crore)	(Rs. in crore)
Term Loan	23,000	30,892	125.00	139.01

Micro Financing	40,000	73,702	40.00	58.73
Total	63,000	1,04,594	165.00	197.74

(iv) Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF): The corpus of MAEF, which stood at Rs.100 crore in 2006-07, has been raised to Rs.425.00 crore in 2009-10, for implementing schemes and programmes for promotion of education among the minority communities. One of the eligibility criteria for the student to be awarded scholarship is that the annual family income from all sources should be below Rs. One lakh. The achievements for 2009-10 are given below:-

Scheme	Targets	No. of beneficiaries	Funds released (In Rs. crore)
Grants-in-aid to NGOs for infrastructure development of educational institutions	150	105	13.36
Scholarships for meritorious girl students in Class XI and XII	15,000	15,070	18.08

Proposals for non-conventional energy plants

†815. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposals to establish non-conventional energy plants from State Governments including Jharkhand;

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

(c) the action taken or likely to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) Proposals for grant of central financial assistance (CFA) under the Ministry's schemes/programmes are received on an ongoing basis through State Governments/designated State Nodal Agencies. At times, these proposals are found to be incomplete or not in line with the provisions of the schemes/programmes. Complete proposals in line with the schemes/programmes are considered and approved immediately, subject to budget provisions. State wise details of proposals that have been submitted to the Ministry for sanction of CFA during FY2010-11 for setting up of power plants under different programmes as on date are given in the enclosed Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Statement

State-wise details of proposals received for sanction of CFA during FY2010-11 for setting up of power plants (above 1 kWp capacity) under different renewable energy programmes

Grid connected Renewable Power													
S. No. States/UT		Small Hydro Power				Wind Power				Solar Power			
		Received		Sanctioned		Received		Sanctioned		Received		Sanctioned	
		No.	Cap.(MW)	No.	Cap. (MW)	No.	Cap.(kW)	No.	Cap. (kW)	No.	Cap (kWp)	No.	Cap.(kWp)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	12.10	3	10.00					13	727.00	1	404.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh												
3	Assam												
4	Bihar	5	14.40	5	14.40								
5	Chhatisgarh									4	148.50		
6	Goa												
7	Gujarat					1	10.00	1	10.00	1	25.00		
8	Haryana									5	165.00	1	50.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
24	Tamil Nadu									5	98.00		
25	Tripura									4	28.00		
26	Uttar Pradesh									2	353.00	1	273.00
27	Uttarakhand	8	0.60	7	0.55					1	350.00		
28	West Bengal												
29	Andaman & Nicobar												
30	Chandigarh												
31	Dadar & Nagar Haveli												
32	Daman & Diu												
33	Delhi												
34	Lakshwadeep												
35	Pondicherry									2	22.50		

MW= Mega watt; kW = kilowatt, kWp = kilowatt peak.

Target for solar energy

†816. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any target for generation of power from solar energy during the next ten years;

(b) whether Government plans to provide any special relief to those entrepreneurs who are going to set up solar energy units; and

(c) whether any power is being generated from solar energy in the country, at present?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Government has launched a major initiative in January, 2010 through the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) to develop solar energy technologies to make solar power competitive to conventional grid-power by 2022. The Mission will be implemented in three phases. The Government has approved the target to set up 1,100 MW grid-connected solar power plants, including 100 MW capacity plants as rooftop and small solar plants, 200 MW capacity equivalent off-grid solar applications and 7 million square metres of solar thermal collector area for the first phase of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission till March, 2013.

(b) Central Electricity Regulatory Commission have fixed levelised tariff of Rs. 17.91/kWh and Rs. 15.31/kWh for 25 years for Solar Photovoltaic and Solar Thermal Power Projects, respectively, to be installed during the year 2010-11. For organizations availing accelerated depreciation, the levelised tariff would be Rs.14.95/kWh and Rs.12.85/kWh for Solar Photovoltaic and Solar Thermal Power Projects, respectively. For setting up Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Energy Projects, capital subsidy and/or interest subsidy is also available.

(c) Yes, Sir. Grid-connected SPV Power Projects of aggregate 11.07 MWp capacity have been installed in the country.

Solar energy in the country

817. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

- (a) the details of potential of solar power in the country;
- (b) the estimated quantum of investment required to tap this potential; and
- (c) how much energy is expected to be generated during the next five years through solar power?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) India is well endowed with solar radiation with about 300 clear sunny days in a year in most parts of the country. The daily average solar radiation received in different parts of the country is in the range of 4 - 7 kWh/m².

(b) The capital costs for setting up one megawatt capacity grid-connected solar photovoltaic power plant and solar thermal power plant during 2010-11 have been estimated by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, as Rs. 16.90 crores and Rs. 15.30 crores, respectively.

(c) The Government has approved the target to set up 1,100 MW grid-connected solar power plants, including 100 MW capacity plants as rooftop and small solar plants, 200 MW capacity equivalent off-grid solar applications and 7 million square metres of solar thermal collector area for the first phase of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission till March, 2013. One megawatt peak capacity Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) power plant is expected to generate about 1.66 million units of electricity per year and one megawatt capacity Solar Thermal power plant is expected to generate about 2.0 million units of electricity per year, under the average Indian conditions.

Awareness about renewable energy sources

818. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has been organizing various programmes in various languages for spreading awareness about the renewable energy sources in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the names of organizations selected for such programmes in the country;
- (c) the details of the criteria fixed for selection of such organizations;

(d) the details of the expenditure incurred by the Government on such programmes during the last three year; and

(e) the extent to which such programmes have been able to achieve their objectives?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has, primarily, been implementing Information and Public Awareness Programme about the need, benefits and uses of Renewable Energy through Government organizations like Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity (DAVP), Doordarshan, All India Radio (AIR), State Nodal Agencies (SNAs), etc., which in turn, make use of various media like print, electronic and outdoor publicity through advertisements, exhibitions, hoardings, radio sponsored programmes etc. Besides, Rajiv Gandhi Akshay Urja Diwas is organized on 20th August every year with large participation of school children. Further, MNRE has also organized quiz in Hindi, English and regional languages. M/s. ZEE Telefilms Ltd., New Delhi, M/s. Irish Publications Ltd., New Delhi and M/s. SAB TV Network, Mumbai were selected through tender process.

(d) An amount of Rs. 69 crores approximately was incurred for implementing the Information and Public Awareness Programme during the last three years.

(e) Information and Public Awareness Programme has resulted in creating awareness about renewable energy amongst people in general and investors in particular.

Installed capacity of solar energy

819. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity of solar energy, State-wise;

(b) the solar energy capacity installed during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the projected solar energy generation for the next three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) the reasons for not making any headway in solar energy generation?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a)
The State-wise cumulative installation of Solar Photovoltaic (SPV)
Systems as on 31.3.2010 is given in

the enclosed Statement-I. (See below). In addition, the State-wise number of remote villages/ hamlets electrified through solar energy as on 31.3.2010 is given in the enclosed Statement-II (See below). Further, about 3.53 million square meters of solar thermal collector area and about 6.63 lakh solar/cookers have been installed/sold in the country.

(b) The State-wise installation of SPV systems during the last three years (2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10) is given in the enclosed Statement-III (See below). State-wise villages/hamlets electrified through solar energy during the last three years is given in the Statement-IV (See below). In addition, about 1.5 million square meters of solar thermal collector area and about 47,000 solar cookers have been set up/sold in the country during the last three years.

(c) and (d) No State-wise targets are allocated for installation of solar energy systems. Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) launched in January, 2010, the Government has approved targets to set up 1,100 MW grid connected solar power plants, including 100 MW capacity plants as rooftop and small solar plants, 200 MW capacity equivalent Off-grid Solar applications and 7 million square metres of solar thermal collector area for the first phase of the Mission till March, 2013. Guidelines for implementation of major components of the JNNSM have already been announced by the Government. The use of solar energy is increasing in the country.

Statement-I

State-wise Cumulative Installation of SPV Systems and Power Plants as on 31.03.2010

Sl. No.	State/UT	Solar Photovoltaic Systems					Power Plants
		Lanterns	Home	Street	Pumps	Stand	
			Lighting	Lighting		alone	
			Systems	Systems		connected	
		Nos.			(kWp)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	35799	1957	4044	613	213.3	100
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13937	7120	1071	15	17.1	25

3	Assam	1211	5870	98	45	9	0
4	Bihar	50117	3170	955	139	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Chhattisgarh	3192	7211	1889	166	99.72	0
6	Goa	1027	362	463	15	1.72	0
7	Gujarat	31603	9231	2004	85	100.5	0
8	Haryana	71646	28213	9878	469	434.4	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	22970	16848	2994	6	1.5	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	28672	23083	5596	39	175.6	0
11	Jharkhand	16374	4314	620	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	7334	28128	2694	551	29.41	6000
13	Kerala	41181	32326	1090	810	44.7	25
14	Madhya Pradesh	9444	2651	6054	87	22.4	100
15	Maharashtra	68683	1972	5471	228	6.44	0
16	Manipur	4787	3500	490	40	28	0
17	Meghalaya	24875	7840	1273	19	50.5	0
18	Mizoram	5812	3045	431	37	109	0
19	Nagaland	6317	720	271	3	6	0
20	Orissa	9882	5156	5819	56	74.515	0
21	Punjab	17495	8620	4337	1857	121	1325
22	Rajasthan	4716	67305	6632	283	25.8	150
23	Sikkim	2470	3890	212	0	16.7	0
24	Tamil Nadu	16818	1557	5885	829	39.5	50
25	Tripura	42360	26066	1199	151	24.57	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	52815	92124	4117	751	129.2	375
27	Uttarakhand	64023	91307	7673	26	80.03	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28	West Bengal	17662	111090	27512	48	675	1150
29	Andaman & Nicobar	6296	405	358	5	167	100
30	Chandigarh	1675	275	229	12	0	0
33	Delhi	4753	0	301	89	80	54
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	85	750
35	Puducherry	1637	25	417	21	0	25
36	Others	125797	24047	9150	0	58	790
TOTAL		813380	619428	121227	7495	2926	11069

Statement-II

*State-wise list of Remote Villages/Hamlets electrified through
Solar Energy as on 30.03.2010*

Sl. No.	State	Villages/ Hamlets completed
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2	Arunachal Pradesh	769
2.	Assam	866
3.	Chhattisgarh	399
4.	Gujarat	38
5.	Haryana	286
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	160
8.	Jharkhand	449
9.	Karnataka	30
10.	Kerala	558

1	2	3
11.	Madhya Pradesh	188
12.	Maharashtra	338
13.	Manipur	191
14.	Meghalaya	97
15.	Mizoram	20
16.	Nagaland	3
17.	Orissa	224
18.	Rajasthan	292
19.	Sikkim	13
20.	Tamil Nadu	101
21.	Tripura	491
22.	Uttar Pradesh	179
23.	Uttarakhand	506
24.	West Bengal	1178
TOTAL		7390

Statement-III

State-wise installation of SPV Systems during the last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	Solar Photovoltaic Systems				Power Plants	
		Lanterns	Home Lights	Street Lights	Pumps	Stand alone	Grid connected
			Nos.			(kWp)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	647	315	0	0	187.14	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4544	2500	150	0	0	0
3	Bihar	0	399	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Chhattisgarh	0	2501	1354	105	99.72	0
5	Goa	425	89	180	0	0	0
6	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	70.6	0
7	Haryana	30986	5564	6085	0	208.2	0
8	Jammu & Kashmir	663	3600	100	0	0	0
9	Jharkhand	0	279	0	0	0	0
10	Karnataka	0	4954	0	95	0	6000
11	Kerala	0	0	0	0	3	0
12	Madhya Pradesh	170	367	0	0	0	0
13	Maharashtra	60000	415	1305	0	0	0
14	Manipur	0	0	0	0	17	0
15	Nagaland	2880	340	0	0	0	0
16	Orissa	279	575	507	0	0	0
17	Punjab	2500	4000	1400	36	50	1000
18	Rajasthan	0	15054	0	0	0	0
19	Sikkim	1750	1750	50	0	0	0
20	Tamil Nadu	0	0	3213	0	9.45	0
21	Tripura	19727	13476	0	0	0	0
22	Uttar Pradesh	0	34986	2218	0	0	0
23	Uttrakhand	0	41596	4784	0	0	0
24	West Bengal	14000	47283	25401	0	0	1100
25	Delhi	0	0	0	0	46	54
26	Puducherry	0	0	100	0	0	0
TOTAL		138571	180043	46847	236	691.11	8154

Statement-IV

*State-wise details of Remote Villages/Hamlets electrified through
Solar Energy during the last three years*

S. No.	State /Union Territory	Villages/Hamlets
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	613
2.	Assam	827
3.	Chhattisgarh	74
4.	Gujarat	36
5.	Haryana	149
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	43
7.	Jharkhand	162
8.	Karnataka	30
9.	Madhya Pradesh	158
10.	Maharashtra	228
11.	Manipur	57
12.	Meghalaya	70
13.	Nagaland	3
14.	Orissa	206
15.	Rajasthan	163
16.	Sikkim	65
17.	Tripura	165
18.	Uttar Pradesh	14
TOTAL		3063

Utilisation of non-conventional energy

820. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many States have failed to utilize non-conventional energy; and

(b) if so, Government's planning to popularize its use?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The extent of success of various renewable energy development schemes/programmes is reflected in Statement (See below), which indicates State-wise cumulative achievements under different programmes in the country as on 31-3-2010. State-wise variation in achievements is due mainly to variation in resource distribution besides others factors, such as, availability and pricing of other energy supply options and States own perceived needs, priorities and policies which determine the market potential and investors interest.

(b) The Government has already taken several measures to promote and popularize renewable energy sources throughout the country. These include the following:

- Fiscal and financial incentives, such as, capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, nil/concessional excise and customs duties;
- Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power in most potential States following the provisions made under the National Electricity Policy 2005 and National Tariff Policy 2006;
- Directives under Electricity Act 2003 to all States for fixing a minimum percentage for purchase of electricity from renewable energy sources taking into account local factors;
- Normative guidelines by CERC for fixation of such preferential tariffs;
- Generation Based Incentives Scheme for Wind Power to attract private investment by Independent Power Producers not availing Accelerated Depreciation benefit;
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission has been initiated recently to give a boost

to deployment of solar energy systems, solar photovoltaic as well as solar thermal, with an

approved target for the first phase upto March 2013 of 1,100 MW of grid connected solar power plants, 200 MW capacity equivalent off-grid solar applications and 7 million square metre solar thermal collector area.

Other steps taken include support for sector specific seminars/workshops/ training programmes and creation of publicity and awareness through electronic and print media on the need and usefulness of renewable energy.

Statement

State-wise details of cumulative achievements under renewable energy programmes as on 31-03-2010

(A) Grid connected Renewable Power

Sl.No.	States/UT	Small	Wind	Bio-Power		Solar	
	Total		Hydro	Power	Biomass	Waste	
to	Power	Capacity					
		Power	Power	Energy			
		(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MWp)	(MW)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	186.83	136.10	363.25	35.66	0.10	721.94
2	Arunachal Pradesh	73.42				0.03	73.45
3	Assam	27.11					27.11
4	Bihar	54.60					54.60
5	Chhatisgarh	19.05		199.90			218.95
6	Goa	0.05					0.05
7	Gujarat	12.60	1863.63	0.50			1876.73
8	Haryana	70.10		7.80			77.90
9	Himachal Pradesh	330.32					330.32
10	Jammu & Kashmir	129.33					129.33
11	Jharkhand	4.05					4.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	Karnataka	640.45	1472.80	336.18	1.00	6.00	2456.43
13	Kerala	133.87	27.75			0.03	161.65
14	Madhya Pradesh	71.16	229.40	1.00	2.70	0.10	304.36
15	Maharashtra	245.33	2077.75	218.50	5.70		2547.28
16	Manipur	5.45					5.45
17	Meghalaya	31.03					31.03
18	Mizoram	36.47					36.47
19	Nagaland	28.67					28.67
20	Orissa	64.30					64.30
21	Punjab	132.55		62.50	9.25	1.33	205.63
22	Rajasthan	23.85	1088.30	31.30		0.15	1143.60
23	Sikkim	47.11					47.11
24	Tamil Nadu	90.05	4906.72	395.70	5.65	0.05	5398.17
25	Tripura	16.01					16.01
26	Uttar Pradesh	25.10		567.00	5.00	0.38	597.48
27	Uttarakhand	132.92				0.05	132.97
28	West Bengal	98.40	4.30	16.00		1.15	119.85
29	Andaman & Nicobar	5.25				0.10	5.35
30	Chandigarh						
31	Dadar & Nagar Haveli						
32	Daman & Diu						
33	Delhi					0.05	
34	Lakshwadeep					0.75	
35	Pondicherry					0.03	
TOTAL (MW)		2735.42	11806.75	2199.63	64.96	10.28	16817.04

MW = megawatt, MWp = Megawatt peak.

S.No.	States/UT	Biogas	Biomass	Gasifiers			Waste to	Solar	Photovoltaic (SPV)	Systems					
SPV	Water Aerogen/	Solar	Remote Village												
Electrification	Plants	(rural)	industrial	Energy	SLS	HLS	SL	PP	Pumps	Pum-	hybrid	Cooker			
										ping	systems		Village		
	Hamlet										Windmills				
	(Nos.)	(kW)	(kW)	(MW)	(Nos.)	(Nos.)	(Nos.)	(kWp)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(kW)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh	457938		16681	4.95	35799	1957	3914	213.30	613	6	16.00	13395		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2957	1800			13937	7120	1071	17.10	15		6.80	530	246	
3	Assam	81592				1211	5870	98	7.50	45	3	6.00	80	866	
4	Bihar	125888	1650	3440		50117	3170	690		139	46		475		
5	Chhatisgarh	32050	500	1210		3192	7211	1889	99.72	166	1		37464	399	
6	Goa	3893				1027	362	463	1.72	15		164.00	1500		
7	Gujarat	411950	810	19420	8.40	31603	9231	2004	100.50	85	879	10 00	170675	38	
8	Haryana	54083	300	1963		71646	28213	9878	434.40	469		10.00	27115		286
9	Himachal Pradesh	45716				22970	16840	2994	1.50	6			28837	1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2489				28672	23083	5596	175.60	39			868	167	
11	Jharkhand	4933	180	250		16374	4314	620					280	449	
12	Karnataka	418759	1157	6297	3.00	7334	28128	2271	29.41	551	28	39.15	253	16	14
13	Kerala	126463				41181	32326	1090	44.70	810	79	8.00	236		558
14	Madhya Pradesh	295580	211	7537	0.10	9444	2651	6054	22.40	87			141618	188	
15	Maharashtra	780527		6950	5.11	68683	1972	5471	6.44	228	26	607.70	58044	347	
16	Manipur	2128				3883	2850	370	28.00	12		70.00	365	191	
17	Meghalaya	6661		250		24875	7840	1273	50.50	19		5.00	1165	97	
18	Mizoram	3820	200			5812	3045	431	109.00	37			110	20	
19	Nagaland	4153	1480			6317	720	271	6.00	3				3	
20	Orissa	239818		270	0.02	9882	5156	5819	74.52	56			3437	223	
21	Punjab	105289			1.58	17495	8620	4337	121.00	1850		30.00	22050		
22	Rajasthan	67348	33	2071		4716	67305	6632	25.80	283	222	14.00	36682	315	
23	Sikkim	7333				2470	3890	212	14.70			16.00	20		13

24	Tamil Nadu	216516	2586	6180	4.73	16818	1557	5885	39.50	829	60	25.00	1536	101
25	Tripura	2793	1000			42360	26066	773	24.57	25		2.00	80	60 400
26	Uttar Pradesh	422269	80	18730	17.31	51683	92124	4117	129.20	751			50494	79
27	Uttarakhand	10508		250	1.52	64023	91307	7673	80.03	26			10534	472 34
28	West Bengal	318510	700	16450		3662	111090	27512	675.00	48		38.00	7959	1171 2
29	Andaman & Nicobar	137				6296	405	358	167.00	5	2		60	
30	Chandigarh	97				1675	275	0		12			1529	
31	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	169					0		0					80
32	Daman & Diu					0		0						
33	Delhi	679				4753		301	80 00	89			27990	
34	Lakshwadeep					0		0	85.00					
35	Pondicherry	578	600			1637	25	417		21		5.00	90	
36	Others-					125797	8584	9150	58.00				17950	
TOTAL		4253624	13287	107949	46.72	797344	603307	119634	2922.11	7334	1352	1072.65	663501	5348 1408

SLS = Street Lighting System, HLS=Home Lighting System;SL= Solar Lanterns; MW=Mega Watt; kWp=kilowatt peak; PP = Power plants;

Projected power generation from solar energy

821. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the projected power generation from solar energy during the current Five Year Plan period; and

(b) whether Government has any report regarding the possible annual generation capacity in the country and if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Government has recently launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission aiming at setting up of 20,000 MW grid solar power and 2,000 MW of off-grid solar power by 2022. The Mission would be implemented in three phases.

The Government has approved implementation of the first phase of the Mission with the target to set up 1,100 MW grid connected solar plants including 100 MW of roof top and small solar plants and 200 MW capacity equivalent off-grid solar applications up to year 2012-13.

(b) The annual average generation from grid connected solar power plants is estimated to be 1.6 million units per mega-watt installed capacity. The generation from a solar power plant would depend primarily on the availability of solar radiation at the location of the plant and the technology used. For higher potential locations across various States, where availability of solar radiation is in the range of 2000 kilowatt-hour per square meter per year and above, higher generation would be possible.

Potential of renewable energy

822. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated potential of renewable energy in the country;

(b) the extent to which this potential is tapped, so far; and

(c) the future plans in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A potential of around 90,000 MWeq for energy/power generation from different renewable energy sources (excluding solar) in the country has been estimated which include 48,561 MW from wind, 15,384 MW from small hydro and 26,367 MW from bio-power. The potential for solar energy is estimated for most parts of the country at around 20 MW per square kilometer of open, shadow free area covered with solar collectors.

(b) Around 17,173 MW grid interactive power generation capacity has been installed from these renewable energy sources as on 30.06.2010 throughout the country. This includes, 12,009 MW from wind, 2767 MW from small hydro, 2313 MW from biomass, 72 MW from waste to energy and 12 MW from solar. In addition, around 420 MW off-grid/captive power capacity has been also added from renewable energy sources till 30.06.2010.

(c) A target of 12,229 MW grid interactive renewable power generation capacity addition has been set during the 11th Plan period, against which around 6,917 MW grid interactive renewable power generation capacity has been added during the first three years and three months upto 30.06.2010.

The Government has also approved Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) to give a major boost to development and deployment of solar energy technologies in the country. The Mission aims at creating an enabling policy framework for deployment of 20,000 MW of solar power, 2000 MW off-grid applications, including 20 million solar lighting systems and 20 million sq. solar thermal collector area by 2022, split over three phases.

Potential of sunshine

823. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has a great potential of sunshine;

(b) if so, whether Government is aware that hydrogen can be produced from sun rays; and

(c) if so, the present state of technology in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) India is well endowed with solar radiation with about 300 clear sunny days in a year in most parts of the country. The daily average solar radiation received in different parts of the country is in the range of 4 - 7 kWh/m².

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. It is technically feasible to produce hydrogen by splitting water using solar energy through electrolysis, photo-catalytic, photo-electro-chemical and thermo-chemical processes. Academic institutions and research organizations like Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi; Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad and Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology, Bhubaneswar are involved in the research and development efforts for hydrogen production using solar energy through electrolysis, photo-catalytic and photo-electro-chemical processes.

FDI in power sector

824. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into the power sector is being considered seriously;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government has decided as early as 2003 to allow 100 per cent FDI into the power sector but the investment flow has not come through;

(c) how many countries have forwarded proposals for setting up power projects in the country and how many of them have been considered; and

(d) the total number of countries who are willing to invest in power sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Government has allowed 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on automatic route for projects of electric generation (except atomic energy), transmission, distribution and trading.

Based on the information regarding FDI compiled by Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce the year wise investment made in power sector during 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 & for the current year 2010-11 (for April, 2010) is furnished as under:

Amount in Rs. Crores							
Sector	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (for April, 2010)
Power	241 (53)	386 (87)	713 (157)	3875 (967)	4382 (985)	6908 (1437)	547 (123)

Note: The figures in brackets shows the amount in US\$ Million.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Coverage of RGGVY

825. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of villages and rural households which have been electrified, according to the latest statistics available with the Ministry;

(b) the current budgetary allocation for the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, State-wise;

(c) the number of villages and households that have been covered under this scheme, so far;

(d) whether any States have been able to provide electricity to all villages and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Ministry has reconsidered its policy on collecting cost of electricity from beneficiaries and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As per census 2001, out of 5,93,732 inhabited villages, 4,74,162 villages were electrified. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana(RGGVY), a scheme for rural electricity infrastructure and household electrification was launched in April, 2005. Under RGGVY, 573 projects covering electrification of 1.18 lakh un/de-electrified villages and providing of electricity connections to 2.46 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) households have been sanctioned. Cumulatively, as on 15.07.2010, the electrification works in 81,574 un/de-electrified villages have been completed and 118 lakh BPL connections have been released in the country under RGGVY. Hence the villages electrified as on 15.07.2010 is 93.60%.

(b) There is no upfront allocation of funds for any State under RGGVY. Funds are released against sanctioned projects in installments based on the utilization of amount in the previous installment(s) and other conditionalities. Total subsidy allocation for current year under RGGVY is Rs.5500 crore.

(c) As stated in part (a) above.

(d) As on March 2004, the States namely Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Punjab and Tamil Nadu were declared 100% electrified as per the prevailing definition.

(e) Does not arise. This is the domain of State Governments.

Profits of power distribution companies

826. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three Power Distributing Companies (DISCOMS) have earned a high profit amounting to Rs.941.35 crore during the last year but they are reluctant to pass on and share the benefit with the consumers by way of reducing the tariff as directed by Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC);

(b) if so, the net profit earned and the reduction of traffic as desired by DERC; and

(c) the decision since taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Determination of power tariffs to be charged by the distribution licensees is the statutory function of the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs). In doing so SERCs are guided by the provisions contained in the Electricity Act, 2003 which, *inter-alia*, include the factors that would encourage competition, efficiency, economical use of resources, safeguarding of consumers interests and at the same time ensure recovery of cost of electricity in a reasonable manner, reduction of cross subsidies, the National Electricity Policy and the Tariff Policy. The SERC is required to determine tariff in a transparent way after hearing various stakeholders. Profit and loss accounts for the year ended March 31, 2010 in respect of three distribution licensees, provided by the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III (See below).

The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that in the case of three private DISCOMs, the Government of NCT of Delhi has issued directions under section 108 of the Act that the DERC will not issue the tariff order till statutory advice given by the Commission as asked for, is thoroughly examined by the GNCTD and the Government gives a go ahead for passing of tariff orders. In reply, Secretary, DERC on July 6, 2010 had written a letter forwarding advice approved by the Chairman, DERC. Delhi Government after due consultation with Law and Justice Department have sent it back to DERC on 20.07.2010 with the opinion that the said reply cannot be treated as statutory advice of the Commission under section 86(2) (IV) as it has not been approved by the majority of the Commission Members.

Further, it is submitted that a PIL is sub-judiced in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in case titled as Nand Kishore Garg Vs GNCT of Delhi and Others (PIL) on similar issue.

Statement-I

*Profit and Loss Account for the year ended March, 31, 2010
of BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd.*

Head	Schedule	Current year 2009-10 (Rs.)	Previous Year ended 2008-09 (Rs.)
Income			
Income from operations - Gross		44,631,967,059.77	37,341,499,968.70
Less: Tax on Electricity		1,494,195,194.86	1,338,804,467.09
Income from operations - Net	9	43,137,771,864.91	36,002,695,501.61
Income recoverable from future tariff		8,277,900,000.00	-
Other income	10	51,415,671,864.91	36,002,695,501.61
		1,026,878,958.28	1,507,819,768.61
Total (A)		52,442,550,823.19	37,510,515,270.22
Expenditure			
Cost of Electrical Energy Purchased		41,221,709,982.30	30,780,566,154.00
Employees Related Expenses	11	3,187,603,374.70	1,834,120,637.09
Stores, Spares, Operational and Maintenance Expenses	12	637,693,731.21	729,467,903.73
Administration and other expenses	13	1,466,582,980.18	1,113,244,352.31
Interest and Finance charges	14	2,754,552,391.73	2,466,870,350.76
Depreciation (Rs. 1,334,531,089.87)			
Less: Transferred from Grant-in Aid(under APDRP) (Rs.9,039,726.33)		1,325,491,363.54	1,717,950,013.25

(Previous year Rs. 1,02,26,305.32)

Total (B)		50,593,633,823.66	38,642,219,411.14
Profit/ (Loss) before Tax and Prior Period Adjustments (A-B)		1,848,916,999.53	(1,131,704,140.92)
Prior Period Income / Expenditure (Net)	15	17,251,844.71	64,533,349.07
Profit / (Loss) before tax		1,866,168,844.24	(1,067,170,791.85)
Less: Provision for taxation	16	90,000.00	17,339,123.00
Profit/ (Loss) after tax		1,866,078,844.24	(1,084,509,914.85)
Profit/ (Loss) brought forward from previous period		(4,934,748,808.99)	(3,850,238,894.14)
Profit/ (loss) carried forward to Balance sheet		(3,068,669,964.75)	(4,934,748,808.99)
Earning per equity share (Face value of Rs. 10 per share) Basic and diluted	17	4.06	(2.36)

Significant Accounting Policies 18
& Notes to Accounts

Schedules 1 to 18 form an integral part of the Accounts

As per our report of even date attached

For and on Behalf of

T.R. Chadha & Co. (firm Registration No. 00671 IN)

Chartered Accountants. SEAL

Signed

(Neena Goel, Partner; Lalit Jalan, Chairman; Arun Kanchan, Director; Gopal Saxena, CEO; Amal Sinha, CFO & Harish Dewan, Company Secretary)

Place: New Delhi

Dated: 22nd April, 2010.

Statement-II*Profit and Loss Account for the year ended March 31, 2010 of BSES Yamuna Power Limited*

Head	Schedule	Current year 2009-10 (Rs. crores)	Previous Year 2008-09 (Rs. crores)
Income			
Income from operations - Gross		2809.55	2,445.19
Less: Tax on Electricity		78.60	73.30
Income from operations - Net	9	2,730.95	2,371.89
Other income	10	194.75	106.82
Total (A)		2,925.70	2,478.71
Expenditure			
Cost of Electrical Energy Purchased		2,188.32	1,911.92
Employees Related Expenses	11	257.49	149.17
Stores, Spares, Operational and Maintenance Expenses	12	39.10	44.72
Administration and other expenses	13	125.05	74.44
Interest and Finance charges	14	155.67	150.17
Depreciation (Rs.81.48)			
Less: Transferred from Grant-in Aid (under APDRP) (Rs.1.00)		5	80.48
	84.54		

Total (B)		2,846.10	2,414.94
Profit before Tax and Prior Period Adjustments (A-B)		79.60	63.77
Prior Period Income / Expenditure (Net)	15	0.76	3.14
Profit before tax		80.36	66.91
Less: Provision for taxation	16	0.00	9.29
Less: Tax Adjustment for earlier years		3.51	-
Profit after tax		76.85	57.62
Profit/ (loss) brought over from previous year		(58.50)	(116.12)
Profit/ (loss) carried forward to Balance sheet		18.36	(58.50)
Earning per equity share (Face value of Rs. 10 per share) Basic and diluted	17	6.63	4.97

Significant Accounting Policies 18
& Notes to Accounts.

Schedule 1 to 18 form an integral part of the Accounts
As per our report of even date attached
For Thakur Vaidyanath Aiyar & co.
Chartered Accountants.

Signed - (Anil K. Thakur, Partner; Lalit Jalan, Chairman; Arun Kanchan, Director; Ramesh Narayanan, CEO; Sushil Agarwal, CFO & Suresh Kumar Agarwal, Company Secretary)

Dated: 22nd April, 2010

Place: New Delhi

Statement-III*Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2010 of North Delhi Power Limited*

Head	Schedule	Year ended 31.3.2010 (Rs. lakhs)	Year ended 31.3.2009 (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4
Income			
Sale of Power	14	339,441.06	247,191.74
Less Energy Tax		11,753.77	10,988.24
		327,685.29	236,303.45
Other operating income	15	9,641.54	10,073.22
Other income	16	584.45	1440.11
		337,911.25	247,816.78
Income arising from truing up by Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission of earlier years revenue requirement		2054.00	-
Total		339,965.28	247,816.73

Expenditure

Cost of Power purchased (Net)		255,882.63	150,650.52
Operating, Maintenance and Administrative expenses	17	39,469.70	27,973.52
Bad debts written off		4.438.07	-
Provision for doubtful debts/advances no longer required written back		(6,416.17)	(109.92)
Depreciation	7	11,102.49	9,528.20
Interest and Finance charges	18	9,473.51	7,462.33
Total		313,950.23	225,504.65
Profit before tax		26,015.05	22,312.13
Provision for taxes			
- current income tax (including adjustment for earlier years)		4,856.75	2,527.87
-Deferred income tax	4,463.00		
Provision for the current year	18,377.74		
Less: Adjustment in future tariff		(13,914.74)	2,472.74
- Fringe benefit tax (FBT)		-	164.50

1	2	3	4
Profit after tax		35,073.04	17.147.02
Appropriations			
(a) General reserve		-	1500.00
(b) Proposed dividend		-	7,728.00
(c) Tax on Dividend		-	1,313.37
Profit after tax carried to balance sheet		35,073.04	6,605.65
Basic and Diluted earning per share (Rs)		6.35	3.11

Notes forming part of the Accounts 19

The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Profit and loss Account

As per our report of even date attached

For DELOITTE HASXIMS & SELLS Chartered Accountants.

Signed - Alka Chadha, Partner; Sunil Wadhwa, CEO & Executive Director; S. Ramakrishnan, Director & Ajay Kalsie, Company Secretary)

New Delhi

Dated: 10th May, 2010

Faults in NTPC power plants

†827. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some power plants of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) in the country have continuously remained out of order during the last three years;

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

(c) the steps taken or likely to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Station (2x110 MW) is under the joint ownership of NTPC and BSEB since 06.09.2006. This power station has been non-operational since October, 2003. Contract for renovation and modernization for station has been awarded to BHEL in April, 2010. After restoration works Unit-II has been synchronized on 29.01.2008. Unit-I is still under shut down.

Supply of natural gas for power generation

828. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the demand and supply of natural gas to various power plants of various States including Gujarat during the last three years and current year, power plant-wise;

(b) the quantum of gas supplies from the Western Region Basin particularly from Bharuch, Surat and Mehsana to various power plants;

(c) whether the Ministry has approached to Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to increase the quantum of gas supply to the major plants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(a) The plant-wise demand/requirement and supply of natural gas to various power plants of various States, including Gujarat, during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement (See below).

(b) The gas supplies from the Western Region Basin in Gujarat onshore fields to various power plants by GAIL during 2009-10 are as below:

Sl. No.	Name of Plant	Gas Supply in MMSCMD
1.	Gandhar CCPP (NTPC)	0.36
2.	Baroda CCPP (GIPCL)	0.13
3.	Dhuvaran CCPP (GSEC)	0.12
4.	Uttran CCPP (GSEC)	0.20
TOTAL		0.81

Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited (GSPCL) is supplying around 0.64 MMSCMD of gas to Hazira CCPP of GSEG from GSPC-Niko operated Hazira Gas field near Surat.

(c) and (d) So far, out of total allocation of 91.61 MMSCMD from KG D6, 45.095 MMSCMD (33.095 MMSCMD on firm basis and 12.00 MMSCMD on fallback basis) has been allocated to power sector by the EGoM. In addition to this, a provision of 10.00 MMSCMD of gas on fall back basis has been made for captive power plants from KG D6.

Ministry of Power has recently forwarded the following information/documents to MOP&NG for consideration.

(i) A list of six projects which are under construction and are coming up in 11th Plan as per assessment of CEA and which will start drawing gas by March 2012.

(ii) A list of seven projects where orders have been placed and developers have claimed that the units will be commissioned in 11th Plan.

(iii) The updated list of 102 pending Projects (as on 14th July 2010) who have requested allocation of gas.

Statement

Plant-wise demand/requirement and supply of natural gas to gas based power stations in the country

(Utilities)

Figures in MMSCMD

S.No	Name of Power Station Installed	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
				(April - June 2010)	
	Capacity # (MW)	Demand/ Requirement at 90% PLF+	Supply	Demand/ Requirement at 90% PLF+	Supply
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	
Central Sector					
1	FARIDABAD CCPP	431.59	2.06	1.37	2.06
2	ANTA CCPP	419.33	1.98	1.46	1.98
3	AURAIYA CCPP	663.36	3.13	2.41	3.13
4	DADRI CCPP	829.78	3.92	2.43	3.92
	Sub Total (NR)	2344.06	11.09	7.681	11.09
5	GANDHAR CCPP	657.39	3.11	2.28	3.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6	KA WAS CCPP	656.2	3.09	1.84	3.09	1.38	3.15	2.53	3.15	2.57
7	RATNAGIRI CCPP I	740.00	3.55	2.04	3.55	0.40	3.55	1.34	3.55	2.28
8	RATNAGIRI CCPP II	740.00	3.55		3.55	0.84	3.55	1.78	3.55	2.14
9	RATNAGIRI CCPP III	740.00	3.56		3.56	1.45	3.56	1.31	3.56	2.21
Sub Total (WR)		3533.59	16.86	6.165	16.86	6.41	16.93	9.54	16.97	11.97
10	KATHALGURI CCPP	291.00	1.40	1.37	1.40	1.41	1.40	1.32	1.40	1.25
11	AGARTALA GT	84.00	0.58	0.74	0.58	0.74	0.58	0.74	0.58	0.75
Sub Total (NER)		375.00	1.98	2.11	1.98	2.15	1.98	2.06	1.98	2.00
Total (CS)		6252.65	29.93	15.95	29.93	15.62	30.15	20.36	30.19	23.21
State Sector										
12	I.P.CCPP	270.00	1.35	1.06	1.31	0.99	1.30	1.12	1.30	1.20
13	PRAGATI CCPP	330.40	1.59	1.39	1.59	1.42	1.59	1.44	1.59	1.51
14	DHOLPUR CCPP	330.00	1.58	0.68	1.58	1.29	1.58	1.35	1.58	1.38
15	RAMGARH CCPP	113.80	1.18	0.68	1.18	0.57	1.18	0.59	1.18	0.57
Sub Total (NR)		1044.20	5.70	3.811	5.66	4.27	5.65	4.50	5.65	4.66

16	DHUVARAN CCPP	218.62	1.05	0.65	1.05	0.67	1.05	0.74	1.05	0.70
17	HAZIRA CCPP	156.10	0.75	0.64	0.75	0.56	0.75	0.67	0.75	0.69
18	UTRAN CCPP	518.00	0.69	0.62	0.69	0.53	2.49	1.17	2.49	1.67
19	URAN CCPP	912.00	4.38	2.38	4.38	2.80	4.38	3.30	4.38	3.67
Sub Total (WR)		1804.72	6.87	4.29	6.87	4.56	8.67	5.88	8.67	6.73
20	Vijjeswaram CCPP \$		1.31	0.72		0.78				
20A	KARAIKAL CCPP	32.50	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15
21	KOVIKALPAL CCPP	107.00	0.51	0.36	0.51	0.38	0.51	0.28	0.51	0.31
22	KUTTALAM CCPP	100.00	0.48	0.04	0.48	0.38	0.48	0.35	0.48	0.31
23	NARIMANAM GPS	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	VALUTHUR CCPP	186.20	0.45	0.35	0.89	0.59	0.89	0.61	0.89	0.21
Sub Total (SR)		435.70	2.91	1.65	2.04	2.31	2.04	1.40	2.04	0.98
25	LAKWA GT	120.00	0.84	0.61	0.84	0.76	0.84	0.87	0.84	0.91
26	NAMRUP CCPP	95.00	0.43	0.40	0.43	0.38	0.43	0.58	0.43	0.52
27	NAMRUP ST	24.00	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.25	0.14	0.05	0.14	0.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28	BARAMURA GT	37.50	0.26	0.19	0.26	0.19	0.26	0.20	0.26	0.20
29	ROKHIA GT	90.00	0.63	0.51	0.63	0.51	0.63	0.55	0.63	0.67
Sub Total (NER)		366.50	2.30	1.876	2.30	2.09	2.30	2.25	2.30	2.49
Total (SS)		3651.12	17.78	11.63	16.87	13.23	18.66	14.03	18.66	14.86
Private Sector										
30	VATWA CCPP	100.00	0.48	0.35	0.48	0.38	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.51
31	TROMBAY CCPP	180.00	0.86	0.79	0.86	0.84	0.86	0.85	0.86	0.86
Sub Total (WR)		280.00	1.34	1.13	1.34	1.22	1.34	1.33	1.34	1.37
Total (PVT S)		280.00	1.34	1.13	1.34	1.22	1.34	1.33	1.34	1.37
32	BARODA CCPP	160.00	0.77	0.67	0.77	0.67	0.77	0.63	0.77	0.66
33	ESSAR CCPP	515.00	2.47	2.05	2.47	1.41	2.47	1.68	2.47	2.08
34	PEGUTHAN CCPP	655.00	3.14	2.24	3.14	1.49	3.14	2.54	3.14	2.70
35	SUGEN CCPP	1147.50			1.84	0.08	5.51	3.26	5.51	4.62
Sub Total (WR)		2477.50	6.38	4.97	8.22	3.65	11.89	8.11	11.89	10.06
36	GAUTAMI CCPP	464.00					2.23	1.85	2.23	1.95

37	GODAVARI CCPP	208.00	1.00	0.83	1.00	0.68	1.00	0.91	1.00	1.01
38	JEGURUPADU CCPP	455.40	2.19	0.73	2.19	0.65	2.19	1.96	2.19	2.00
39	KONASEEMA CCPP @	445.00					1.95	0.81	2.14	1.58
40	KONDAPALLI EXTN CCPP	233.00					1.62	1.19	1.62	1.23
41	KONDAPALLI CCPP	350.00	1.68	1.04	1.68	0.71	1.68	1.39	1.68	1.33
42	PEDDAPURAM CCPP	220.00	1.06	0.63	1.06	0.53	1.06	0.86	1.06	0.97
43	VEMAGIRI CCPP	370.00	1.78	0.14	1.78	0.35	1.78	1.56	1.78	1.45
44	KARUPPUR CCPP	119.80	0.58	0.48	0.58	0.45	0.58	0.38	0.58	0.37
45	P.NALLUR CCPP	330.50	1.59	0.27	1.59	0.01	1.59	0.37	1.59	1.07
46	VALANTARVY CCPP	52.80	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.26
Sub Total (SR)		3248.50	10.13	4.36	10.13	3.62	15.93	11.52	16.12	13.22
47	DLF ASSAM GT	24.50	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.09
Sub Total (NER)		24.50	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.09
Total (PVT IPPS)		5750.50	16.63	9.42	18.47	7.38	27.94	19.73	28.13	23.37
Grand Total		15934.27	65.68	38.15	66.61	37.45	78.09	55.45	7832	62.81

& Demand/requirement of gas is on the last day of year.

\$ Vijjeswaram CCPP is included in the captive category w.e.f. 1.2.2009

Status of Teesta hydro electric power project

†829. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Teesta Hydro Power Projects III, IV (Rambi, Kalijhanda) have not been completed as per schedule;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the additional amount provided, so far, for these projects in excess of the estimated cost;

(d) whether any enquiry has been made with regard to proper utilization of the additional funds provided for the said purpose; and

(e) whether the Gorkha Jan Mukti Morcha movement in Darjeeling has any effect on the delay in completing the projects within time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Teesta Low Dam Hydro-electric Project Stage-III at Rambi in West Bengal, being implemented by NHPC Ltd, was approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) at a cost of Rs.768.92 crores with target date of completion in March, 2007. The project is still under construction due to delays caused by late handing over of forest land, floods in 2007 & 2009, frequent bandhs/strikes etc.

Similarly, Teesta Low Dam Hydro-electric Project Stage-IV at Kalijhora in West Bengal, being implemented by NHPC Ltd, was approved by CCEA at a cost of Rs. 1061.38 crore with target date of completion in September, 2009. The project is still under construction due to delay in award of Electrical & Mechanical works, delay in decision of participation of Chinese firms, floods in 2007 & 2009, frequent bandhs/strikes by local political outfits, etc.

(c) Expenditure incurred so far on these projects is given as under:

S. No.	Name of Project/Location	Approved cost (Rs. in crore)	Provisional expenditure till Jun'10 (Rs. in crore)
1.	Teesta Low Dam Project Stage-III, West Bengal	768.92	1142.73

2.	Teesta Low Dam Project	1061.38	748.53
	Stage-IV, West Bengal		

(d) According to NHPC, the funds have been spent as per the requirement of the project. The expenditures have been regularly audited and no specific qualified remark has been given by the auditors in the Balance Sheet.

(e) The frequent bandhs/strikes by Gorkha Jan Mukti Morcha (GJMM) movement in Darjeeling has adversely affected the pace of construction of these projects and their timely completion. The latest blockade called by GJMM lasted for 70 days from 10.05.2010 to 19.07.2010 with complete stoppage of project work on both these projects.

Shortage of coal at thermal power plants

†830. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power generation in a number of major thermal power plants in the country have stopped due to paucity of coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of thermal power plants in the country along with their generation capacity and the quantum of power generated during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) None of the power station have stopped power generation due to paucity of coal. However, due to only 87.4% materialization in availability of domestic and imported coal during April - June, 2010, power utilities have reported a generation loss of 2.1 BU during this period.

(c) The details of power stations of capacity 25 MW and above in the country (as on 30.06.2010) of which generation is monitored in CEA along with power generated from thermal power stations during the last five years (2005-06 to 2009-10) and the current year (April - June, 2010) are given in Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Statement

*The details of thermal power plants along with generation capacity and quantum of power generated during
1st five years and current year 2010-11 (Apr.10-Jun10)*

Region	State	Sector	Name of the Station	Capacity (As on 30.06.2010) (MW)	Actual Gen. (MU)					
					2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (April 10- June 10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NR	Delhi	Central	Badarpur TPS	705	5380.6	5307	5353.88	5503.92	5107.97	1218.14
		State	LP. T.P.S.*	0	984.65	952.23	1027.51	955.06	447.9	
			I.P.CCPP	270	1277.57	1412.09	1290.17	1280.63	1498.84	387.17
			Pragati CCPP	330.4	2761.43	2254.94	2366.34	2401.05	2453	632.95
			Rajghat TPS	135	574.47	634.99	897.57	877.15	645.12	160.11
	Haryana	Central	Faridabad CCPP	431.59	2952.8	2830.9	2642	2380.5	3211.95	669.11
		State	Faridabad TPS.	55	787.31	616.29	713.85	501.21	383.77	7.35

		Panipat TPS	1360	8174.48	9908.43	9862.18	9598.52	10206.84	2148.85
		Rajiv Gandhi TPS	600					76.45	234.56
		Yamuna Nagar TPS	600			114.19	3404.4	4275.92	1011.77
J&K	State	Pampore GPS (Liq.)	175	8.92	0	0	0.28	12.54	0
Punjab	State	GH TPS (LEH.MOH.)	420	3145.93	3443.2	3508.61	3531.72	3507.29	908.64
		GH TPS II (LEH.MOH)	500	0	0	134.05	2078.38	4008.65	766.26
		GND TPS (Bhatinda)	440	2359.19	2221.16	3007.92	2845.64	2723.36	472.32
		Ropar TPS	1260	9329.31	9770.34	9806.15	9610.67	10056.39	2479.96
Rajasthan	Central	Anta CCPP	419.33	2809.1	2941.7	2728.3	2515.6	3001.76	711.54
		Barsingnagar Lignite	125					1.76	5.01
	State	Chhabra TPP	500					246.81	329.67
		Dholpur CCPP	330			1023.05	2288.92	2424.77	638.24
		Giral TPS	250			187.53	463.4	664.58	156.36
		Kota TPS	1240	8297.75	8166.05	8407.4	8676.21	9054.79	2460.32
		Ramgarh CCPP	113.8	435.95	402.82	412.58	349.11	352.92	76.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Suratgarh TPS	1500	9951.25	10204.48	10215.83	9740.73	9582.82	2271.93
		Pvt.	Jalipa Kapudi TPP	135					223.44	125.47
	Uttar Pradesh		Central	Auraiya CCPP	663.36	4281.4	4613.8	4062	3742.5	4528.39
	1187.17		Dadri (NCTPP)	1330	6768.3	7041.4	7232.37	7311.03	7828.28	2729.77
			Dadri CCPP	829.78	5394.4	5596.1	5217.4	5287.6	5606.63	1557.63
			Rihand STPS	2000	10585.66	16100.4	16763.24	17035.39	16743.43	3741.48
			Singrauli STPS	2000	15503.1	14687.6	16105.22	15893.44	16264.44	4368.88
			Tanda TPS	440	3330.1	3512.8	3542.46	3445.8	3555.35	853.91
			Unchahar TPS	1050	7041.1	7558.82	9010.08	8620.94	8952.28	2231.03
		State	Anpara TPS	1630	11560.19	12335.81	11490.39	11810.24	11995.25	3044.53
			Harduaganj TPS	220	519.37	751.99	751.5	806.41	804.51	221.79
			Obra TPS	1372	5572.93	5250.94	5353.52	5229.84	5152.59	1223.23
			Panki TPS	210	954.04	929.22	1066.82	1346.84	1229.36	324.53
			Parichha TPS	640	763.18	2215.39	2552.53	3192.59	3728.7	839.12
		Pvt	Rosa TPP	600					124.35	459.35

WR	Chattisgarh	Central	Korba STPS	2100	16001.3	16500.14	17731.03	17699.49	17955.5	3931.37
			Sip At STPS	1000				4710.77	8175.33	2108.8
			Bhilai TPP	500				95.24	2418.38	1025.61
		State	Korba East V	500	0	0	760.1	3714.11	3838.92	995.8
			Korba-II	200	1610.63	1623.39	1530.76	1444.97	1402.79	320.65
			Korba-III	240	1587.1	1659.8	1677.91	1667.47	1531.6	382.55
			Korba-West TPS	840	5746.38	5944.31	6086.37	6383.95	6519.62	1754.69
		Pvt	OP Jindal TPS	1000			555.47	6368.36	8148.07	2187.94
			Pathadi TPP	600					1527.75	839.15
	Goa	Pvt	Goa GT (Liq.)	48	302.75	354.59	326.99	324.84	320.92	82.96
	Gujarat	Central	Gandhar CCPP	657.39	4478.2	4555.53	4001.53	4150.1	4487.83	1214.19
			Kawas CCPP	656.2	2884.2	3629	3670.54	3483.3	4327.23	1119.19
		State	Akrimota Lig TPS	250	168.29	373.63	1009.12	1105.73	1393.88	368.59
			Dhuvaran CCPP	218.62	707.33	369.44	1113.54	1185.53	1358	217.9
			Dhuvaran TPS	220	1459.63	1330.31	1370.55	1187.89	456.74	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Gandhi Nagar TPS	870	5447.06	4834.31	5622.91	5976.46	5916.1	1487.55
			Hazira CCPP	156.1	1182.21	1069.22	1111.54	998.52	1111.81	283.28
			Kutch Lig. TPS	290	669.62	1298.56	1377.84	1273.13	1209.46	399.1
			Sikka Rep. TPS	240	1404.7	1568.79	1495.84	1410.11	1366.58	291.98
			Ukai TPS	850	5363.09	4812.89	5062.96	4835.08	4828.85	1387.25
			Utran CCPP	518	1077.44	1056.94	995.35	869.78	1944.22	746.81
			Wanakbori TPS	1470	10181.37	10989.5	10988.45	11112.82	10928.52	2548.4
		Pvt	Baroda CCPP	160	2321.14	2153.49	1126.14	1118.22	1064.39	277.14
			Essar CCPP	515	1800.94	1787.74	1890.38	1679.74	1714.97	645.49
			GIPCL. GT IMP	-			1138.79	1061.65	277.52	67.87
			Mundra TPS	660					1607.29	1146.56
			Peguthan CCPP	655	4755.99	4390.35	4048.07	3973.76	4593.82	1195.15
			Sugen CCPP	1147.5				126.27	6630.26	2347.42
			Surat Lig. TPS	500	1874.15	1751.98	1884.1	1747.48	1826.77	667.44

		Torr Power Sab.	340	2703.14	2764.4	2939.95	2901.68	2837.46	744.6
		Vatwa CCPP	100	718.17	598.36	553.65	636.41	798.05	209.63
	Pvt Utility	Torr Power AEC	60	485	492.14	485.95	471.55	457.41	118.04
Madhya Pd	Central	Vindhyachal STPS	3260	18304.6	20149.77	25884.63	26601.36	27585.85	6889.24
	State	Amarkantak*		150.26	137.06	121.08	92.65	-	-
		Amarkantak Ext TPS	450	952.57	1108.85	969	1014.07	1812.36	436.57
		Sanjay Gandhi TPS	1340	4856.34	5406.23	5856.49	7713.28	7745.75	1902.9
		Satpura TPS	1142.5	7581.25	7357.98	7565.64	7238.11	6452.56	1558.63
Maharashtra	Central	Ratnagiri CCPP I	740				1064.58	2504.97	1122.49
		Ratnagiri CCPP II	740		1627.36	2941.55	2212.78	3340.21	836.53
		Ratnagiri CCPP III	740			1907.69	1931.17	2445.37	1154.81
	State	Bhusawal TPS	470	3381.68	3195.35	3182.21	3042.23	3084.62	734.42
		Chandrapur (Maharashtra) STPS	2340	13987.27	13160.85	15857.02	15005.7	14622.97	970.12
		Khaparkheda TPS- II	840	5703.99	6582.86	6293.59	6416.25	6006.3	1523.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Koradi TPS	1040	6460.34	6798.22	6353.34	5685.02	5087.45	1202.61
			Nasik TPS	880	5753.17	6522.89	6292.53	5559.23	5485.29	1500.69
			New Parli TPS	500	0	0.01	1091.46	1133.75	1586.64	770.39
			Paras Exp.	500			235.18	943.25	1517.17	685.72
			Paras TPS	55	479.72	414.08	344.53	350.04	231.45	55.37
			Parli TPS	670	5161.2	4571.58	4277.7	3921.36	4096.55	997.8
			Uran CCPP	912	3748.58	4021.9	3755.49	4431.77	5109.34	1437.44
		Pvt	Wardha Warora TPP	135						15.5
		Pvt Utility	Dahanu TPS	500	4323.11	4458.41	4446.53	4423.18	4481.9	1124.61
			Trombay CCPP	180	1330.75	1339.98	1336.75	1003.7	1414.61	394.27
			Trombay TPS	1400	7854.36	7841.26	8665.03	8841.01	8752.34	2406.86
SR	Andhra Pd	Central	Ramagundem STPS	2600	19691.1	20247.5	20587.72	21512.77	21594.73	5542.87
			Simhadri	1000	7741.4	8068.2	7779.6	8533.1	8520.71	2190.57
		State	Dr. N.Tata Rao TPS	1760	9755.14	9953.95	9763.46	10340.18	10728.33	3167.88

		Kakatiya TPS	500						55.19
		Kothagudem TPS	720	4728.7	4787.35	5029.7	4461.41	4915.24	1288.97
		Kothagudem TPS (New)	500	3484.27	3680.74	3970.55	3665.01	4035.5	907.71
		Ramagundem - B TPS	62.5	397.23	330.7	503.12	467.36	512.19	91.23
		Rayalaseema TPS	840	2369.09	3313.86	4420.49	6741.58	6376.59	1700.86
	Pvt	Gautami CCPP	464				29.87	3078.89	891.38
		Godavari CCPP	208	1331.16	1069.33	1486.05	1413.79	1553.13	421.43
		Jegurupadu CCPP	455.4	1293.7	1157.52	1310.56	1330.08	3348.39	844.81
		Konaseema CCPP	280				11.43	867.65	494.18
		Kondapalli Extn CCPP.	233					389.12	361
		Kondapalli CCPP	350	2116.12	1688.6	2211.64	2298.02	2749.85	569.91
		LVS Power DG	36.8	0	0	0	0	205.15	39.5
		Peddapuram CCPP	220	842.31	945.39	1134.01	984.52	1525.02	422.44
		Vemagiri CCPP	370	1.96	117.77	274.51	676.62	3000.18	701.89
Karnataka	State	Bellary TPS	500			0.98	1224.03	2860.83	926.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Raichur TPS	1720	9173.48	11483.39	10871.94	10517.89	10402.14	1856.81
			Yelhanka (DG)	127.92	96.7	139.65	214.23	456.11	507.08	135.41
		Pvt	Belgaum DG	81.3	133.12	181.1	233.12	439.83	387.33	94.08
			Bellary DG	25.2	17.25	60.5	74.07	125.64	145.26	43.05
			Tanir Bavi CCPP (Liq.)	220	241.49	503.5	509.33	770.08	364.48	4.35
			Torangallu TPS	860	1382.95	1531.07	1420.84	1252.23	4918.85	1866.46
	Kerala	Central	R. Gandhi CCPP (Liq.)	359.58	358.5	1137.5	1721.7	2022.4	2417.65	601.72
		State	Bramhapuram DG	106.6	55.71	85.37	95.79	216.51	232.85	48.33
			Kozhikode DG	128	93.34	161.58	278.39	437.04	359.46	91.5
		Pvt	Cochin CCPP (Liq.)	174	37.15	182.75	355.19	845.87	578.27	122.48
			Kasargode DG	#	7.91	24.29	35.54	97.24	70.22	#
	Lakshadweep	State	Lakshdweep DG	#	26.73	28.25	28.67	28.07	29.27	#
	Puducherry	State	Karaikal CCPP	32.5	256.71	277.71	275.27	258.17	227.25	50.96
	Tamil Nadu	Central	Neyveli (Ext) TPS	420	3082.33	3265.73	3257.4	3126.04	2980.85	695.92

	Neyveli TPS- I	600	3990.28	3989.03	3671.31	3577.03	4114.69	1115.27
	Neyveli TPS-II	1470	9173.54	8537.76	10516.9	9062.61	10560.11	2926.42
State	Basin Bridge GT (Liq.)	120	39.89	56.59	63.19	179.41	81.86	9.12
	Ennore TPS	450	600.53	1427.88	2032.5	1938.36	1500.17	413.04
	Kovikalpal CCPP	107	572.86	704.25	678.75	707.75	534.06	147.35
	Kuttalam CCPP	100	674.23	458.97	68.32	724.11	646.26	144.63
	Mettur TPS	840	6518.91	6812.87	6691.97	6458.98	6390.58	1653
	North Chennai TPS	630	4001.21	4867.78	4656.59	4775.16	4825.2	962.11
	Tuticorin TPS	1050	7674.14	8083.29	7968.38	7850.33	7166.61	2056.32
	Valuthur CCPP	186.2	697.42	727.58	608.51	953.07	1064.64	93.17
Pvt	B. Bridge DG	200	745.47	880.52	1132.19	1362.07	1144.68	265.46
	Karuppur CCPP	119.8	357.33	816.88	852.01	808.2	676.97	170.61
	Neyveli TPS (Z)	250	1450.45	1825.6	1808.69	1778.31	1793.4	498.69
	P. Nallur CCPP	330.5	428.82	1084.59	2123.51	2147.14	2258.34	662.46
	Samalpatti DG	105.7	332.5	379.65	516.95	680.01	480.58	106.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Samayanallur DG	106	328.59	359.47	488.92	662.93	467.2	99.26
			Valantarvy CCPP	52.8	98.06	347.55	357.8	338.05	338.63	97.14
ER	Andaman Nicobar	State	And. Nicobar DG	40.05	46.68	73.27	83.08	70.47	79.75	26.72
		Pvt	Bambooflat DG		105.49	108.78	112.62	130.03	134.2	#
	Bihar	Central	Kahalgaoon TPS	2340	6572.3	6579.4	6832.64	9413.18	11311.04	3143.26
			Muzaffarpur TPS	220	0	0	11.59	225.59	460.58	139.24
		State	Barauni TPS	310	120.86	37.25	132.37	102.94	264.71	59.64
	DVC	Central	Bokaro B' TPS	630	2665.86	3304.47	3929.54	3451.64	3518.17	902.33
			Chandrapura (DVC) TPS	1250	2034.09	2144.91	2388.23	2502.8	2310.88	603.68
			Durgapur TPS	340	1799.93	2063.05	1658.96	1921.66	2046.01	510.9
			Maithon GT (Liq.)	90	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Mejia TPS	1340	5884.07	6236.1	6826	7444.59	6815.54	2079.79
	Jharkhand	State	Patratu TPS	770	846.34	615.88	696.73	1013.52	1131.2	218.24

		Tenughat TPS	420	1527.48	2712.73	1797.1	2222.06	2050.28	442.31
	Pvt	Jojobera TPS	360	1890.42	2002.83	2129.18	2185.29	2376.21	716.7
Orissa	Central	Talcher (Old) TPS	470	3530.08	3548.3	3487.48	3734.7	3661.76	972.71
		Talcher STPS	3000	21184.78	23656.17	24759.85	22556.72	23758.9	6145.86
	State	IB Valley TPS	420	3094.78	3317.76	3046.96	3190.67	2961.13	847.68
	Pvt	ICCL IMP	-	443.5	373.06	319.26	265.61	285.08	78.2
		Nalco IMP	-	470.3	604.34	293.55	215.15	106.73	41.99
Sikkim	State	Gangtok DG	#	0.16	0.13	0.18	0.14	0.08	#
		Ranipool DG	#	0	0.02	0	0	0.01	#
West Bengal	Central	Farakka STPS	1600	11464	11399	11739.34	10759.32	10239.32	2575.56
	State	Bakreswar TPS	1050	4374.32	4913.6	5117.19	5379.42	7080.29	1965.28
		Bandel TPS	450	2158.55	1546.65	2194.17	2506.65	2006.35	541.13
		D.P.L. TPS	690	2175.9	1781.05	1554	3079.72	2866.38	574.05
		Haldia GT (Liq.)	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Kasba GT (Liq.)	40	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Kolaghat TPS	1260	7352.7	7680.19	7968.93	6872.17	7351.65	1967.05
			Sagardighi TPS	600	0	0	93.67	1996.93	3313.48	820.36
			Santalalih TPS	730	1223.38	1475.01	1567.23	1598.7	1351.35	314.68
		Pvt	Chinakuri TPS	30	147.46	133.61	123.62	109.08	170.38	32.17
			Dishergarh TPS	#	48.56	46.23	42.46	31.42	24.99	#
		Pvt Utility	Budge Budge TPS	750	4362.72	4370.04	4410.72	4403.05	4453.95	1538.39
			New Cossipore TPS	160	447.35	485.12	498.98	445.15	390.37	102.96
			Southern Repl. TPS	135	989.8	1010.13	1127.02	1118.97	1101.6	304.76
			Titagarh TPS	240	1830.73	1838.31	1943.17	1931.7	1888.8	503.84
NER	Assam	Central	Kathalguri CCPP	291	1723.11	1805.14	1728.68	1766.18	1744.14	362.81
		State	Chandrapur (Assam) TPS	60	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Lakwa GT	120	360.08	469.31	513.04	681.86	762.51	188.86
			Namrup GT	73	317.44	227.65	326.76	369.49	430.23	107.66

		Namrup ST	24	76.8	94.79	103.44	112.89	35.41	21.44
		Namrup WHP	22	56.6	56.08	84.89	82.97	80.59	13.52
	Pvt	DLF Assam GT	#	121.28	104.82	94.32	96.57	80.27	#
Manipur	State	Leimakhong DG	36	0	2.68	0.86	0	0.27	0
Mizoram	State	Bairabi DG	#	0.03	3.51	2.65	2.51	0	#
Tripura	Central	Agartala GT	84	638.21	652.96	660.05	665.25	662.71	164.85
	State	Baramura GT	37.5	169.38	168.27	159.6	160.74	177.32	42.01
		Rokhia GT	90	251.18	343.08	425.04	448.4	442.47	106.85
Grand Total			103961.92	497214.3	527547.3	558990.1	590100.8	640876.5	166315.5

* Since retired

Generation from stations less than 25 MW are not being monitored in CEA since 01.04.10

Change in locations of ultra mega power projects

†831. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is any proposal for relocation of a few Ultra Mega Power Projects;

(b) if so, the names of the projects and the places where they are planned to be relocated along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Sarguja Ultra Mega Power Project is also being relocated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no proposal for relocation of any Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) at present.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Programmes run with cooperation of private sector

†832. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether programmes are being run with partnership of private sector to give momentum to the generation and distribution in the power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether partnership with private sector in power sector is proving effective; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) After opening of power sector to all, contribution from private sector has increased considerably. At present (as on 30th June, 2010) total installed capacity in the country is 162,367 MW that comprises 30,434 MW (19%) from private sector.

Planning Commission had fixed a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW during 11th Plan. The share of Private Sector in the capacity addition target was 15,043 MW (19.1%). As per mid-term

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

review, the capacity addition likely during 11th Plan is 62,374 MW. This comprises 19,797 MW (31.7%) capacity addition in Private Sector. The contribution from private sector during 12th Plan would be much more as many power plants in private sector have been planned for benefits during 12th Plan.

As regards participation of private sector in distribution system, for better management, it has been made mandatory to appoint franchisees in villages electrified under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). Franchisees for the management of rural distribution could be non-governmental organizations (NGOs), users' associations, cooperatives or individual entrepreneurs.

As on 15.07.2010, franchisees have been deployed in 1.03 lakh villages. Mainly revenue collection based model has been adopted in general so far. Input based franchisee model has also been adopted in some areas of Assam and Nagaland. In urban areas, few utilities have taken steps to appoint input based franchisees.

The Government is encouraging private sector in all possible ways in generation, transmission & distribution and 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is permitted in Power Sector.

Power generation in Goa

833. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Goa has made any proposal for financial assistance to generate its own power in Goa;

(b) if so, the nature of the proposal; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Power has not received any proposal from Government of Goa for financial assistance to generate its own power plant in Goa.

Power situation in Uttarakhand

834. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of power shortage in the country, State-wise;
- (b) Government's estimates of demand of power for the next five years;
- (c) the details of steps taken to address the rising demand of power and its shortage in Uttarakhand;
- (d) whether Government is planning to set up and operationalize more power plants in that State;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The State-wise power supply position in the country in terms of energy and peak during June, 2010 and April - June, 2010 is given in the enclosed Statement (See below).

(b) As per the report of 17th Electric Power Survey Committee of Central Electricity Authority, the energy requirement and peak demand by the terminal year of 12th Plan i.e. 2016-17 will be 1392.066 Billion Unit and 2,18,209 Mega Watt respectively.

(c) Electricity being a concurrent subject, responsibility for supply of electricity in a State as per demand primarily lies with the State Government/Power Utility concerned. Government of India only supplement the efforts of State Government (s) by commissioning power projects and bulk transmission system through Central Public Sector Undertakings. However, the following steps have been taken/being taken to improve availability of power in Uttarakhand:

(i) Uttarakhand has been provided 755 - 767 MW power from the existing Central Generating Stations.

(ii) Power generating capacity aggregating 4770 MW is planned to be commissioned in the Central Sector in Northern Region during the 11th Plan and Uttarakhand is entitled to get power from these projects as per prevailing guidelines subject to signing of Power Purchase Agreement.

(d) to (f) The details of projects under construction/execution in the state of Uttarakhand for benefits during 11th and 12th Plan are given as under:

Sl.No.	Project	Sector	Status	Fuel	Capacity	
Commissioning			Type	(MW)	Schedule	
1	Koteshwar	C.S.	UC	H	400	11th Plan
2	Srinagar	P.S.	UC	H	330	11th Plan
3	Lharinagpala	C.S.	UC	H	600.	12th Plan
4	Tapovan Vishnugad	C.S.	UC	H	520	12th Plan
5	Phata Byung	P.S.	UC	H	76	12th Plan
6	Singoli Bhatwari	P.S.	UC	H	99	12th Plan

C.S- Central Sector, P.S - Private Sector UC - Under Construction H - Hydro

Statement

*State-wise power supply position in the country in terms of energy
and peak during June, 2010 and April-June 2010*

Peak Demand and Peak Met (Provisional)

(Figures in MW net)

	June, 2010				April-June, 2010			
State /System/ Surplus/Deficit	Peak	Peak	Surplus /	Deficit	Peak	Peak		
Region	Demand	Met	(-)	Demand	Met	(-)		
	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	261	261	0	0.0	261	261	0	0.0
Delhi	4,288	4,264	-24	-0.6	4,628	4,581	-47	-1.0
Haryana	5,605	4,951	-654	-11.7	5,605	4,951	-654	-11.7
Himachal Pradesh	1,010	1,003	-7	-0.7	1,083	1,043	-40	-3.7
Jammu & Kashmir	2,002	1,422	-580	-29.0	2,100	1,503	-597	-28.4
Punjab	8,532	7,764	-768	-9.0	8,532	7,764	-768	-9.0
Rajasthan	6,215	6,058	-157	-2.5	6,821	6,203	-618	-9.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttar Pradesh	10,629	9,386	-1,243	-11.7	10,662	9,386	-1,276	-12.0
Uttarakhand	1,438	1,367	-71	-4.9	1,494	1,367	-127	-8.5
Northern Region	35,877	32,395	-3,482	-9.7	35,877	32,395	-3,482	-9.7
Chhattisgarh	2,422	2,361	-61	-2.5	2,913	2,759	-154	-5.3
Gujarat	9,628	8,890	-738	-7.7	10,181	9,277	-904	-8.9
Madhya Pradesh	6,311	5,064	-1,247	-19.8	6,880	5,514	-1,366	-19.9
Maharashtra	18,825	14,137	-4,688	-24.9	19,766	15,402	-4,364	-22.1
Daman & Diu	229	229	0	0.0	239	239	0	0.0
Dadar Nagar Haveli	502	472	-30	-6.0	502	490	-12	-2.4
Goa	484	411	-73	-15.1	544	453	-91	-16.7
Western Region	36,034	29,000	-7,034	-19.5	39,560	32,142	-7,418	-18.8
Andhra Pradesh	10,555	9,041	-1,514	-14.3	12,018	10,396	-1,622	-13.5
Karnataka	6,841	5,950	-891	-13.0	7,642	6,627	-1,015	-13.3
Kerala	3,014	2,815	-199	-6.6	3,052	2,916	-136	-4.5
Tamil Nadu	10,806	9,678	-1,128	-10.4	11,440	9,940	-1,500	-13.1
Pondicherry	319	272	-47	-14.7	319	289	-30	-9.4
Lakshadweep	6	6	0	0.0	6	6	0	0.0
Southern Region	29,438	26,536	-2,902	-9.9	32,214	29,054	-3,160	-9.8
Bihar	1,856	1,443	-413	-22.3	2,073	1,451	-622	-30.0
DVC	1,981	1,931	-50	-2.5	1,981	1,931	-50	-2.5
Jharkhand	765	760	-5	-0.7	964	948	-16	-1.7
Orissa	3,079	3,060	-19	-0.6	3,079	3,060	-19	-0.6
West Bengal	6,078	5,398	-680	-11.2	6,162	5,637	-525	-8.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sikkim	81	80	-1	-1.2	81	80	-1	-1.2
Andaman- Nicobar	40	32	-8	-20.0	40	32	-8	-20.0
Eastern Region	13,436	12,304	-1,132	-8.4	13,436	12,304	-1,132	-8.4
Arunachal Pradesh	96	69	-27	-28.1	96	73	-23	-24.0
Assam	899	843	-56	-6.2	899	843	-56	-6.2
Manipur	90	87	-3	-3.3	90	89	-1	-1.1
Meghalaya	280	190	-90	-32.1	281	191	-90	-32.0
Mizoram	70	57	-13	-18.6	70	57	-13	-18.6
Nagaland	100	95	-5	-5.0	100	95	-5	-5.0
Tripura	185	149	-36	-19.5	185	149	-36	-19.5
North-Eastern Region	1,720	1,451	-269	-15.6	1,720	1,451	-269	-15.6
All India	116,505	101,686	-14,819	-12.7	119,437	103,003	-16,434	-13.8

Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability

Power supply position (Provisional)

(Figures in MU net)

	June, 2010				April - June, 2010			
State/System/ Region	Require-Availa- ment	Availa- bility	Surplus/Require- Deficit (-)	Availa- bility	Surplus Deficit (-)	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Surplus Deficit (-)
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	154	154	0	0.0	448	448	0	0.0
Delhi	2,718	2,711	-7	-0.3	7,752	7,721	-31	-0.4
Haryana	3,150	3,010	-140	-4.4	8,559	7,713	-846	-9.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Himachal Pradesh	613	601	-12	-2.0	1,846	1,778	-68	-3.7
Jammu & Kashmir	1,118	868	-250	-22.4	3,383	2,552	-831	-24.6
Punjab	4,749	4,490	-259	-5.5	12,099	10,814	-1,285	-10.6
Rajasthan	3,695	3,665	-30	-0.8	11,167	10,929	-238	-2.1
Uttar Pradesh	6,754	5,755	-999	-14.8	19,970	15,908	-4,062	-20.3
Uttarakhand	874	801	-73	-8.4	2,501	2,163	-338	-13.5
Northern Region	23,825	22,055	-1,770	-7.4	67,725	60,026	-7,699	-11.4
Chhattisgarh	711	702	-9	-1.3	2,408	2,320	-88	-3.7
Gujarat	5,919	5,550	-369	-6.2	19,267	17,732	-1,535	-8.0
Madhya Pradesh	3,332	2,558	-774	-23.2	11,004	8,510	-2,494	-22.7
Maharashtra	10,153	8,105	-2,048	-20.2	34,846	27,088	-7,758	-22.3
Daman & Diu	158	140	-18	-11.4	484	466	-18	-3.7
Dadar Nagar Haveli	308	308	0	0.0	1,030	1,030	0	0.0
Goa	258	248	-10	-3.9	835	806	-29	-3.5
Western Region	20,839	17,611	-3,228	-15.5	69,874	57,952	-11,922	-17.1
Andhra Pradesh	6,174	5,792	-382	-6.2	20,112	18,409	-1,703	-8.5
Karnataka	3,742	3,369	-373	-10.0	12,254	10,990	-1,264	-10.3
Kerala	1,365	1,348	-17	-1.2	4,514	4,400	-114	-2.5
Tamil Nadu	6,671	6,232	-439	-6.6	20,098	18,462	-1,636	-8.1
Pondicherry	171	163	-8	-4.7	543	514	-29	-5.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lakshadweep	2	2	0	0.0	6	6	0	0.0
Southern Region	18,123	16,904	-1,219	-6.7	57,521	52,775	-4,746	-8.3
Bihar	1,138	859	-279	-24.5	3,041	2,475	-566	-18.6
DVC	1,200	1,193	-7	-0.6	3,923	3,532	-391	-10.0
Jharkhand	438	434	-4	-0.9	1,452	1,362	-90	-6.2
Orissa	1,811	1,802	-9	-0.5	5,450	5,393	-57	-1.0
West Bengal	3,208	3,135	-73	-2.3	9,718	9,298	-420	-4.3
Sikkim	31	30	-1	-3.2	93	92	-1	-1.1
Andaman- Nicobar	20	15	-5	-25.0	60	45	-15	-25.0
Eastern Region	7,826	7,453	-373	-4.8	23,677	22,152	-1,525	-6.4
Arunachal Pradesh	39	31	-8	-20.5	109	88	-21	-19.3
Assam	435	402	-33	-7.6	1,235	1,116	-119	-9.6
Manipur	44	38	-6	-13.6	126	103	-23	-18.3
Meghalaya	108	88	-20	-18.5	313	242	-71	-22.7
Mizoram	28	23	-5	-17.9	84	69	-15	-17.9
Nagaland	47	43	-4	-8.5	134	118	-16	-11.9
Tripura	77	65	-12	-15.6	215	188	-27	-12.6
North-Eastern Region	778	690	-88	-11.3	2,216	1,924	-292	-13.2
All India	71,391	64,713	-6,678	-9.4	221,013	194,829	-26,184	-11.8

Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability

Capacity of hydro power

†835. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimate of hydro power potential in the country, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of capacity exploited, so far; and

(c) the per megawatt cost incurred in hydro, thermal, non-renewable and atomic power generation, source-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) As per the re-assessment studies of hydro-electric potential of the country done by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) earlier, the hydro power potential in terms of installed capacity (IC) is estimated at 148701 MW out of which 145320 MW of the potential consists of hydro electric schemes having IC above 25 MW. Of the above identified capacity, 32167.8 MW (22.14%) has so far been developed and another 14185 MW (9.76%) is under development. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement (See below).

(c) The indicative cost per megawatt for various types of power projects is as below:

Sl. No.	Type of Project	Indicative Cost per MW (Rs. in Crs.)
1.	Hydro	5-5.5
2.	Thermal	4-4.5
3.	Nuclear	5.5 - 6.0
4.	Wind	5.50-6.00
5.	Biomass	4.50-5.00
6.	Solar	15.00-20.00

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

State-wise details of Hydro Electric Potential Development

(In terms of Installed capacity - Above 25 MW)

As on 30.06.201

Region/State	Identified Capacity as per reassessment study		Capacity Developed		Capacity Under construction		Capacity Developed + Under Construction		Capacity yet to be developed	
	Total	Above 25 MW								
	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	%	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Northern										
Jammu & Kashmir	14146	13543	2260.0	16.69	1189.0	8.78	3449.0	25.47	10094.0	74.53
Himachal Pradesh	18820	18540	6001.0	32.37	4600.0	24.81	10601.0	57.18	7939.0	42.82
Punjab	971	971	1206.3	100.00	0.0	0.00	1206.3	100.00	0.0	0.00
Haryana	64	64	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	64.0	100.00
Rajasthan	496	483	411.0	85.09	0.0	0.00	411.0	85.09	72.0	14.91
Uttaranchal	18175	17998	3026.4	16.81	2025.0	11.25	5051.4	28.07	12946.7	71.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Uttar Pradesh	723	664	501.6	75.54	0.0	0.00	501.6	75.54	162.4	- 24.46
Sub Total (NR)	53395	52263	13406.3	25.65	7814.0	14.95	21220.3	40.60	31042.8	59.40
Western										
Madhya Pradesh	2243	1970	2395.0	100.00	400.0	20.30	2795.0	100.00	0.0	0.00
Chhattisgarh	2242	2202	120.0	5.45	0.0	0.00	120.0	5.45	2082.0	94.55
Gujarat	619	590	550.0	93.22	0.0	0.00	550.0	93.22	40.0	6.78
Maharashtra	3769	3314	2487.0	75.05	0.0	0.00	2487.0	75.05	827.0	24.95
Goa	55	55	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	55.0	100.00
Sub total (WR)	8928	8131	5552.0	68.28	400.0	4.92	5952.0	73.20	2179.0	26.80
Southern										
Andhra Pradesh	4424	4360	2060.8	47.26	527.0	12.09	2587.8	59.35	1772.3	40.65
Karnataka	6602	6459	3585.4	55.51	0.0	0.00	3585.4	55.51	2873.6	44.49
Kerala	3514	3378	1831.5	54.22	150.0	4.44	1981.5	58.66	1396.5	41.34

Tamilnadu	1918	1693	1708.2	100.00	60.0	3.54	1768.2	100.00	0.0	0.00
Sub Total (SR)	16458	15890	9185.9	57.81	737.0	4.64	9922.9	62.45	5967.2	37.55
Eastern										
Jharkhand	753	582	233.2	40.07	0.0	0.00	233.2	40.07	348.8	59.93 j
Bihar	70	40	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	40.0	100.00		
Orissa	2999	2981	2027.5	68.01	0.0	0.00	2027.5	68.01	953.5	31.99
West Bengal	2841	2829	77.0	2.72	292.0	10.32	369.0	13.04	2460.0	86.96
Sikkim	4286	4248	570.0	13.42	2066.0	48.63	2636.0	62.05	1612.0	37.95
Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0.0	0.0						
Sub Total (ER)	10949	10680	2907.7	27.23	2358.0	22.08	5265.7	49.30	5414.3	50.70
North Eastern										
Meghalaya	2394	2298	156.0	6.79	166.0	7.22	322.0	14.01	1976.0	85.99
Tripura	15	0	0.0				0.0	0.0	0.0	
Manipur	1784	1761	105.0	5.96	0.0	0.00	105.0	5.96	1656.0	94.04
Assam	680	650	375.0	57.69	0.0	0.00	375.0	57.69	275.0	42.31
Nagaland	1574	1452	75.0	5.17	0.0	0.00	75.0	5.17	1377.0	94.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Arunachal Pradesh	50328	50064	405.0	0.81	2710.0	5.41	3115.0	6.22	46949.0	93.78
Mizoram	2196	2131	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	2131.0	100.00
Sub Total (NER)	58971	58356	1116.0	1.91	2876.0	4.93	3992.0	6.84	54364.0	93.16
All India	148701	145320	32167.8	22.14	14185.0	9.76	46352.8	31.90	98967.2	68.10

Note: In addition to above 4785.6 MW Pumped Storage Scheme (PSS) are under operation.

Resource crunch for power generation

836. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the resource crunch is hampering the power generation;

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

(c) the action Government is contemplating in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) None of the Power Utilities have reported that power generation in the existing power generating units is being hampered due to shortage of funds.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply to Part (a) above.

Construction of dams in NER

837. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that due to factors such as climatic uncertainty, particularly in terms of calamities like cloud burst, the probability of high seismic disturbance, huge sedimentation and landslides in the upstream areas building mega dams in ecologically vulnerable areas like the North Eastern Region (NER) is not advisable;

(b) if so, the details of action taken in the greater interest of the public in NER; and

(c) if not, whether Government would examine such aspects and take action to protect the people of the down stream from disaster, where mega dams are being permitted for construction in NER?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) After allocation of the hydro projects, extensive Survey & Investigation activities are carried out by the concerned Project Proponents based on which Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are prepared. DPRs in respect of Hydro Electric projects costing more than Rs.500

crores are submitted to Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for concurrence. CEA, before according

concurrence examines various technical aspects including the dam safety and design of various structures in consultation with Central Water Commission (CWC) and Geological Survey of India (GSI). The site specific seismic studies are also carried out and put up to the National Committee on Seismic Design Parameters for their recommendations on seismic design parameters for detailed design of different components of the project.

In North East Region (NER), a majority of the Hydro Electric schemes, identified/allotted for implementation so far are run-of-river (ROR) type Hydro Electric Project with limited storage which may not have any significant impact on the pattern of flows in the downstream. Where mega dam are being permitted for construction in N.E Region, extensive studies/investigations are carried out before finalization of features of the project and suitable actions are taken to protect the people in the downstream from any disaster.

Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) studies for the hydro electric projects are carried out by the project proponents as per the guidelines of Ministry of Environment & Forests (MOEF) which involve preparation of Disaster Management Plan (DMP) to identify inundation area, population and structures likely to be affected due to flood in the event of dam failure. Emergency Action and Management Plan including measures like preventive action notification, warning procedure and action plan for co-ordination with various authorities is also prepared.

Withdrawal from proposed NTPC railways power project

838. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether NTPC has decided to withdraw from the proposed captive power project with Railways in West Bengal over ownership issues;

(b) whether, the India's biggest power generation utility, NTPC wanted more than the 26 per cent stake that was being offered; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to solve this problem amicably?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No proposal is in place for setting up of a captive power project in West Bengal jointly by NTPC and the Ministry of Railways.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of the reply as at (a).

Shortage of gas in NTPC power plants

839. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that various gas-based power projects of NTPC are not in a position to generate power due to shortage of gas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has asked the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to clear the allocation of gas for NTPC power projects; and

(d) if so, the response of that Ministry and the details of any other steps Government proposes to take to ensure uninterrupted power generation by NTPC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) As informed by NTPC, they are presently in a position to meet the fuel requirement of its existing gas based stations for uninterrupted power generation. Declared Capability (DC) by NTPC's gas stations and Scheduled generation (SG) during the current year (April-June'2010) are given below:-

Station	Declared Capability (%)	Scheduled generation (%)
	on gas including RLNG	
Anta	82.21	76.29
Auraiya	88.01	80.79
Dadri	90.84	85.36
Faridabad	73.42	69.43
Kawas	83.31	78.92
Gandhar	89.46	84.68

At all gas stations, Scheduled generation (SG) is lower than Declared Capability (DC) mainly due to less drawl schedule by beneficiaries.

(c) and (d) For expeditious commissioning of the Kawas & Gandhar expansion projects which is pending since middle of 2005, Ministry of Power has requested Ministry of Petroleum &

Natural Gas (MOP&NG) on 23.07.2010 to place before the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) with the proposal for allocation of gas 12 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter Per Day (MMSCMD). The response of MOP&NG is awaited.

Further, with the following arrangements, NTPC is presently in a position to meet the fuel requirement of its existing gas based stations and, there is no generation loss at NTPC gas stations on account of less gas supply:-

- (i) NTPC has long-term Agreements with M/s GAIL for supply of 14.48 MMSCMD (including 1.77 MMSCMD of PMT gas at APM price) of gas under APM category. However, owing to gas shortage, the delivered quantities have fallen short of the contracted quantities. The gas supplies under APM category for the period 2009-10 & 2010-11 (upto June'10) have been 9.08 & 9.43 MMSCMD respectively.
- (ii) EGOM (Empowered Group of Ministers) have allocated 4.46 MMSCMD KG D6 gas for NTPC's NCR stations, viz. Anta, Auraiya, Dadri and Faridabad. Out of 4.46 MMSCMD, NTPC has contracted 2.30 MMSCMD of KG D6 gas so far, without prejudice to NTPC vs. RIL court case in Bombay High Court pertaining to gas supplies for Kawas & Gandhar expansion projects. For the balance allocated 2.16 MMSCMD KG D6 gas, NTPC is in discussions with M/s RIL & M/s GAIL for supply & transportation of this quantity of gas.
- (iii) Agreements for supply of 2.5 MMSCMD (2.0 MMSCMD on firm basis and 0.5 MMSCMD on fallback basis) RLNG with M/s GAIL.
- (iv) Apart from the above firm tie-ups, NTPC is having Fallback RLNG supply agreements with M/s IOCL, M/s BPCL & M/s GSPC and arrangement to procure spot RLNG from domestic suppliers based on stations' requirement.

Streamlining of power tariff collection

840. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to streamline power tariff collection in some States during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the demands of various industries and State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Compensation for diversion of power to farm sector

841. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is compensating the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) which had to divert industrial power to the farm sector during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action plan prepared for the remaining period of current plan; and

(d) the actual demands of the States pending with the Ministry especially from Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) There are no pending references in Ministry of Power as far as subject in part (a) is concerned. Ministry of Power does not make direct allocation of power to any specific area.

Rural Electrification

842. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of criteria adopted for declaring a village electrified under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana;

(b) whether it is a fact that more than 50,000 villages are still un-electrified in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the steps the Ministry has taken to complete electrification of the above villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH
SOLANKI): (a) A village would be declared as electrified if:

- (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, panchayat 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) to (d) 33,832 villages remain to be electrified out of 1.18 lakh unelectrified villages subject to be electrified as per DPRs submitted by the States. Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 573 projects covering 1.18 lakh un/de-electrified villages and release of 2.46 crore BPL connections with an outlay of Rs.26353.51 crore, have been sanctioned so far. Out of these, as on 15.07.2010, electrification work in 81574 un/de-electrified villages have been completed and electricity connections to 118 lakh BPL rural households have been released. It is expected that the works under RGGVY will be completed by December, 2012. The details of coverage, achievement and balance villages, state-wise is given in the Statement (See below). As regards Andhra Pradesh, 26 projects covering intensive electrification of 27481 partially electrified villages and release of 25,92,140 BPL connections have been sanctioned with a cost of Rs.840.09 crore. The electrification works for the sanctioned projects is under progress.

Statement

State-wise coverage and achievement of un/de-electrified villages for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY

(As on 15.7.2010)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Un/de-electrified villages		
		Coverage	Achievement	Balance
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2129	314	1815

3	Assam	8525	2808	5717
4	Bihar	23211	19302	3909
5	Chhattisgarh	1132	99	1033

1	2	3	4	5
6	Gujarat	0	0	0
7	Haryana	0	0	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	93	3	90
9	J&K	283	72	211
10	Jharkhand	19737	14035	5702
11	Karnataka	132	59	73
12	Kerala	0	-	-
13	Madhya Pradesh	806	97	709
14	Maharashtra	6*	0	-
15	Manipur	882	143	739
16	Meghalaya	1943	145	1,798
17	Mizoram	137	15	122
18	Nagaland	105	37	68
19	Orissa	17895	8040	9,855
20	Punjab	0	0	-
21	Rajasthan	4454	2985	1,469
22	Sikkim	25	0	25
23	Tamil Nadu	0	0	-
24	Tripura	160	53	107
25	U.P	30802 **	27741	-
26	Uttarakhand	1469	1495\$	-
27	W.B	4573	4131	442
GRAND TOTAL		118499	81574	33,832

* After survey these 6 villages have been identified as electrified villages

** After field survey the actual number of un electrified villages were less than the coverage as per DPR. Further the villages which were found to be un-electrified have already been electrified under the sanctioned projects.

\$ After actual field survey the number of un-electrified villages were in variance with the coverage and the works in villages found unelectrified have been completed.

Not After field survey further reduction in balance villages is

e: expected.

Regulation of power supply in summer season

843. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that when the country was facing heat wave, the power supply was erratic and power cuts for long hours was imposed in almost every State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) why the situation could not be visualized in view of advance warning of global warming and power supply regulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The actual requirement of electricity in terms of energy and peak for the months of April, May and June 2010 was very close to the assessment of anticipated electricity requirement done by CEA. The deviations of actual requirement of electricity from the anticipated electricity requirement in terms of energy and peak, during the period April-June, 2010, are given below:

Description	Energy Requirement (April-June 2010)	Peak Requirement (April - June 2010)
Actual	221013 Million Unit	119437 MW
Anticipated	216819 Million Unit	121472 MW
Variation	1.9%	(-) 1.7%

The shortage conditions prevailed in the country due to the fact that growth in demand of power has outstripped the actual supply. The power supply position during the summer months i.e. during April to June 2010 is given in the enclosed Statement-I (See below). Power cuts were imposed to meet the shortage conditions. The details of notified power cuts on industries and power supply to agriculture sector during April-June 2010 are given in Statement-II and III respectively.

Statement-I

Power supply position during the summer months i.e. during April to June 2010

Energy (Provisional)

(Figures in MU net)

State/System/ Region	April, 2010 to June, 2010		
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus / Deficit
(-)			

	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	448	448	0	0.0
Delhi	7,752	7,721	-31	-0.4

1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	8,559	7,713	-846	-9.9
Himachal Pradesh	1,846	1,778	-68	-3.7
Jammu & Kashmir	3,383	2,552	-831	-24.6
Punjab	12,099	10,814	-1,285	-10.6
Rajasthan	11,167	10,929	-238	-2.1
Uttar Pradesh	19,970	15,908	-4,062	-20.3
Uttarakhand	2,501	2,163	-338	-13.5
Northern Region	67,725	60,026	-7,699	-11.4
Chhattisgarh	2,408	2,320	-88	-3.7
Gujarat	19,267	17,732	-1,535	-8.0
Madhya Pradesh	11,004	8,510	-2,494	-22.7
Maharashtra	34,846	27,088	-7,758	-22.3
Daman & Diu	484	466	-18	-3.7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,030	1,030	0	0.0
Goa	835	806	-29	-3.5
Western Region	69,874	57,952	-11,922	-17.1
Andhra Pradesh	20,112	18,409	-1,703	-8.5
Karnataka	12,254	10,990	-1,264	-10.3
Kerala	4,514	4,400	-114	-2.5
Tamil Nadu	20,098	18,462	-1,636	-8.1
Puducherry	543	514	-29	-5.3

1	2	3	4	5
Lakshadweep #	6	6	0	0
Southern Region	57,521	52,775	-4,746	-8.3
Bihar	3,041	2,475	-566	-18.6
DVC	3,923	3,532	-391	-10.0
Jharkhand	1,452	1,362	-90	-6.2
Orissa	5,450	5,393	-57	-1.0
West Bengal	9,718	9,298	-420	-4.3
Sikkim	93	92	-1	-1.1
Andaman-Nicobar #	60	45	-15	-25.0
Eastern Region	23,677	22,152	-1,525	-6.4
Arunachal Pradesh	109	88	-21	-19.3
Assam	1,235	1,116	-119	-9.6
Manipur	126	103	-23	-18.3
Meghalaya	313	242	-71	-22.7
Mizoram	84	69	-15	-17.9
Nagaland	134	118	-16	-11.9
Tripura	215	188	-27	-12.6
North-Eastern Region	2,216	1,924	-292	-13.2
All India	221,013	194,829	-26,184	-11.8

Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability

Peak Demand and Peak Met (Provisional)

(Figure in MW net)

State/System/Region	April, 2010 to June, 2010			
	Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus / Deficit (-)	
	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	261	261	0	0.0
Delhi	4,628	4,581	-47	-1.0
Haryana	5,605	4,951	-654	-11.7
Himachal Pradesh	1,083	1,043	-40	-3.7
Jammu & Kashmir	2,100	1,503	-597	-28.4
Punjab	8,532	7,764	-768	-9.0
Rajasthan	6,821	6,203	-618	-9.1
Uttar Pradesh	10,662	9,386	-1,276	-12.0
Uttarakhand	1,494	1,367	-127	-8.5
Northern Region	35,877	32,395	-3,482	-9.7
Chhattisgarh	2,913	2,759	-154	-5.3
Gujarat	10,181	9,277	-904	-8.9
Madhya Pradesh	6,880	5,514	-1,366	-19.9
Maharashtra	19,766	15,402	-4,364	-22.1
Daman & Diu	239	239	0	0.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	502	490	-12	-2.4
Goa	544	453	-91	-16.7
Western Region	39,560	32,142	-7,418	-18.8
Andhra Pradesh	12,018	10,396	-1,622	-13.5
Karnataka	7,642	6,627	-1,015	-13.3

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala	3,052	2,916	-136	-4.5
Tamil Nadu	11,440	9,940	-1,500	-13.1
Puducherry	319	289	-30	-9.4
Lakshadweep #	6	6	0	0
Southern Region	32,214	29,054	-3,160	-9.8
Bihar	2,073	1,451	-622	-30.0
DVC	1,981	1,931	-50	-2.5
Jharkhand	964	948	-16	-1.7
Orissa	3,079	3,060	-19	-0.6
West Bengal	6,162	5,637	-525	-8.5
Sikkim	81	80	-1	-1.2
Andaman-Nicobar #	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	13,436	12,304	-1,132	-8.4
Arunachal Pradesh	96	73	-23	-24.0
Assam	899	843	-56	-6.2
Manipur	90	89	-1	-1.1
Meghalaya	281	191	-90	-32.0
Mizoram	70	57	-13	-18.6
Nagaland	100	95	-5	-5.0
Tripura	185	149	-36	-19.5
North-Eastern Region	1,720	1,451	-269	-15.6
All India	119,437	103,003	-16,434	-13.8

Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

Statement-II

Details of notified power cuts on industries during April-June 2010

Notified Power Cuts/Restrictions on Industries during April, 2010

State/Region	Energy Cut	Demand cut
1	2	3
Northern Region		
Chandigarh different	0 to 0.0066 MU/day on HT/LT industries on different days.	0 to 56 MW cut on HT/LT industries for hours on different days.
Delhi		No Notified Power Cut
Haryana different	0.5 to 4.0 MU/day on HT/LT industries on different days.	0 to 250 MW cut on HT/LT industries for hours or different days.
Himachal Pradesh hrs.) on	0 MU / day on HT/LT industries	0 MW cut from 18:30 hrs to 21:30 hrs.(peak HT / LT industries.
Jammu & Kashmir and hours	No Cuts on essential loads like Hospitals, Defence, PHE (Water Supplies),Irrigation etc. on domestic, commercial and mixed load feeders that have 100% consumer metering ; 9 Hrs and 30 minutes domestic, commercial and mixed load feeders with partial or no consumer metering 3	

to 8 hours, depending on system peak load demands and system constraints on Industrial Consumers

in Organised Industrial Estates.

1	2	3
Punjab for (over 30.4.10. having 58	1.8 to 6.97 MU/day on HT/LT industries on different days. 600 MW cut on HT/LT industries 3 hrs. (from 18:30 to 21:30 hrs.) of Peak Load Hour Restrictions. Extended PLR for 9 hrs. and above 3 hrs. normal PLR) remained applicable on continuous process industry from 15.4.10 to One weekly off day/week on arc/induction furnaces and general industry fed from feeders predominant industrial load (1st to 5th April). Two weekly off days(6th to 14th April) and hrs./ week(15th April onward).	
Rajasthan	No Notified Power Cut from 01.4.10 to 12.4.10. 0.8 MU/day energy cut and 200 MW demand cut from 19:00hrs. To 23:00 hrs. from 13.4.10 to 30.4.10.	
Uttar Pradesh	No Notified Power Cut	
Uttarakhand Furnaces.	1.05 MU/day energy cut and 80 MW demand cut from 17:00hrs. To 24:00 hrs. on Ht/LT - 0.96 MU/day energy cut and 90 MW demand cut from 18:00hrs. To 23:00 hrs. HT/LT - Non- continuous.	
Western Region		
Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil
Gujarat staggered	All industries are allowed to run their units on all days of week & if they want to avail	

choice. holiday, then they will have to stagger on notified day only & cannot avail as per their AH

industries are required to keep their recess timings staggered.

Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil
Maharashtra	Nil	Nil
Goa	Nil	Nil

Southern Region

Andhra Pradesh their loads.	All EHT, HT & LT industries about 30 HP not to avail power for two days in addition to declared weekly off. During peak hrs. (1830 hrs to 2230 hrs.) can avail only lighting There was load shedding of upto 1967 MW (Total 721.04 MU for the month).
Karnataka	Nil; However, there was load shedding up to 1300 MW (Total 395.6 MU for the month).
Kerala the	Nil; However, there was load shedding up to 200 MW during peak hours (Total 8.920 MU for month)
Tamil Nadu and and connected	30% cut on base demand for all HT industries and commercial services under tariff I& III 20% cut on energy for LTCT industrial and commercial services w.e.f 01.11.08. All HT industrial commercial consumers not to draw power from grid from 1800 hrs to 2200 hrs. There was load shedding of upto 2567 MW (Total 632.84 MU for the month. It takes into account the above scheduled load shedding to Industrial Consumers). All welding sets irrespective of load should not work between 6 p.m. and 8:30 p.m.
Puducherry	Nil; However, there was load shedding of upto 150 MW (Total 10.60 MU for the month).

Eastern Region

Bihar	No Notified Cuts / Restrictions
DVC	Power cut on HT/ LT industries: Nil
Jharkhand	No Notified Cuts / Restrictions
Orissa	No Statutory Cut

West Bengal

Power cut on HT industries is Nil.

Note:- Although some states have reported "No Notified Power Cuts", load shedding/restrictions are imposed on industries on day to day basis depending upon availability of power vis-a-vis requirement.

Notified Power Cuts/Restrictions on Industries during May, 2010

State Region	Energy Cut	Demand cut
1	2	3
Northern Region		
Chandigarh		No Notified Power Cut
Delhi		No Notified Power Cut
Haryana	0 to 2.25 MU/day on HT/LT industries on different days.	0 to 250 MW cut on HT/LT industries for different hours on different days.
Himachal Pradesh	0 MU / day on HT/LT industries	0 MW cut from 18:30 hrs to 21:30 hrs.(peak HT / LT industries.
hrs.) on	No Cuts on essential loads like Hospitals, Defence, PHE(Water Supplies),Irrigation etc. and domestic,	
on	commercial and mixed load feeders that have 100% consumer metering 9 Hrs and 30 minutes	
Jammu & Kashmir	commercial and mixed load feeders with partial or no consumer metering ; 3 hours to 8	
domestic,	depending on system peak load demands and system constraints on Industrial Consumers in	
hours,	Industrial Estates.	
Organised		
Punjab	1.8 to 4.85 MU/day on HT/LT industries	600 MW cut on HT/LT industries from 1900 to
2200		hrs. Weekly off day on are/induction furnaces

and

predominant

day/

general industry fed from feeders having

industrial load varied between 58 hrs/week to 1

week.

Rajasthan 250	No Notified Power Cut from 1.5.10 to 6.5.10 and an energy cut of 1 MU/day and demand cut of MW during 1900 hrs to 2300 hrs from 7.5.10 to 31.5.10.	
Uttar Pradesh	No Notified Power Cut	
Uttarakhand	No Power Cut	
Western Region		
Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil
Gujarat staggered choice.	All industries are allowed to run their units on all days of week and if they want to avail holiday, then they will have to stagger on notified day only and cannot avail as per their choice. All industries are required to keep their recess timings staggered.	
Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil
Maharashtra	Nil	Nil
Goa	Nil	Nil
Southern Region		
Andhra Pradesh weekly for shedding	All EHT, HT and LT industries not to avail power for one day in addition to their declared off. During peak hours (1830 hrs to 2230 hrs) can avail only lighting loads. Power holiday all industries except continuous process lifted from 8th May, 2010. However, there was load of	

Karnataka upto 1956 MW (416.24 MU for the month).It includes the power cut component also.
month) Nil; However, there was load shedding up to 1100 MW during peak hours (385.63 MU for the month)

Kerala month)	Nil; However, there was load shedding up to 290 MW during peak hours (12.335 MU for the 30%
20%	cut on base demand for all HT industrial and commercial services under tariff I & III and cut on energy for LTCT industrial and commercial services w.e.f. 01.11.08. All HT industrial and commercial consumers not to draw power from grid from 1800 hrs to 2200 hrs. There was load of upto 1801 MW (Total 391.901 MU for the month. It includes 41 hrs unscheduled load shedding. It takes into account the above scheduled load shedding to Industrial Consumers). All welding sets irrespective of connected load should not work between 6 p.m. and 8:30 p.m.
Puducherry	There was load shedding of upto 120 MW (Total 6.0 MU)
Eastern Region	
Bihar	No Notified Cuts / Restrictions
DVC	Power cut to HT industries: NIL Power cut to LT industries NIL
Jharkhand	No Notified Cuts / Restrictions
Orissa	No Statutory Cut
West Bengal	Power cut on HT industries is Nil.

Note:- Although some states have reported "No Notified Power Cuts", load shedding/restrictions are imposed on industries on day to day basis depending upon availability of power vis-a-vis requirement.

Notified Power Cuts/Restrictions on Industries during June, 2010

State/Region	Energy Cut	Demand cut
1	2	3
Northren Region		
Chandigarh		
Delhi	No Notified Power Cut	
Haryana	0.041 to 0.688 MU/day on HT/LT industries	0 to 250 MW cut on HT/LT industries for
different	on different days.	hours on different days.
Himachal Pradesh	0 MU/day on HT/LT industries	0 MW cut from 18:30 hrs to 21:30 hrs.(peak
hrs.) on		HT/LT industries.
Jammu & Kashmir	No Cuts on essential loads like Hospitals, Defence, PHE (Water Supplies), Irrigation etc.	
and	on domestic, commercial and mixed load feeders that have 100% consumer metering ; 9 Hrs and 30 minutes domestic, commercial and mixed load feeders with partial or no consumer metering ;	
3	to 8 hours, depending on system peak load demands and system constraints on Industrial	
Consumers	in Organised Industrial Estates.	
Punjab	1.8 to 2.99 MU/day on HT/LT industries	600 MW cut on HT/LT industries from 1900 to
2200		

and
predominant

hrs. Weekly off day on arc/induction furnaces
general industry fed from feeders having
industrial load.

1	2	3
Rajasthan	No Notified Power Cut	
Uttar Pradesh	No Notified Power Cut	
Uttarakhand industries	0 to 0.64 MU/day on HT/LT industries on different days. 0 to 90 MW cut on HT/LT for different hours on different days.	
Western Region		
Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil
Gujarat staggered choice.	All industries are allowed to run their units on all days of week and if they want to avail holiday, then they will have to stagger on notified day only and cannot avail as per their choice. All industries are required to keep their recess timings staggered.	
Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil
Maharashtra	Nil	Nil
Goa	Nil	Nil
Southern Region		
Andhra Pradesh (1830 hrs includes	All EHT, HT and LT industries not to avail power except lighting load during peak hours (2230 hrs). However, there was load shedding of upto 2166 MW (325.96 MU for the month).It	

the power cut component also.

Karnataka month)	Nil; However, there was load shedding up to 1000 MW during peak hours (339.48 MU for the
Kerala month)	Nil; However, there was load shedding up to 200 MW during peak hours (3.05 MU for the
Tamil Nadu and industrial upto should	30% cut on base demand for all HT industrial and commercial services under tariff I & III 20% cut on energy for LTCT industrial and commercial services w.e.f. 01.11.08. All HT and commercial consumers not to draw power from grid from 1800 hrs to 2200 hrs. There was load shedding of 3876 MW (Total 386.07 MU for the month). All welding sets irrespective of connected load not work between 6 p.m. and 8:30 p.m.
Puducherry	There was load shedding of upto 98 MW (Total 6.74 MU)
Eastern Region	
Bihar	No Notified Cuts / Restrictions
DVC	Power cut to HT industries:NIL Power cut to LT industries:NIL
Jharkhand	No Notified Cuts / Restrictions
Orissa	No Statutory Cut
West Bengal	Power cut on HT industries is Nil.

Note:- Although some states have reported "No Notified Power Cuts", load shedding/restrictions are imposed on industries on day to day basis depending upon availability of power vis-a-vis requirement.

Statement-III

Details of notified power supply to agriculture sector during April-June 2010

(A) Power Supply to Agricultural Sector during April, 2010

State/Region	Average Hours of Supply	
1	2	
Northern Region		
Chandigarh	24 hrs./ day	
Delhi	24 hrs. / day	
Haryana	Three Phase Supply: 02.50 hrs / day	
Himachal Pradesh	24 hrs. / day	
Jammu & Kashmir	-	
Punjab	Three Phase Supply: 1.91 hrs/day	
Rajasthan	Three Phase Supply: 16.5 hrs/day	
Uttar Pradesh	Three Phase Supply: 13.89 hrs/day	
Uttarakhand	24 hrs. / day	
Western Region		
Chhattisgarh	Three Phase Supply: 18 hrs/day	
Gujarat	Only 8 hours power supply in staggered form in rotation of day and night is	
given to	Agriculture. No supply during rest of 16 hours. Jyotigram Yojana 24 hrs.	
Madhya Pradesh	Three Phase Supply: about 10 hrs. hrs/day	Single phase Supply: 0
hrs/day		
Maharashtra	Three Phase Supply: 11 to 12 hrs/day	Single phase Supply: 18
hrs/day		

Goa

No restriction

Southern Region

Andhra Pradesh	Three Phase Supply: 07 hrs/day.	
Karnataka	Three Phase/ Single Phase Supply: 06 hrs /day	No Supply: 12 hrs. /
day		
Kerala	No Restrictions	
Tamil Nadu	Three Phase Supply: 10 hrs/day	Single Phase Supply: 14 hrs/day
Puducherry	No Restrictions	

Eastern Region

Bihar	About 18 hrs
Jharkhand	About 20 hrs
Orissa	24 hrs
West Bengal	Average about 23 hrs

(B) Power Supply to Agricultural Sector during May, 2010

Northern Region

Chandigarh	24 hrs./ day
Delhi	24 hrs. / day
Haryana	Three Phase Supply: 2.50 hrs / day
Himachal Pradesh	24 hrs. / day
Jammu & Kashmir	-
Punjab	Three Phase Supply: 4.36 hrs/day
Rajasthan	Three Phase Supply: 4 hrs/day
Uttar Pradesh	8.32 hrs./day

1	2
Uttarakhand	Three Phase Supply: 15.00 hrs/day
Western Region	
Chhattisgarh	Three Phase Supply: 18 hrs/day
Gujarat	Only 8 hours power supply in staggered form in rotation of day and night is
given	to
	Agriculture. No supply during rest of 16 hours. Jyotigram Yojana 24 hrs.
Madhya Pradesh	Three Phase Supply: 09:33 hrs /day Single phase Supply: 00:00 hrs./day
Maharashtra	Three Phase Supply: 11 hrs/day (Average) Single phase Supply: 18 hrs/day
(Average)	
Goa	No restriction
Southern Region	
Andhra Pradesh	Three Phase Supply: 07 hrs/day.
Karnataka	Three Phase/ Single Phase Supply: 06 hrs /day No Supply: 12 hrs. / day
Kerala	No Restrictions
Tamil Nadu	Three Phase Supply: 9 hrs/day Single Phase Supply: 15 hrs/day
Pondicherry	No Restrictions
Eastern Region	
Bihar	About 18 hrs
Jharkhand	About 20 hrs
Orissa	24 hrs
West Bengal	Average about 23 hrs

(C) Power Supply to Agricultural Sector during June, 2010

State/ Region	Average Hours of Supply
1	2
Northern Region	
Chandigarh	24 hrs./ day
Delhi	24 hrs. / day
Haryana	Three Phase Supply: 6 hrs / day
Himachal Pradesh	24 hrs. / day
Jammu & Kashmir	
Punjab	Three Phase Supply: 9.01 hrs/day
Rajasthan	Three Phase Supply: 4 hrs/day
Uttar Pradesh	Three Phase Supply: 8.59 hrs/day
Uttarakhand	Three Phase Supply: 18.32 hrs/day
Western Region	
Chhattisgarh	Three Phase Supply: 18 hrs/day
Gujarat	Only 8 hours power supply in staggered form in rotation of day and night is
given	to
	Agriculture. No supply during rest of 16 hours. Jyotigram Yojana 24 hrs.
Madhya Pradesh	Three Phase Supply: 09:22 hrs /day Single phase Supply: 00:00 hrs./day
Maharashtra	Three Phase Supply: 11 hrs/day (Average) [from 01.06.10 to 11.06.10] and 16
hrs/day	(Average) [from 12.06.10 to 30.06.10] Single phase Supply: 18 hrs/day (Average)
Goa	No restriction

1	2
Southern Region	
Andhra Pradesh	Three Phase Supply: 07 hrs/day.
Karnataka	Three Phase/ Single Phase Supply: 06 hrs /day No Supply: 12 hrs/day
Kerala	No Restrictions
Tamil Nadu	Three Phase Supply: 9 hrs/day Single Phase Supply: 15 hrs/day
Pondicherry	No Restrictions
Eastern Region	
Bihar	About 18 hrs
Jharkhand	About 20 hrs
Orissa	24 hrs
West Bengal	Average about 23 hrs

Ultra mega power policy

†844. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of present status of Government's Ultra Mega Power Policy;

(b) whether it is a fact that the current Ultra Mega Power Policy has failed;

(c) if so, whether Government has chalked out a new policy to tackle the rising problem of electricity in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) There is no notified policy on Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP). However, recognizing the fact that economies of scale leading to cheaper power can be secured through development of large size power projects, the Government has taken an initiative for facilitating the development of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) of about 4000 MW capacity each, under the tariff based competitive bidding route using super critical technology. Power Finance Corporation (PFC) has been nominated as nodal agency for the initiative and it incorporates project specific Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for each project.

The role of SPV is to obtain various clearances, water linkage, coal mine allocation (for domestic coal based projects) etc. for the project. The SPV also initiates action for land acquisition in the name of the SPV, selects the developer through a tariff based competitive bidding process and finally transfers the SPV to the identified developer along with the various clearances, tie ups, etc.

Under the initiative, so far four Ultra Mega Power Projects namely Sasan in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra in Gujarat, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Tilaiya in Jharkhand each of about 4000 MW have been awarded to the identified developers. These are at different stages of development. RfQs for Chhattisgarh (Sarguja) and Orissa (Berbahal) UMPPs have been published.

(b) to (d) No, Sir.

Power capacity addition target

†845. SHRI SATYAVARAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(a) whether the Planning Commission has set a target of 20,359 megawatts of power generation in the current financial year;

(b) whether the Ministry would be able to meet the target set by the Commission;

(c) whether the Commission had set a target of 14,507 magawatts of power generation during 2009-10; and

(d) if so, whether the said target could be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission has set a capacity addition target of 20359 MW for the year 2010-11. All out efforts are being made to achieve the capacity addition target of 20359 MWfor the year 2010-11.

(c) and (d) As against the capacity addition target of 14507 MW fixed for the year 2009-10, a capacity of 9585 MW was achieved during the year.

Changes in RGGVY

846. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the amendment made to Section 6 of the Electricity Act, 2003 in connection with providing electricity to rural areas, the Ministry has redesigned the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana;

(b) if so, the details of changes proposed in the scheme;

(c) whether it is a fact that States are demanding for 90 per cent capital subsidy for rural electrification; and

(d) if so, the action Ministry has taken on this request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) programme (scheme for Rural Electricity Infrastructure & household electrification) was launched in April, 2005 with the objective of:

(i) Electrifying all villages as per new definition;

(ii) Providing access to electricity to all rural households; and

(iii) Providing electricity connection to BPL families free of cost.

In the implementation framework of RGGVY, there is already involvement of concerned State Government, Central Government, State Power Utility, Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) Ltd. and CPSUs viz. Powergrid Corporation of India Ltd.(PGCIL), National Hydro-electric Power Corporation(NHPC), Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) and National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) as per the requirement and willingness of the State Government in accordance to the amended Section 6 of the Electricity Act, 2003. Quadripartite/ Tripartite agreements amongst REC, State Government / State Power Utility and CPSUs have been signed in this regard to delineate the responsibilities of each stake-holder for implementing the scheme. As such redesigning RGGVY is not contemplated.

(c) and (d) Under RGGVY, 90% capital subsidy for overall cost of the projects is provided by the Central Government and the balance 10% is provided by REC as interest bearing loans to the State Government.

Rural electrification

847. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 84 per cent villages in the country are electrified as on March 31, 2010;

(b) whether it is also a fact that seven States, including Andhra Pradesh, have achieved 100 per cent village electrification; and

(c) what efforts the Ministry is making to achieve 100 per cent rural electrification in the country and the special efforts being made in some of the States which have not achieved even 50 per cent of rural electrification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As per census 2001, out of 5,93,732 inhabited villages, 4,74,162 villages were electrified. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana(RGGVY), a scheme for rural electricity infrastructure and household electrification was launched in April, 2005. Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), against the sanctioned coverage of 1.18 lakh un/de-electrified villages and release of electricity connections to 2.46 crore BPL rural households, the

electrification works in 78256

un/de-electrified villages have been completed and 101 lakh BPL connections have been released in the country as on 31.03.2010. Hence the villages electrified as on 31.03.2010 is 93.04%.

(b) Yes, Sir. 7 States, Viz. Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Kerala, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have achieved 100% village electrification.

(c) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana(RGGVY) was launched on 4th April, 2005 for providing access to electricity to all households in the country in five years. Government of India has approved the continuation of the scheme in XI Plan for attaining the goal of providing access to electricity to all households in the country with a capital subsidy of Rs. 28000 crores. The following States had less than 50% electrification at the time of launch of RGGVY:-

(i) Bihar

(ii) Jharkhand

These States have been declared as focus States and the projects have been sanctioned to cover the electrification of 42948 villages and give connection to 44.54 lakh BPL household in these States. The works are under implementation in these States. The steps taken by the Government to speed up the electrification of villages in the country are given below:

- Adoption of 3 tier quality monitoring mechanism.
- Web-based monitoring.
- Introduction of Milestone based monitoring system.
- Constitution of State Level Coordination Committees headed by Chief Secretary to resolve State level and inter-departmental issues.
- Activation of district level Committees for review of rural electrification.
- Regular review meeting by Ministry of Power and Rural Electrification Corporation at Delhi and in other States.

Power generation

848. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of thermal/atomic/solar/hydro power in total power generation of the country;

(b) what were the targets thereof during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise and how far they have been achieved;

(c) whether hydro power is cheaper and more useful in terms of environmental, costs and other means;

(d) the solar and hydro power generation potential of the country and the potential exploited, so far; and

(e) what is Rajasthan's share thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The total power generation from various conventional sources in the country during the period 2009-10 was about 771.551 BU as detailed below:

Category	Generation (BU)	%
Thermal	640.876	98.8
Nuclear	18.636	98.1
Hydro	106.680	92.4
Bhutan Import	5.359	81.6
Total	771.551	97.7

(b) The targets for electricity generation are fixed on a year to year basis and not for the entire Five Year Plan. The year-wise details of target for electricity generation and actual generation during the 11th Plan period are given below:

Year	Generation Target (BU)	Actual Generation * (BU)	% of Target
2007-08	710.00	704.47	99.2
2008-09	774.34	723.79	93.4
2009-10	789.51	771.55	97.7
2010-11 (April-June, 2010)	199.42	200.31	100.5
Sub-total	2473.27	2400.12	97.0

* Includes import of power from Bhutan

(c) The cost of hydro power generation depends on the location of the hydro plant, size of the plant, load factor, hydrology, gestation period, etc. Hydro Power is Renewable and non-polluting source of energy. It promotes conservation of non-renewable fossil fuel and is environment friendly. Further, Hydro Power Stations have long useful life span and being located in remote hilly and backward areas also contribute to the overall development of the area. Hydro projects are cost effective in the long run, because no fuel cost is involved in operation of Hydro projects.

(d) and (e) The re-assessment study of hydro-electric potential of the country was completed by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in 1987. According to this study, the hydro power potential in terms of Installed Capacity is estimated at 1,48,701 MW out of which 1,45,320 MW of the potential consists of hydro-electric schemes having installed capacity above 25 MW. Of the above identified capacity, 32,168 MW has been developed till 30.06.2010 and another 14,185 MW is under development. In addition, Pumped Storage Schemes (PSS) aggregating approximately 4,786 MW are also in operation.

As per the re-assessment studies carried out by CEA, Rajasthan has hydro potential of 496 MW in terms of installed capacity. Out of this, 483 MW of capacity is from schemes having installed capacity above 25 MW, out of which 411 MW has been developed.

As informed by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, a potential of around 15,384 MW from small hydro has been estimated in the country of which 57 MW is in Rajasthan. The potential for solar energy is estimated for most parts of the country at around 20 MW per square kilometer of open shadow free area covered with solar collectors. Against this potential, over 2767 MW grid interactive renewable power generation capacity has been installed from small hydro and over 12 MW from solar throughout the country.

In Rajasthan grid interactive power generation capacity of 23.85 MW through small hydro and 0.15 MW from solar has been installed as on 30.06.2010.

Irregularities in NTPC's bid

849. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to

state:

(a) whether there have been any technical irregularities in NTPC's bid recently;

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

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to avoid such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As reported by NTPC, there are no irregularities in NTPC's bidding process and its bid. The tender documents are issued to all the parties/bidders who render the tender document cost, as applicable. The bidding documents are also available on NTPC official tender website, from where the interested parties/bidders may download the same against the payment of tender document cost, as applicable. The Evaluation Criteria for selection of Award is explicitly stipulated in the Tender Documents, which ensures transparency in the process. In case of contracts valuing Rs.10 Crore & above 'Integrity Pact' is signed with bidders, not to exercise any corrupt influence on any aspect of the contract. Further, in case of contracts valuing Rs.100 Crore & above, Independent External Monitors are also appointed for monitoring the bidding process & execution of contract as per Integrity Pact.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of the reply as at (a).

Speedy clearance of hydro-electric projects

850. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the starting of new hydro-electric projects is a very lengthy process and it takes maximum time for its production;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government would take for early clearances and rehabilitation process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Development of a hydro electric project broadly involves Conceptualization of the project with available data/information, preparation of pre-feasibility report (PFR) after

carrying out survey

and investigation, preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR), submission of DPR by the Project Authority to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for concurrence, examination of DPR by CEA in consultation with Central Water Commission (CWC), Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR), Geological Survey of India (GSI) etc., Clearances from concerned authorities in case of inter-State/Country aspects, Clearances by Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) in respect of forest and environment clearance, etc.

Thus, the construction of a hydro project takes about 5 to 8 years depending upon the features of the project and site conditions.

(c) There is a well defined process including prescribed time limits for according of various clearances. The Government also regularly reviews and monitors the status of various clearances to hydro projects with a view to expedite the clearances and rehabilitation of displaced people as per the National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation-2007 of the Government of India.

Rights over minor forest produce

851. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to grant rights over the "minor forest produce" to the tribals to ensure their livelihood, particularly the naxal-affected districts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating changes sought in the integrated action plan for the development of these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As per Clause 4(m)(ii) of the Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas Act, 1996 (PESA), Panchayats at the appropriate level and the Gram Sabha are endowed with the ownership of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) in Schedule V Areas.

(b) To address critical gaps in development in 35 focus districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE), Planning Commission has initiated the process of preparation of Integrated Action Plan (IAPs) for these focus districts with the help of the State Governments and the district administrations and elected representatives, keeping in view the deliberations in the National Development Council (NDC) meeting held on

24th July 2010.

Special package for development of tribals and tribal areas

852. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation for giving special package for development of tribals and tribal areas of the country during the last three months;

(b) if so, the details of the representation; and

(c) the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Many representations have been received during the last three months, on various issues including inter-alia those relating to the socio-economic development of the tribals/tribal areas. These representations also suggest various measures to address issues raised therein, ranging from specific interventions to special packages and comprehensive plans. Appropriate action has been taken on these representations. In the absence of specific details of the representation, referred to in the question, the information regarding the details of the representation and action taken thereon, cannot be given.

Rehabilitation of displaced tribals in Manipur

853. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate relief and rehabilitation measures were adopted for the displaced tribals in Manipur due to building of hydro-electric dams there and similarly Santhal adivasis in Jharkhand where mining activities were taken up;

(b) if so, whether mobilization by tribals to defend their rights against State authorities was dealt with severely through threats and intimidations, arbitrary arrests or even criminalization of their protests;

(c) whether effective measures, through legislation or otherwise, are being adopted for acceptance of collective rights of tribals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI
TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) 'Land' is a 'State subject'
under the Constitution. Therefore, the

acquisition of land for construction of various development projects, leading to displacement of people including scheduled tribes, is done by the State Governments/UT Administrations under Land Acquisition Act, 1894. For the rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced persons including scheduled tribes, specific provisions have been made in the 'National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy (NRRP) 2007', notified by Ministry of Rural Development, the nodal Ministry. However State Governments/Project Authorities are at liberty to place greater benefit levels than those prescribed in the NRRP 2007. Therefore, such records regarding the numbers of displaced, resettled and rehabilitated persons, and the amount spent for the purpose, are maintained by respective State Governments/UT Administrations. The limited role of Ministry of Tribal Affairs is to comment on the Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) Plan of irrigation/flood control projects, in so far as they pertain to scheduled tribe project affected families, submitted by State Governments/Project Authorities, in accordance with the provisions of NRRP 2007. This Ministry has prepared a draft National Tribal Policy which is under consideration of the Government. This policy addresses the issue of displacement and land alienation of tribals.

Anomalies in identification of scheduled tribes

854. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there are severe anomalies in identification of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether there are representations for scheduling of some tribes from any State Government; and

(c) if so, the steps Government is taking for the removal of anomalies in STs list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has received proposals from the State Governments/UT Administrations for Scheduling of various communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

(c) Does not arise.

Special plan for tribal and backward areas

855. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to prepare a special plan for development of tribal areas and backward regions which have become a source of discontent and violence leading to enlarge the gap between them and the developed areas and regions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As per the information received from the Planning Commission, it has initiated the process of preparation of Integrated Action Plans (IAPs) to address the critical gaps in the development of 35 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) districts with the help of State Governments, the district administrations and elected representatives.

Rights of tribals on minor produce of forest

856. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has suggested to give rights to minor produce of the forest to the tribal people living in forest areas, particularly in the focused 35 districts of Maoist influenced areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry is likely to bring in suitable legislation during the current session; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per Clause 4(m)(ii) of the Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas Act, 1996 (PESA), Panchayats at the appropriate level and the Gram Sabha are endowed with the ownership of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) in Schedule V Areas.

To address critical gaps in development in 35 focus districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE), Planning Commission has initiated the process of preparation of Integrated Action Plans (IAPs) for these focus districts with the help of the State Governments and the district administrations and elected representatives, keeping in view the deliberations in the National Development Council (NDC) meeting held on 24th July 2010.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Rights of displaced tribals

857. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps for protecting the rights of the tribals who are displaced owing to coal mining in the dense forest areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Land being a State subject and land acquisition procedure and compensation having been provided for under the Land Acquisition Act 1894 and related Acts, it is up to the various State Governments to comply with the provisions of the Act as well as provisions of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2007, notified by the Ministry of Rural Development, the nodal Ministry, regarding rehabilitation of the displaced persons including scheduled tribes, arising as a result of coal mining in the dense forest areas.

Shortage of Anganwadis in remote areas

†858. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that malnutrition cases have risen among women and children because of non-availability of timely nutritious meals and vaccination to pregnant women owing to shortage of Anganwadis in remote rural and tribal areas;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of schemes formulated by Government to provide nutritious meals and vaccines to pregnant women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Malnutrition in children under 3 years has declined from 42.7% in NFHS-2 (1998-99) to 40.4% as per NFHS-3 (2005-06). However, anemia has increased from 74.2% to 78.9% in children and from 51.8% to 56.2% in women during the same period.

Supplementary nutrition under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is not the only intervention to handle the problem of malnutrition which is a multifaceted problem needing convergence of interventions, coordination and concerted action from various sectors. ICDS programme has been universalized to reach all habitations including tribal and rural areas. There are 11.83 lakhs Anganwadi centres/mini Anganwadi Centres operational as on 31.05.2010 out of 13.67 lakhs sanctioned Anganwadi Centres.

(c) Under ICDS programme pregnant and lactating women are given take home ration to provide 500 kcal and 18 to 20 g.m. protein per day per beneficiary. The reproductive and child health programme under NRHM provides for immunization and other health services for pregnant women among various other measures.

Allocation under ICDS

859. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the budgetary allocation for the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme in the current year;

(b) the current Infant Mortality Ratio, State-wise, according to the most recent statistics collected by the Ministry;

(c) the proportion of funds allocated for outreach programmes for the purposes of information, education and communication; and

(d) whether the Ministry has considered a Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme to incentivize better primary healthcare and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) An amount of Rs. 8700 Crore has been allocated for the current year (2010-11) for ICDS Scheme.

(b) A Statement on Infant Mortality Rate State-wise in India as per Sample Registration System (SRS). Bulletin, October 2009 is enclosed (See below).

(c) For the purposes of information, education and communication, a provision of Rs. 1000/- per operational Anganwadi Centre per annum (except for UTs of Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu where it is Rs. 50,000/-per Project per annum) is made under the Scheme.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Ministry.

Statement

State wise details of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) 2008 in India (As per Registration System (SRS), October 2009, SRS Bulletin, Registrar General, India)

India/States/Union Territories		Infant Mortality Rate
1	2	3
	India	53
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52
2.	Assam	64
3.	Bihar	56
4.	Chhattisgarh	57
5.	Delhi	35
6.	Gujarat	50
7.	Haryana	54
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	49
9.	Jharkhand	46
10.	Karnataka	45
11.	Kerala	12

1	2	3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	70
13.	Maharashtra	33
14.	Orissa	69
15.	Punjab	41
16.	Rajasthan	63
17.	Tamil Nadu	31
18.	Uttar Pradesh	67
19.	West Bengal	35
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.
21.	Goa	10
22.	Himachal Pradesh	44
23.	Manipur	14
24.	Meghalaya	58
25.	Mizoram	37
26.	Nagaland	26
27.	Sikkim	33
28.	Tripura	34
29.	Uttarakhand	44
30.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	31
31.	Chandigarh	28
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	34
33.	Daman & Diu	31
34.	Lakshadweep	31
35.	Puducherry	25

Registered orphanages

860. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of registered orphanages with the Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA) and the number of children residing there at the end of December, 2009;

(b) the number of domestic adoptions from these orphanages during the last three years; and

(c) the number of foreign adoptions during those years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) There are 72 Indian Placement Agencies recognized by CARA. Such agencies can be functioning under Orphanages & Charitable Homes Supervision and Control Act (1960) or other relevant Acts. 3564 children were residing in these Placement agencies at the end of December 2009.

(b) and (c) The number of domestic adoptions and foreign adoptions done by such recognized placement agencies during last three years is as under:

Year	No. of In-country adoptions	No. of Inter-country adoptions	Total
2007	1510	770	2280
2008	1419	821	2240
2009	1369	666	2035

Control of Malnutrition

†861. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has proposed any new criteria to control the problem of malnutrition;

(b) if so, whether Government has studied these criteria;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(d) whether Government has accepted the criteria prescribed by WHO; and

(e) if so, the difference between Indian and WHO's criteria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) There is no new criteria by WHO to control the problem of malnutrition. However, WHO has proposed new WHO Child Growth Standards to identify malnutrition in children.

These Standards have been adopted by Government of India w.e.f. 15.8.08 following the recommendations of the National Workshop on the Adoption of new WHO Child Growth Standards organized jointly by Ministry of Women and Child Development and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare with WHO and UNICEF collaboration on 8-9 February, 2007 at New Delhi.

(e) The new WHO Child Growth Standards are better than the earlier NCHS standards as these are based on the growth of breastfed children (which is the norm for healthy growth) from six countries and show that all children grow equally given the right Infant and Young child feeding, appropriate feeding practices, health and nutrition inputs & environment.

The earlier NCHS standards were based on growth of children receiving mixed feeding i.e. artificially fed as well as breastfed and were based on children in one country only (USA).

Opening of Anganwadi training centres

†862. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to open Anganwadi Training Centres in the country including Jharkhand;

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

(c) the number of workers proposed to be trained every year in these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Anganwadi Workers' Training Centres (AWTCs) are opened by the States/UTs, with the approval of the Central Government, depending on their training

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

requirements in respect of the backlog as well as the newly recruited Anganwadi Workers. A total of 514 AWTCs are already operational as on date, in States/UTs, as per details given in the enclosed Statement (See below). As regards Jharkhand, 15AWTCs are presently operational in the State against the sanctioned number of 23. Proposals for opening of remaining 8 AWTCs have not been received from the State Government so far.

(c) The number of Anganwadi Workers to be trained every year is proposed by the States/UTs in their Annual State Training Action Plans. However, during this financial year, there is a proposal to impart various types of training to 344177 Anganwadi Workers and 241712 Anganwadi Helpers through these Training Centres.

Statement

*State-wise details of Anganwadi Workers' Training Centres
operational as on 31.07.2010*

Sl. No	State/Union Territory	Number of operational AWTCs
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	67
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5
3	Assam	45
4	Bihar	65
5	Chhattisgarh	15
6	Goa	0
7	Gujarat	17
9	Haryana	10
8	Himachal Pradesh	4
10	Jammu & Kashmir	8
11	Jharkhand	15
12	Karnataka	20
13	Kerala	13

1	2	3
14	Madhya Pradesh	25
15	Maharashtra	35
16	Manipur	4
17	Meghalaya	2
18	Mizoram	1
19	Nagaland	1
20	Orissa	26
21	Punjab	9
22	Rajasthan	12
23	Sikkim	1
24	Tamil Nadu	*
25	Tripura	5
26	Uttar Pradesh	66
27	Uttarakhand	7
28	West Bengal	30
29	A & N Islands	1
30	Chandigarh	0
31	Daman & Diu	0
32	D & N Haveli	0
33	Delhi	5
34	Lakshadweep	0
35	Puducherry	0
Total		514

*Tamil Nadu does not have any AWTC since training is conducted through CDPO/Supervisors.

Note: States/UTs which do not have any AWTC, utilize the facilities of the

neighboring States.

Benefits and facilities to Anganwadi workers

†863. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

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

(a) whether Government has constituted any national committee to review the benefits and facilities available to Anganwadi workers/helpers;

(b) if so, whether the said committee has submitted its report to Government; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the details of follow-up action taken thereon by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Review Committee constituted to examine the levels of honorarium and related issues of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) had submitted its report in 2007.

Major recommendations of the Review Committee included enhancement of honoraria of AWWs and AWHs, provision of uniform for them, payment of additional honoraria by States/UTs for any additional work entrusted to them. These recommendations have been implemented by the Government suitably.

Targets and achievements of ICDS

864. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets set and achievements made regarding the number of children benefited from Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to cover the remaining children under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Government of India has approved 14 lakh Anganwadi

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Centres (AWCs) to cover all habitations including SC/ ST and minority areas in the country. ICDS Scheme is a self selecting scheme. Target with regard to child beneficiaries are, therefore, not fixed by the Government of India for the States as all children below 6 years are eligible as per the schematic pattern and norms of the ICDS Scheme. 7.28 crore children (6 months to 6 years) received supplementary nutrition under Integrated Child Development (ICDS) Scheme as on 31.03.2010.

As on 31.03.2010, 11,42,029 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/mini-AWCs are operational out of 13,66,624 sanctioned AWCs/mini-AWCs. States have been requested to operationalise all the pending Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/mini-AWC. Population norms for opening of an AWCs/mini-AWC have been downwardly revised for better coverage. Nutritional and financial norms of supplementary nutrition have also been enhanced.

With emphasis on quality of delivery of services and better infrastructure provided in the operational AWCs/min-AWCs and the increase in AWCs during universalisation, the coverage in terms of number of child beneficiaries would also increase.

Working conditions in Anganwadi

865. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual report of the Ministry says that, out of 10,27,694 operational Anganwadi Centres, only 28.12 per cent have drinking water facilities, 22.11 per cent have toilets, 25.50 per cent have kitchen, 52.21 per cent have cooking equipments and 11.88 per cent have barrier free access; and

(b) if so, the steps Government has taken to provide Anganwadi Centres decent working conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The figures in the Annual Report of the Ministry were shared by the States during the review meeting held in December 2009 and were for the period ending September 2009. However, later they have reported in May 2010 the position as on 31.3.2010 that 52.34 per cent AWCs have drinking water facilities, 42.19 per cent have toilets facilities, 26.11 per cent have kitchen, 55.16 per cent have cooking equipments and 19.99 per cent have barrier free access.

There is no provision for construction of Anganwadi Buildings except in North East States. In areas where public buildings are not available, there is provision under the Scheme for taking the accommodation on rent. The States/UTs have been requested, from time to time, to tap funds available under various schemes of other Ministries such as Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF), M.P. Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), M.L.A. Local Area Development Scheme (MLALADS), Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI), Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP), Tribal Development (TD), National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) and State's own funds etc. for construction and AWC building and amenities. A Joint letter has been sent to States /UTs on 10th February, 2010 under the signatures of Secretary, MWCD and Secretary, DDWS for better convergence under the ICDS Scheme of MWCD and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) of the Department of Drinking Water Supply considering the close linkages between provision of safe drinking water, good sanitation and child health and nutrition.

12.00 Noon

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, in the Chair)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

Notification of the Ministry of Mines

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Mines Notification No. G.S.R. 216 (E), dated the 29th March, 2010, publishing the Mineral Conservation and Development (Amendment) Rules, 2010, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2600/15/10]

Memorandum of Understanding between Govt. of India and Coal India Ltd.

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, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of

Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Coal) and the Coal India Limited, for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2637/15/10]

Notification of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 290 (E), dated the 8th April, 2010, publishing the Competition Appellate Tribunal (Recruitment, Salaries and other terms and conditions of service of officers and other employees Rules, 2010, under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Competition Act, 2002. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2639/15/10]

Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the NIPCCD, New Delhi and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2760/15/10]

Notification 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, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests Notification No. S.O.

1329 (E), dated the 7th June, 2010, notifying the species of plants and animals on the verge of extinction in the State of Madhya Pradesh, under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2727/15/10]

Notification of the Ministry of Power

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Power Notification No. G.S.R. 90, dated the 22nd May, 2010, publishing Corrigendum (English version) to G.S.R. No.107 dated the 25th July 2009, regarding revision of pay scales of Chairman and whole time Members of the Bhakra Beas Management Board. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2768/15/10]

Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2718/15/10]

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

SHRI JABIR HUSAIN (Bihar): Sir, I present Two Hundred and Eleventh Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on The Protection and Utilisation of Public Funded Intellectual Property Bill, 2008.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE NATIONAL TIGER

CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

(SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I move the following Motion:

"That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (2) of Section 38L, read with sub-section (3) of Section 38M of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (No.53 of 1972), as amended in 2006, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House, to be a member of the National Tiger Conservation Authority in the vacancy caused due to the retirement of Shri Santosh Bagrodia from the membership of Rajya Sabha on 4th July, 2010."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in one hundred and ninety-second report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I beg to lay a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Ninety-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

**Incidents of rotting of foodgrains in government godowns
in different parts of the country**

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से देश भर में गेहूं के सड़ने की जो गंभीर समस्या उत्पन्न हुई है, उसके बारे में बताना चाहूंगा। पूरे देश में, विशेषकर पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा तथा दूसरे प्रदेशों में गेहूं का भंडारण उचित तौर से न होने के कारण, वह लगातार सड़ता जा रहा है। कई बार खाद्य मंत्री के आश्वासन देने के बावजूद भी कि भंडारण के लिए निजी गोदामों की व्यवस्था की जाएगी, भंडारण पूरा होगा, गेहूं सड़ नहीं पाएगा, अनाज सड़ नहीं पाएगा, उसका समुचित तौर पर भंडारण नहीं हुआ। इसे प्रशासनिक

अधिकारियों की लापरवाही कह लीजिए या स्वयं राजनेताओं की इस प्रकार की नीयत कह लीजिए कि जितना अनाज सड़ेगा, उतना ही अनाज के जखीरेबाजों का फायदा होगा और उनको लाभ भी प्राप्त हो सकता है। इस प्रकार की हरकत का परिणाम यह हुआ कि चाहे गेहूं हो, चाहे चावल हो, उसके दाम आसमान छूने लगे हैं। अभी खाद्य मंत्री जी ने सचिवों की बैठक बुलाई थी, उसमें उन्होंने निर्देश दिया था कि जो भी गेहूं खरीदा जाएगा, चावल खरीदा जाएगा, किसी भी तरीके से उसके भंडारण की पूरी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। अगर भंडारण की व्यवस्था न होने के कारण गेहूं या अनाज खुले आसमान में पड़ा रहा और वह सड़ गया, तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी वहां के अधिकारी की होगी। लेकिन, मान्यवर, उसके बावजूद वह नहीं हो पाया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट की तरफ से यह कहना पड़ा, यह टिप्पणी करनी पड़ी कि भंडारण की व्यवस्था न हो सकने के कारण गेहूं या अनाज को खुले में रखने से वह सड़ रहा है, अगर इसको इस तरह न रखकर इसे गरीबों के बीच बांट दिया जाता, तो शायद उसका ज्यादा फायदा हुआ होता। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इतनी जबरदस्त और गंभीर टिप्पणी की है। उसके बावजूद सरकार के कान पर जूं नहीं रहेगी है। ऐसी स्थिति में ऐसा लगने लगा है कि गेहूं या अनाज का पर्याप्त मात्रा में उत्पादन होने के बावजूद उसका समुचित तौर पर समायोजन कर आम आदमी तक उसकी आपूर्ति न हो सकने के कारण, उसका ठीक ढंग से भंडारण न हो सकने के कारण वह सड़ता जा रहा है और आम आदमी तबाह होता जा रहा है। इसलिए इस गंभीर समस्या की तरफ मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। मंत्री महोदय इस संबंध में निश्चित रूप से समुचित जानकारी सदन के माध्यम से पूरे देश को दें, ताकि लोग अनुभव कर सकें कि यह समस्या कितनी गंभीर है। धन्यवाद।

श्री विक्रम वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

Pathetic condition of National Highways in Kerala

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I want to raise an important issue regarding the pathetic travelling conditions on national highways in Kerala. Sir, in Kerala, there are five to six national highways. The Central Government is expected to give necessary funds for timely repair, maintenance and resurfacing of the national highways. But, because of their policy of PPP, the Government is now transferring every national highway to PPP mode, and I think, this is the position in other States also. Now, because the Central Government is trying to go in for PPP mode, no timely and annual maintenance grant is given. That is why, the roads in Kerala are not motorable this time, and majority of the roads are pathetically bad because of the rain. As everyone in the House knows, rains in Kerala are very copious, and as a result of that, roads are not

motorable. So, I am

requesting the Government to provide necessary funds. Sir, the earlier Central Government was also trying to compel the State Government to transfer the roads to PPP mode and compelled the State Government to sign for toll roads. As the State Government was not ready to sign for toll roads, now, the Central Government is taking revenge, and they are saying, some of the former Ministers are saying that they will not allow because the State Government has not accepted the toll roads. Sir, this is very bad on the part of the Central Government. There are enough funds available collected by way of levying cess on petroleum. The Central Government has to make necessary arrangement and give necessary funds for the maintenance of national highways in Kerala. This is my request.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri K.N. Balagopal.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri K.N. Balagopal.

Action against the CEO of Prasar Bharati

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to raise the issue strong condemnation by the CVC on CEO of Prasar Bharati. The Central Vigilance Commission has recently given a strong condemnation of the activities of the CEO of Prasar Bharati, citing administrative, financial matters and breaches of Parliamentary privilege. Earlier, other agencies have also made condemnatory references on the activities and performance of the same CEO. Prasar Bharati is a vital media institution of the Government. When Prasar Bharati was established, there were hopes that it would serve as a beacon of light and lead itself by exemplary work.

The CVC has passed strictures against the functioning of the CEO on a minimum of five different cases. The CVC pointed out severe loss of revenues to the Government. The auctioning and bidding systems were framed in such a way as to get less revenue. The CVC has clearly mentioned the charges of collaboration between the Prasar Bharati and interested private parties to create a loss

for Prasar Bharati, and unlawful gains for private interested parties. The Government was earlier made aware of other activities of the CEO, for which appropriate inquiries were initiated.

It was also pointed out that huge fees were paid to lawyers for defending the CEO of Prasar Bharati. The Government has issued no directions on the huge fees paid out to the lawyers defending the Prasar Bharati CEO. The frequent in-fighting among the Board members has also led to its portrayal as an organisation in drift.

It is mystifying why the Government is so quiet with regard to the on-goings in the Prasar Bharati. The Government has many alternatives and options at its disposal. It can either take stringent action against the CEO of Prasar Bharati or find ways to rein in his behaviour and financial profligacy for the rest of his tenure. The Government is doing neither of these. There is a feeling that the Ministry has taken a decision to allow things to drift in this manner. I would like to know whether this is a deliberate policy or there are some other under-currents for this lax attitude towards Prasar Bharati.

The indifference of the Government is hurting Prasar Bharati and will also impact its future. The silence of the Government creates doubts in the minds of the public whether some senior members of the Government are in collusion with the CEO in all these doings. Though the CVC and other bodies have given condemnatory reports on various operations of Prasar Bharati, the silence of the Government is quite shocking.

It is hoped that the Government will set the matters right. The Government can rein in the CEO through various checks and balances which it is not doing. There is no legal order on the Government for instituting checks and balances, and controlling erratic performance. We now find that Prasar Bharati has become a dysfunctional body which is not fulfilling its duties in any measure.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

Shortage of fertilizers

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदय, अनेक राज्यों में किसान परेशान हैं फर्टिलाइजर की शॉर्टेज के कारण, खाद की किल्लत के कारण। तीन रूप सामने आए हैं, जब खाद की जरूरत होती है, तब खाद नहीं मिल रही है। जो सोसाइटीज हैं, जहां से वह मिलनी है, वहां जाते हैं, तो कहा जाता है कि अब खाद नहीं है और वही खाद बाद में प्रति बोरी तीन-चार सौ रुपए ज्यादा देने पर ब्लैक में मिल रही है। दुकान से अगर खरीद रहे हैं, तो दुकान में दूसरी वस्तु लेने के लिए बाध्य किया जा रहा है। इसलिए खाद की subsidy का कोई मतलब नहीं बचता और खाद समय पर नहीं मिल रही है, इसलिए देश की कृषि के पूरे cycle पर विपरीत परिणाम हो रहा है। अनेक जगह क्यू लगी हैं, महाराष्ट्र में अनेक जगह लाठीचार्ज हुए हैं और सब जगह किसानों को कम से कम तीन चार सौ रुपए प्रति बोरी ज्यादा देना पड़ रहा है, यह आज का अनुभव है। मंत्री जी ने हमें सीजन की शुरूआत में, खरीफ के पहले एक पत्र भेजा था, और उसमें एक प्लानिंग चार्ट भेजा था, लेकिन वह धरा का धरा रह गया, उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं हुआ। सर, इसमें दोष क्या है? पहले तो 5 मिलियन टन की कमी है, जिसके लिए कोई योजना नहीं बनी है। जो शिपिंग और रेलवे के साथ ढुलाई के लिए समन्वय होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हो रहा है। जो subsidy का निजी कारखानों को disbursement होना चाहिए, वह समय पर नहीं होता, इसलिए बंद पड़े कारखाने शुरू नहीं हो रहे हैं। सरकार के जो कारखाने बंद पड़े हैं, वे भी शुरू नहीं हुए हैं, लेकिन उपसभापति महोदय, इससे ज्यादा बड़ी चीज है - पिछले बीस साल में खाद के क्षेत्र में, फर्टिलाइजर प्रोडक्शन में fresh investment, private investment नहीं आया है, यह हमें समझना चाहिए क्योंकि सरकार की नीति हर दो साल के बाद बदल रही है। इसके अलावा एक और कारण महत्वपूर्ण है। इनके दो मंत्री हैं, जिन्हें इस विषय को देखना चाहिए, जो खाद के मंत्री हैं, वे तो खुद को पार्लियामेंट के प्रति accountable समझते ही नहीं हैं और उनके दर्शन ही नहीं होते हैं, तो हम उनसे क्या जवाब मांगेंगे और दूसरे जो हैं, जिनको किसान का हित देखना चाहिए, वे आई.सी.सी और आई.पी.एल. में व्यस्त हैं, तो किसान का यह रोना कौन सुनेगा? कौन उसकी देखभाल करेगा, यह मुद्दा उपस्थित होता है। इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूं कि सरकार को खाद के बारे में एक सुनिश्चित योजना बनाकर, private investment को भी बढ़ावा देकर खाद की पूरी तरह से आपूर्ति हो, इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। साथ ही इतने सारे मिशन बने, लेकिन Soil Health Mission नहीं बना, जिसके कारण खाद का जहां प्रचुर मात्रा में उपयोग होता है, वहां हालत खराब हुई है, उसको ठीक करने के लिए भी इस Soil Health Mission को काम करना चाहिए, तभी इसका निराकरण होगा, धन्यवाद।

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं इसके साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री भारतकुमार राजत (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

Alleged derogatory writing against Shivaji in the book

"Shivaji: Hindu King in Islamic India"

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI (Maharashtra): Sir, I am raising an important issue in the House. This is about the great king Shivaji Maharaj. The book was written about him by James Laine. The name of the book is "Shivaji: Hindu King in Islamic India". This book has created great unrest in Maharashtra and other parts of the country also. Sir, I am really sorry to say what he has said in the book. James Laine, an American author has said in his book that "Maharashtrians tell jokes naughtily that Shivaji's biological father was Dadoji Konde". Sir, this insult of Chhatrapati Shivaji was done knowingly. This has also defamed the great king of our country. Shivaji was not only the king of Maharashtra, but he commands respect all over the country. Therefore, the Government of Maharashtra banned the book on 15th January 2004. But, unfortunately, this ban was lifted by the Supreme Court and, therefore, the people are absolutely agitated on this issue. Shivaji Maharaj inspired many like Lokmanya Tilak, Savarkar, Senapati Bapat, Chapekar brothers and others. Therefore, there was agitation; there was uproar in the Assembly and a demand was made that this book should not be seen in the market at all. Sir, unfortunately, though the demand was made by all political parties in the Assembly, the Central Government did not act upon it. I know that in the Assembly Madhukar Pichad and Gopinathji Munde raised the issue. But, above all, Mr. Balasaheb Thakre also has said that the book will not be allowed to be sold in Maharashtra. Today, the copies of the book are not available at all in my State. But, Sir, the question is not limited to the State of Maharashtra. I demand in this House that the James Laine book must be banned by the Central Government also. ... (Time-bell rings) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, they will not record it.

CVC report on corruption in preparations of Commonwealth Games

SHRI SANJAY RAUT (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir. I want to raise a very serious issue, through you, about the Central Vigilance Commission's report on the rampant corruption in executing construction work carried out for the Commonwealth Games. Sir, the CVC has found serious discrepancies like awarding of work at higher rates to bidders, poor quality of construction and grant of work to ineligible agencies in various Commonwealth Games related construction work. Sir, it is a very serious issue and a matter of concern that nobody seems to be responsible for proper accounting and the expenditure of the huge amount being spent. Sir, the corruption issue should be investigated thoroughly as the Commonwealth Games are a matter of national pride. Thank you.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, यह कॉमन वेल्थ गेम्स का मुद्दा इतना महत्वपूर्ण इसलिए है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... केवल करप्शन का ईशू नहीं है...**(व्यवधान)**... और यहां कुछ नहीं हो रहा है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Javadekar, you know that there is a limited scope for this during Zero Hour. आप किसी और फॉर्म में उसे रज कीजिए। You can associate. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, there is a notice. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री संजय राउत : सर, जो भी करप्शन की बात सामने आई है, उसके बारे में सदन में अलग से चर्चा होनी चाहिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be taken up. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Ram Vilas Paswanji, before you speak on this subject, the Leader of the Opposition wants to intervene.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I have a point of order. Sir, under Rule 169 (xiii), Conditions of Admissibility, only those matters can be allowed to be raised in this House which relate to the concern of the Government of India. Now the matters which are exclusively within the domain of the State Assemblies cannot be permitted

to be raised in this House.

That is the settled practice. There are several rulings also. That is the practice which we follow. Now the procedure, which is followed both in the Central Government and in the various State Governments, is that there is a single CAG in India and he submits his report. The Report is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha or in the State Assembly and immediately it goes to the Public Accounts Committee. There are Rules of Procedure of the Lower House across the country that there is no discussion on the CAG Report till the PAC goes into the matter. The PAC may accept it or reject it. But when the PAC Report comes out then State Assemblies discuss it. Now even the State Assemblies cannot discuss it. How is it that the matter relating to a CAG report of a State Assembly is being allowed to be raised in this House? If this practice is followed then CAG Reports of the Centre, which cannot be raised here, will automatically be discussed in the State Assemblies. Therefore, you should reconsider the matter; and this matter cannot be allowed to be raised as far as this House is concerned.

श्री उपसभापति: पासवान जी, आप इसमें क्या कहना चाहते हैं?

श्री राम विलास पासवान (बिहार) : सर, हमारा कहना यह है कि भारत सरकार पैसा देती है और भारत सरकार के पैसे का किस तरह से खर्चा होता है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सुनिए...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Give him an opportunity. ...(Interruptions)...

मैं उस पर आता हूँ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए, साबिर अली साहब, मैंने पासवान जी को बुलाया है...(व्यवधान)... not on technical matter, not on details. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राम विलास पासवान: सर, भारत सरकार के पैसे के मिसयूज के संबंध में अगर कोई भी रिपोर्ट आती है तो भारत सरकार का दायित्व बनता है और सदन का दायित्व बनता है कि उस पर चर्चा करे। यह केवल राज्य सरकार के 12 हजार करोड़ के घपले का नहीं है, 2009 में सी.ए.जी. ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी और एक साल पी.ए.सी को मौका मिला था और पी.ए.सी ने...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I want to know whether technically it is permissible or not. The point is simple whether it is permissible or not.

श्री उपसभापति: गुप्ता जी, देखिए, यह टेक्नीकल सवाल है...(व्यवधान)... टेक्नीकल सवाल

है कि सी.ए.जी. की रिपोर्ट... (व्यवधान)...

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इंदिरा आवास योजना के पैसे का घपला हुआ है, नरेगा के पैसे का घपला हुआ है...(व्यवधान)... शैड्यूल्ड कॉस्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए पैसे का भी घपला हुआ है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is an alternative mechanism in the Constitution. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यहां पर हमारे रूडी जी बैठे हुए हैं मौनी बाबा बनकर, इन लोगों को बोलना नहीं है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Paswanji, there is an alternative mechanism to look into the CAG Report. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I will not speak about the CAG. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): Sir, I just. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you. Please sit down, Mr. Rudy. The simple question is that it is a CAG Report. If you have raised it in any other forum. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I will not speak about the CAG. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I just want to say this. It is a CAG Report. The practice is that when a CAG Report is submitted it is laid on the Table of the House and it is not discussed. It will be discussed by the PAC, because the PAC is the body which has to go into this thing. Hon. Leader of the Opposition has taken an objection on its merit. You can say that the Central Government has given the money. ...(Interruptions)... Let us not discuss the CAG Report. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I will not. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You ask for it in some other forum. We will consider it. ...(Interruptions)... It is for him. ...(Interruptions)... I am not saying that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, you cannot permit this.
...(Interruptions)... There are a number of rulings by the Chair.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am concurring with you on CAG Report.
...(Interruptions)... Let it not be on CAG Report. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Then, how can you allow him?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can generally speak about the misuse of Central Government funds, but not in this forum. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Can we discuss the proceedings of the State Assembly? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Please don't allow him.
...(Interruptions)... It is a very bad procedure. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: We want a ruling. The LoP has raised a question.
...(Interruptions)... There is a question. You give your ruling.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री साबिर अली (बिहार): सर,...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (बिहार): सर, आपने पासवान जी को बोलने की अनुमति दी है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not going into merits. The LoP has raised the question of admissibility and we have to decide on the admissibility and not on other thing. आप सुनिए।...(व्यवधान).... मगर हमारे पास जीरो ऑवर का नोटिस सी.ए.जी. का है।...(व्यवधान).... That is why, I said, you can raise it in any other forum. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: सर, आपने राम विलास पासवान जी को बोलने की अनुमति दी है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: गुप्ता जी।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: An issue pending before the Assembly cannot be discussed here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, the rule is very clear.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, हाई कोर्ट ने कहा है कि...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मामला हाई कोर्ट में पेंडिंग है, मामला सबजुडिस है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Merit is not before the House. The matter is whether CAG Report can be discussed. ...(Interruptions)... नहीं नहीं। मैं ...(Interruptions)... गुप्ता जी ...(Interruptions)... हमने एडमिट किया। There is an objection about admissibility. They have quoted rule 169. Under, rule 169, CAG Report cannot be discussed. This is the objection. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SABIR ALI: Sir, we are talking about corruption.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Chairman has accepted your notice on CAG Report regarding irregularities. Now, you have to give a separate notice for discussing this. Paswanji, within the rules if you want to discuss it, you can discuss, but, not on the CAG Report. पासवान जी, you give a separate notice. We will consider that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: सर, आपको अधिकार है। आप इनके नोटिस को अमैंड कर सकते हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री साबिर अली : सर, आप इनको अलाऊ कीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपके द्वारा जो नोटिस दिया गया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: सर, आपने पासवान जी को अलाऊ किया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: गुप्ता जी, ...(व्यवधान)... साबिर अली साहब...(व्यवधान)... पासवान जी...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, हम इतनी ही मांग करते हैं कि सी.ए.जी की सरकार बात कर रही है कि...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप नोटिस दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)... कल लेंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, is it going on record?

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... I have not allowed. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Only what I have said will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: *

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Nothing is going on record.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SABIR ALI: *

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please give a notice in some other forum because आज जो नोटिस एडमिट हुआ है, वह CAG का है, and technically.
...(Interruptions)... under rules, we are not discussing the CAG Report. When it is laid ...(Interruptions)... When the State Government cannot discuss, how can we discuss? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SABIR ALI: This is not a supplementary question, Sir.
...(Interruptions)... We are asking one specific point relating to corruption. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: He has said that under the rule, we are not discussing it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at thirty-one minutes past twelve of the clock.

**The House re-assembled at forty minutes past twelve of the
clock, Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair.**

SPECIAL MENTIONS.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Special Mentions.

SHRI SABIR ALI (Bihar): Sir, I have just one question.
...(Interruptions)... सर, ऑब्जेक्शन है कि इतना बड़ा महाघोटाला होने के बाद भी...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That matter is over. ...(Interruptions)... That matter is over. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record.
...(Interruptions)... Special Mentions, Prof. P. J. Kurien.

...(Interruptions)... He is not there. ...(Interruptions)...

* Not recorded.

SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD (Bihar): *

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, राजनीति जी, सब बात हो गई है...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, इस इश्यू को मत उठाइए...(व्यवधान)... Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. ...(Interruptions)... He is not there. ...(Interruptions)... I have gone to Special Mentions. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Bihar): *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Shri Mohan Singh. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राम विलास पासवान: सर, हम सदन से वाक आउट करते हैं...(व्यवधान)...

(तत्पश्चात् कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने सदन से बहिर्गमन किया)

श्री उपसभापति: मोहन सिंह जी!...(व्यवधान)... आप स्पेशल मेंशन पढ़ सकते हैं या ले कर सकते हैं...(व्यवधान)...

**Demand to take remedial measures to prevent the spread of Japanese
encephalitis in eastern Uttar Pradesh**

श्री मोहन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): देश के विभिन्न भागों, खास कर उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी हिस्से में जापानी मस्तिष्क ज्वर से हजारों गरीब लोगों की मृत्यु होती है और इतनी ही बड़ी संख्या में लोग विकलांग हो जाते हैं। इस बीमारी का आज तक कोई इलाज निकला ही नहीं, केवल एहतियात के तौर पर इंजेक्शन लगाकर इसकी रोकथाम की जाती रही है, इसलिए बरसात शुरू होने से पहले इस महामारी की धमक से पूर्व गरीब लोगों को मुफ्त में टीका लगाकर इस रोग से बचाव का प्रबंध किया जाता है। परंपरागत रूप से भारत सरकार टीके का आयात करती है। इसे राज्य सरकारों को वितरित किया जाता है। दुर्भाग्य से इस वर्ष भारत सरकार ने इन्सेफेलाइटिस के टीके उत्तर प्रदेश को भेजे ही नहीं। जब बरसात नजदीक हुई, तो बमुश्किल पच्चीस हजार टीके भेजे गए। जब उत्तर प्रदेश में इसकी जांच हुई, तो अधिकांश टीके एक्सपायरी तारीख के थे। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में गरीब लोगों को टीके लग ही नहीं पाए। पुनः बरसात प्रारंभ है। जापानी मस्तिष्क ज्वर का प्रकोप बढ़ रहा है। हर वर्ष की तरह इस वर्ष भी हजारों बच्चे, गरीब, बूढ़े मृत्यु के गाल में जाने वाले हैं। भारत सरकार के अधिकारी सक्रिय होकर इस बीमारी से गरीबों की रक्षा कर सकते हैं। हमारी मांग है कि मस्तिष्क ज्वर से गरीबों के बचाव के लिए शोध

*Not recorded.

द्वारा नए तरह के इलाज की खोज की जाए और भरपूर मात्रा में इसके बचाव के लिए इंजेक्शन की खरीद की जाए। इस रोग से ग्रस्त विकलांग लोगों, मरे हुए लोगों के परिवार को आर्थिक सहायता देकर उन्हें राहत पहुंचाने का प्रयास किया जाए। भारत सरकार अपने संसाधन से गोरखपुर में मस्तिष्क ज्वर अनुसंधान एवं उपचार सुपर स्पेशियलिटी संस्थान खोलकर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों की जान की रक्षा करने का प्रबंध करे। धन्यवाद।

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

डा. चंदन मित्रा (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

Demand to ban production and sale of oxytocin in the country

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, देश में प्रतिबंधित दवाओं की बिक्री बड़े पैमाने पर हो रही है। इसको रोकने में ड्रग ऐक्ट और ड्रग कंट्रोल विभाग असफल साबित हो रहे हैं। ऑक्सीटॉसिन दवा के उत्पादन और बिक्री पर प्रतिबंध लगा है, इसके बाद भी यह दवा देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में बड़ी मात्रा में बिक रही है। इसका उपयोग पशुओं से दूध निकालने, फलों और सब्जियों में किया जा रहा है। दुधारू पशुओं में इसका उपयोग करने से जहां दूध विषैला हो रहा है, वहीं पशुओं के मृत होने के बाद उसका मांस खाकर गिद्ध और मांसाहारी जानवर भी असमय मर रहे हैं। पर्यावरण में सहायक जानवरों, विशेषकर गिद्धों की भी बहुतायत मात्रा में मृत्यु हो रही है, जिससे पर्यावरण को भी भारी नुकसान हो रहा है। इसके साथ-साथ इस दवा का सब्जियों और फलों में भी पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपयोग किया जा रहा है, जिससे स्वास्थ्य के लिए गंभीर समस्या पैदा हो रही है।

मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से इसके उत्पादन और बिक्री पर तत्काल रोक लगाने की मांग करता हूं।

Request to take action for timely completion of railway over-bridges in Chhattisgarh

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, नया राज्य छत्तीसगढ़ तेजी से विकास कर रहा है। इसके प्रमुख नगरों, यथा राजधानी रायपुर, रेल का जोन मुख्यालय बिलासपुर, औद्योगिक केन्द्र भिलाई, रायगढ़ आदि के पास के ओवरब्रिजों के राज्य के लोक निर्माण विभाग के काम अधिकांशतः पूर्ण हो गए हैं या हो रहे हैं, परन्तु रेलवे का काम या तो प्रारंभ नहीं हुआ या 2005 से प्रारंभ होकर अब तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। राजधानी रायपुर का 'मोवा' ब्रिज विधान सभा मार्ग पर है और लोगों को बहुत कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। अधूरे निर्माण कार्य से खतरे की संभावना से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता।

मेरा रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि उपरोक्त सहित अन्य महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों के ओवरब्रिजों के कामों की शीघ्रता से पूरा करने में सभी अड़चनों को दूर करें एवं प्रतिदिन हजारों लोगों को हो रही असुविधा व कठिनाइयों से राहत दिलाएं।

**Concern over harmful chemicals being found in bottled drinking
water in the country**

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, आज पूरे देश भर में बोतलबंद पानी का कारोबार काफी बढ़ गया है, लेकिन कारोबार बढ़ने के साथ-साथ यह बात भी काफी चिन्ताजनक रूप से सामने आयी है कि पानी को शुद्ध करने का दावा करने वाली मशीनें काफी हद तक प्रभावहीन हैं। कई मामलों में यह भी सामने आया है कि बोतलबंद पानी सामान्य पानी की तुलना में कहीं ज्यादा खतरनाक है। महोदय, इन बोतलों को बनाने में पैथलेट्स एवं एंटीमनी नामक रसायन का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, जो मनुष्य के लिए काफी खतरनाक है। इससे व्यक्ति की प्रजनन क्षमता पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ता है। यह रसायन उस वक्त पानी में घुलने लगता है, जब बोतल को सामान्य से अधिक तापमान में रखा जाता है तथा बोतल का पानी पुराना होने के साथ-साथ यह रसायन भी खतरनाक रूप से सक्रिय हो जाता है। महोदय, इतना ही नहीं एक लीटर बोतलबंद पानी को तैयार करने में दो लीटर सामान्य पानी खर्च होता है। आज भूमि का अत्यधिक दोहन होने से जलस्तर काफी नीचे जा चुका है।

इन सभी गंभीर बिन्दुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार को इस संबंध में एक व्यापक नीति बनानी चाहिए, जिससे मनुष्य के जीवन के साथ-साथ प्रकृति का भी अंधाधुंध दोहन न हो सके, क्योंकि बोतलबंद पानी के नाम पर आज भूजल का जम कर दोहन किया जा रहा है और इसके बावजूद भी जो पानी तैयार हो रहा है, वह भी स्वच्छ नहीं है।

**Need to give financial aid to Punjab and Haryana to
overcome damages caused by recent floods**

SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA (Punjab): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the recent breaches along the embankment of Ghaggar River have flooded many villages in Punjab, particularly Sangrur, Patiala and Mansa districts and Fatehabad and Sirsa districts in Haryana. The estimated damage to paddy crops is in over two lakh acres each in two States. Punjab alone has suffered losses around Rs. 300 crores in crops and infrastructure. The impact of floods was so severe that train services on Delhi-Amritsar route had to be discontinued; many link roads and some villages in Sangrur district were cut off from the rest of Punjab. The Chief Minister of Punjab has sought Prime

Minister's intervention in taming the Ghaggar by constructing check-dams on the river and treating this as a 'national project' in view of its inter-state importance. The water thus stored could be used for irrigation and drinking purposes in adjoining cities like Chandigarh, Mohali and Panchkula.

I would, therefore, request the Central Government to sanction liberal financial aid to the affected States and consider the Punjab Chief Minister's proposal to construct a dam on the river. Thank you.

Need for caution on vaccine introduction in the country

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, even as the Javed Choudhury Report on the closure of the three P.S.U. vaccine producing units exposes the deeply compromised process behind the closures, comes a fresh warning on the vaccine issue. Fifty per cent of India's children do not receive the three doses of the triple vaccine against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus that costs Rs.7.50 per child, leading to many deaths. An Expert Committee has now suggested that a new vaccine produced by MNC pharma companies that costs Rs.525 per child replace DPT vaccine. Other experts have argued that the incidence of the two additional diseases to be covered, namely, HIB and Hepatitis-B, is not high enough to warrant change of vaccine. Cost is not the only factor. The vaccine meant to save lives has been associated with infant deaths in neighbouring countries of Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bhutan. The investigation being done on the deaths by the prestigious British Medical Journal also implicates W.H.O. officials in the cover-up. W.H.O., it is alleged, may have changed classifications of safety of vaccines to suit the interests of companies. Why did the Indian Expert Committee, which has admitted that it did not know that the deaths in the neighbouring countries were probably related to the vaccine, not exercise due diligence in understanding the reasons for the deaths before recommending this vaccine? Their flawed report must be withdrawn. The Government must exercise caution on introduction of vaccines and prevent manipulation of our immunization system by powerful pharma lobbies.

**Need for an agreement with China and Bangladesh for
sustainable utilisation of Brahmaputra river**

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): The River Brahmaputra is in crisis today for its effective utilization and sustenance. There is no official declaration or any agreement in international arena by

countries like China, India and Bangladesh for sharing trans-boundary river water and its beneficial use. The colossal volume of water of Brahmaputra is still not utilized judiciously. It will not be fair to implement project to divert water within a country too from the trans-boundary river without consent from the neighbouring country. Whether Government will consider it as a sustainable project to construct a dam for storage and hydropower generation by a country without involvement of riparian countries? Now, a similar situation has arisen on the part of India and China with regard to using the water of Yarlung Tsangpo (Brahmaputra in China). There should be a fruitful everlasting mechanism to tackle the Brahmaputra for use of large volumes of water in a wide network of tributaries by the riparian countries with no objection. In this regard, three nations, India, Bangladesh and China should sit together immediately to chalk out plan to establish a treaty on water sharing and dissemination of hydrological information. There must be access for site inspection too. There would be an agreeable programme of taming the river to challenge climate change and enhancing water distribution pattern during water stress situation in valleys.

Need to include remaining blocks of Bundelkhand and Vindhyanchal of Uttar Pradesh into drought prone area development programme

श्री बृजलाल खाबरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र उत्तर प्रदेश का भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल 240.93 लाख हेक्टेयर है जिसमें बुन्देलखण्ड व विन्ध्याचल क्षेत्र का क्षेत्रफल क्रमशः 29.58 व 6.5 लाख हेक्टेयर है। बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में 6.56 लाख हेक्टेयर नहरों और पम्प कैनालों द्वारा तथा 4.67 लाख हेक्टेयर लघु सिंचाई साधनों सहित कुल 11.23 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचित क्षेत्र है। इसी प्रकार विन्ध्याचल क्षेत्र में 2.61 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचित क्षेत्र है। ये दोनों क्षेत्र मुख्य रूप से वर्षा-जल पर ही निर्भर हैं तथा पिछले पांच वर्षों से लगातार सूखे के कारण इन दोनों क्षेत्रों की स्थिति अत्यधिक गंभीर हो गयी है।

भारत सरकार द्वारा गठित डेवलपमेंट ऑफ ड्राट प्रोन एरिया की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश के बुंदेलखंड व विन्ध्याचल के जनपदों के क्रमशः 47 विकास खण्डों में 26 एवं 20 ब्लॉकों में से 10 ब्लॉकों को सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र मानते हुए चिन्हित किया गया है तथा समय-समय पर भारत सरकार द्वारा ए.आई.बी.पी. के अंतर्गत प्रदत्त 90 प्रतिशत अनुदान इन्हीं चिन्हित क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित रहा है जबकि इन दोनों क्षेत्रों में स्थित समस्त विकास खण्ड सूखे से प्रभावित है।

अतः सदन के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि इन दोनों क्षेत्रों की कमजोर आर्थिक स्थिति को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए बुन्देलखण्ड एवं विन्ध्याचल क्षेत्र के जनपदों के शेष विकास खण्डों को ड्राट प्रोन एरिया मानते

हुए डी.पी.ए.पी. की सूची में सम्मिलित कर इन सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों हेतु भारत सरकार द्वारा संचालित ए.आई.बी.पी. कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 90 प्रतिशत अनुदान राशि अनुमन्य करायी जाये। धन्यवाद।

**Request to ban Aqua culture business and removal of encroachments
in Kolleru Lake in Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, Kolleru lake is a natural fresh water lake situated in Andhra Pradesh between the two major deltas, the Godavari delta on the east and the Krishna delta on the west. Originally, the area of the lake spread up to 230 to 300 square miles.

Sir, Kolleru lake is one of the wet land eco systems not only in India but also in the world. It supports a variety of flora and fauna. The lake is for ever being exploited due to its rich aquatic life; it abounds in fish. A large majority of the people living in Kolleru eke out their livelihood by fishing in the lake.

From 1990 onwards, aqua culture had replaced all other activities in the area surrounding the lake. Not only the people of the area but entrepreneurs from all over the State also had descended on Kolleru and encroached upon it. They dug out fish and prawn tanks in large numbers. Many people have dug out and grabbed large extent of the lake-bed and converted it into fish ponds. According to official estimates, the extent of the lake encroached illegally would be around 80,000 acres. This kind of ruthless encroachment and extension of aqua culture on a big scale has contributed to the pollution of the lake. As a consequence, not only the size of the lake-bed but also its water storage capacity has dwindled. Migratory birds like Siberian cranes, pelicans, storks etc., nearly 183 species, have found Kolleru lake inhospitable and have stopped coming there as there is no shelter for breeding, etc.

Hence, I appeal to you, Sir, to kindly intervene in the matter, issue suitable and necessary directions to the authorities to save Kolleru from aqua business magnets, stop further encroachments and save the world renowned water body from destruction and reject any reduction of the sanctuary area.

1.00 P.M.

**Request to take steps for maintaining regular supply of coal to Gujarat
from Western Coal fields in Nagpur**

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार (गुजरात): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, गुजरात सरकार ने कोयला मंत्रालय को भेजे गए अपने प्रतिवेदनों से यह मांग दोहरायी है कि राज्य को कोयले की आपूर्ति वेस्टर्न कोलियरी लिमिटेड, नागपुर से करने की व्यवस्था करायी जाए ताकि प्रदेश को निकटतम कोयला क्षेत्र से कोयला प्राप्त हो सके, साथ ही साथ उसकी कीमत और यातायात के खर्च में भी कटौती की जा सके।

वर्तमान व्यवस्थानुसार प्रदेश को ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड से कोयले की आपूर्ति की जा रही है जो कि गुजरात से 1600 किमी की दूरी पर है, जिससे रेलवे वैननों के किराये-भाड़े का अतिरिक्त खर्च वहन करना पड़ रहा है। कोयले की कीमत से माल-भाड़े में भी वृद्धि हो रही है।

उपसभापति महोदय, दिनांक 28.05.2007 को नयी दिल्ली में आयोजित राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक में प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री जी ने भी इस विषय में सकारात्मक रूप से कदम उठाने की हिमायत की थी। मेरा माननीय मंत्री महोदय जी से अनुरोध है कि राष्ट्रीय हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रदेश को वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स, नागपुर से ही नियमित रूप से कोयले की आपूर्ति करने की उचित व्यवस्था कराने का आदेश करें। धन्यवाद।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री नतुजी हाताजी ठाकोर (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ संबद्ध करता हूं।

**Request to take suitable steps to check atrocities against dalits in
country**

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Sir, the recent tragic events of atrocities in the Hissar district of Haryana and Surendranagar district of Gujarat require urgent attention of the Ministry of Home Affairs to take adequate steps to prevent such crimes and also to examine how the particular dominant class to be punished.

As far as Surendranagar district of Gujarat is concerned, three dalits were killed on the basis of minor prefix during the last six months. One of them was an Army jawan who was killed by the high

caste mob only because he requested them not to play gambling near the Scheduled Caste basti. This was in village Karadi, Block Chotila of Surendranagar district.

In village Kataria of Limbli Block of the same district, one dalit was killed by mob only because he requested a youth of high caste to drive his bicycle slowly in the residential area. In Mirchpur village of Haryana, it was the turn of poor father and daughter who were burnt alive when 18 houses of Valmik community were put on fire.

If such events take place and proper police action is not taken, the poor people will lose faith in the law and order. It is, therefore, requested that the Home Ministry should respond to such crime immediately and take appropriate actions for prevention of atrocities on the Scheduled Castes.

SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention.

SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention.

**Demand to open Kendriya Vidyalayas, Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kasturba
Vidyalayas in certain districts of Gujarat**

श्री नतुजी हालाजी ठाकोर (गुजरात): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री महोदय जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि गुजरात के साबरकांठा, महेसाना, अमरेली और पाटन जैसे जिलों में नये शैक्षिक सत्र से केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, नवोदय विद्यालय और कस्तूरबा विद्यालय को प्रारंभ करने की उचित व्यवस्था करें ताकि इन जिलों में बच्चों की अच्छी और सुलभ शिक्षा मिल सके। इन जिलों में आज भी अच्छे स्कूलों का अभाव है। शैक्षिक रूप से इनका विकास नहीं हो पाया है। आदिवासी बहुल, अनुसूचित जाति-जनजाति और पिछड़े वर्ग की आबादी होने के कारण इन जिलों का आज भी शिक्षा के मामले में विकास नहीं हो पाया है, जिसके कारण उच्च शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में इन्हें कम अवसर प्राप्त हुए हैं। निजी स्कूलों में इन्हें शिक्षा से वंचित रहना पड़ रहा है। सीमित आय की वजह से ये शिक्षा का खर्च वहन करने में असमर्थ हैं। इन जिलों में मंत्रालय की विभिन्न और विविध योजनाओं को लागू करने में केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता की आवश्यकता है, जिससे हम इन बच्चों का मानसिक, शैक्षिक और सर्वांगीण विकास करने में सफलता अर्जित कर सकें।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय, वर्ष 2011 के नये शैक्षिक सत्र से प्रत्येक जिले में ऐसे विद्यालयों को प्रारंभ करने में आप सकारात्मक रूप से कदम उठाएं ताकि हम एक उज्ज्वल भारत की ओर अग्रसर हो सकें। धन्यवाद।

Need to take suitable steps to check accidental deaths of elephants and other wild animals due to their collision with trains in North Bengal

श्री समन पाठक (पश्चिमी बंगाल): उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान लगातार ट्रेन के धक्के से मरते हुए हाथियों की सुरक्षा की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा। नॉर्थ बंगाल के अंतर्गत NGP (सिलीगुड़ी जंक्शन) से अलीपुर की ओर जाने वाली एक रेल लाइन है, जो गुल्मा फॉरेस्ट, सेवक फॉरेस्ट, Mahananda Sanctuary, नेशनल पार्क, कई गांवों और चाय बागानों से होते हुए गुजरती है। यह रेल लाइन 168 किलोमीटर लंबी है और यह घने जंगल से गुजरती है, जो जंगल के विभिन्न जीव-जन्तु एवं हाथियों का मुख्य corridor है। यहां से पार होकर हाथियों के झुंड बंगाल, आसाम एवं नेपाल की ओर आते-जाते हैं।

महोदय, 2003 में इस 168 किलोमीटर लंबी रेल लाइन के Broad Gauge में परिवर्तित होने के बाद से ही ज्यादा हाथी और जीव-जन्तु मर रहे हैं। इसी वर्ष 2010 में गत 31 मार्च, 2010 को 15 साल का एक हाथी ट्रेन के धक्के से मर गया। इसी तरह 3 जून, 2010 को एक और हाथी धक्के से मर गया एवं 18 जुलाई, 2010 को ट्रेन के धक्के से एक और हाथी का बच्चा मर गया। रेल के तीव्र गति से चलने के कारण इस जंगल के जीव-जन्तु एवं हाथी असुरक्षित हो रहे हैं।

अतः मैं केन्द्र सरकार से आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि इस लाइन पर चलने वाली ट्रेन की गति धीमी की जाए। हाथियों एवं अन्य जीव-जंतुओं के corridor को चिह्नित करने के लिए वहां Underpass तथा Overpass बनाए जाएं और कुछ क्षेत्रों में तारों से या लकड़ी से सुरक्षित घेरा लगाया जाए, ताकि रेल लाइन के पास जीव-जंतु न आ सकें। Watching Tower और Signal Tower का निर्माण करके ट्रेन एवं हाथियों के आवागमन का पता लगाया जाए, ताकि वे सुरक्षित हो सकें।

Need to set up a mechanism for monitoring proper implementation of programmes under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, our hon. Prime Minister has increased 80 per cent allocation under SCP/TSP during current Budget in comparison with last year. As per the guidelines, 16.2 per cent and 8.0 per cent is to be allocated for SCs and STs respectively. But it seems, there are certain Ministries and Departments which are neither

in a position to allocate the grants nor incur expenditure properly. Even if they allocate, they are not

spending the grants for the welfare of SCs/STs, and at the end of the financial year, they are diverting these funds to some other programmes, like Commonwealth Games and Ganga River Pollution Works, etc.

In certain Ministries/Departments, the amounts are mathematically/arithmetically divided into 16.2 per cent and 8.0 per cent and shown spent against the SCs and STs respectively. For example, the amount spent for Ganga water cleaning also being shown against the SCs and STs.

The Planning Commission after thorough analysis came to an understanding that even if the Government spends the grants proportionate to the population of various sections of the people, it cannot bring down/narrow down the economical inequality of SCs/STs with that of other sections of the society. Hence the Planning Commission has advised the Government that there is a need to plan for additional allocation of 16.2 per cent and 8.0 per cent towards SCs and STs, so as to enable the Government to bring down the gap.

Sir, I, therefore, urge upon the Government to create a separate institutional mechanism or a separate authority to monitor the allocation and for effective implementation of SCP/TSP duly turning the allocations to implementable schemes. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Sir, I associate myself with this subject.

SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with this.

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री ईश्वर सिंह (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**Need for upgradation of state roads into national
highways in Andhra Pradesh**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the proposal for five prioritized roads were submitted by the Andhra Pradesh Government to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

vide letter No.5738/R.1 (1)/2008-2 dated 2.6.2006. Further it has been requested to the Union Finance Minister, Union Minister of State for Transport and Highways and the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission for declaration of new National Highways.

Subsequently another 2 N.H. proposals connecting Visakhapatnam are also submitted to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways vide Government letter No.5738/11 (1)/09-10 dated 18.9.2009. In addition, the State Government has already furnished no objection to transfer all assets pertaining to two another declared roads, that is, NH-18A and NH-234 (1) Puthalapattu-Tirupathi Road (2) Mangalore-Tiruvanamalai Road) passing through Andhra Pradesh vide letter No.694/R.II (1)/09-3 dated 18.8.2009 to issue 2nd Gazette notification.

The Government of India has to take following action:

Gazette Notification declaring five and two roads as National Highways is required.

Second Gazette Notification declaring State Government of Andhra Pradesh as executive agency for declared roads.

The proposals are pending for long. I request that early action may be taken. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for lunch for one hour.

*The House then adjourned for lunch at twelve minutes
past one of the clock.*

*The House re-assembled after lunch at eleven minutes
past two of the clock,*

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2010

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will now take up The Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2010. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad to move

the motion for consideration of The Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2010.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):

Sir, I beg to move that the Bill to provide for the registration and regulation of clinical establishments in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental hereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Many countries have regulatory frameworks for the delivery of health care services. Such regulations address a wide ranging set of issues from location of facilities to the type of treatment being provided in accordance with protocols and standards and ethical patient care. Such regulations are of particular importance in the health sector, more so when there is both the public and private sector provisioning of services. Phenomenal growth in the private sector in health especially in the last decade has significantly contributed to the socio-economic growth of the country. It needs to be acknowledged that impressive growth of the private sector has taken place despite very little active efforts at privatization in health care. Consequently, growth in the private sector in health care though massive and impressive has largely remained unregulated. Many unethical practices are being driven by the desire for profit maximization. This is despite the fact that some States have enacted laws for regulating health care providers. The general perception is that current regulatory process for health care providers in India is inadequate or not responsive to ensure health care services of acceptable quality and to prevent negligence. Concerns about how to improve healthcare quality have continued to be frequently raised by the general public and a wide variety of stakeholders, including Government, professional associations, private health providers, agencies financing healthcare, National Human Rights Commission and also by the judiciary.

The complaints range from inadequate and inappropriate treatment to excessive and unjustified use of high-end diagnostics to inflate costs. Some complaints have also been received that even where the patient had died, dead bodies were not handed over till the dues were cleared.

On account of all these factors, a need has long been felt for a

central legislation for ensuring uniform standards of facilities and services by the clinical establishments throughout the country.

In view of the above, the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2007, was introduced in Lok Sabha on the 30th August, 2007, and the same was referred to the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare which made about 60 recommendations on the provisions of the Bill. However, the said Bill lapsed due to dissolution of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha.

Therefore, the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2010, incorporating therein certain recommendations made by the Standing Committee was passed by the Lok Sabha on 3rd May, 2010.

The salient features of the Bill are as under:

- (i) The proposed legislation will apply to all clinical establishments under all recognized systems of medicine *i.e.*, Allopathy, AYUSH, etc.
- (ii) The legislation would apply to all clinical establishments, including single doctor establishments with or without beds.
- (iii) Registration of clinical establishments to be compulsory.
- (iv) There would be a multi-member National Council for clinical establishments to classify, determine and develop standards of clinical establishments and also to compile and publish National Register of Clinical Establishments.
- (v) Every State would set up a multi-member State Council of Clinical Establishments.
- (vi) The registering authority for clinical establishments to be a multi-member body at district level.
- (vii) There would be two types of registration *i.e.*, provisional registration and permanent registration.
- (viii) Permanent registration would be provided after standards have been notified.
- (ix) Different standards for different categories of clinical establishments are prescribed.

- (x) Appeals against the orders of the registering authority shall lie to the State Council of Clinical Establishments.
- (xi) Creation of a national database through registers of clinical establishments.

(xii) Transactions under the proposed law would be transparent and in the public domain.

(xiii) The legislation makes obligatory for clinical establishments to provide treatment to anyone who is brought in an emergency medical condition.

Sir, since "Health" is a State Subject, Parliament has no power to make law in the State, except under the provisions of Articles 249, 250 and 252 of the Constitution. Under Article 252 of the Constitution, if the Legislatures of two or more States pass resolutions in pursuance of Article 252 of the Constitution empowering Parliament to pass the necessary legislation on the subject, a Bill may be introduced in Parliament.

The Legislatures of the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim have passed such resolutions. The Bill is intended to give effect to the resolutions passed by the Legislatures of the aforesaid States and to make similar provisions in respect of all Union Territories. Sir, I have briefly touched upon the salient features of the Bill and look forward to achieving the mandate of article 47 of the Constitution for improvement in the public health with a view to prescribe minimum standards of facilities and services, which may be provided by the clinical establishments in the country. I, therefore, request that the Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, may please be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise in support of this Bill for the reason that it is concerning public health. But, unfortunately, only four small States have passed the resolution and the operation of this Act is limited to those States only. If other States had also passed a similar resolution and this would have been applicable for the whole of India, it would have been better. Since ancient times, it is said, "What is the measure of happiness of a society?" The answer is: The intellectual and physical health of the

people. What is the percentage of the people who are well-educated, intellectually sound; and, at the same time, with all intellectual knowledge, if physical health is not there, they will be of no use to the nation at all. Therefore, maintaining public health, protecting public health, is of utmost importance. I have ascertained that there are approximately one lakh medical laboratories in the country, including hospitals, laboratories,

diagnostic centres, and also road-side laboratories. There are road-side laboratories that are mostly managed by the SSSLC and diploma holder people. There is one Quality Control India. Under the Quality Control India, which is a division of the Department of Science and Technology, there is a National Accreditation Board for medical laboratories. Out of these more than one lakh laboratories or diagnostic centres, only 300 centres have got certificates from the National Accreditation Board. Many Government laboratories also do not have this accreditation. There is one more unfortunate thing. There is a nexus between doctors and laboratories. Doctors ask if they refer the cases to any of the laboratories for medical tests, what percentage they would give to them. This moral degradation is very unfortunate. The corruption and greed for money has spread to all walks of life, including the noble profession of doctors also. According to my information, they demand 40 per cent of the total charges for the tests as commission. They say, "I will refer to your laboratory, you give me 40 per cent commission". They prescribe that this particular test should be done in that particular laboratory. And, this commission goes unaccounted. This information is not available even to the income-tax authorities too. Another thing is that so many unnecessary tests are prescribed. For a problem, only one or two tests are required, but for the sake of money, doctors go on prescribing a number of tests. Justice Krishna Iyer had once put it like this. "You go to a laboratory, instead of getting tested for your disease, you will be infected with more diseases." This is what is happening. This should be regulated. The laboratories are not well-maintained. They do not use the sterilized needles. So, there is a possibility of getting infected with so many other diseases. And, there are ways to attract customers. Sometimes, they charge less amount so as to attract customers, but, ultimately, it proves to be costly. Particularly, road-side laboratories or clinics, charge less. They say, "You come here. We will do the test for a smaller amount." but, ultimately, it proves to be very costly. Then, there are several steps which are necessary. But in the present Bill, there is no provision for getting accreditation certificate from

the National Accreditation Board for Medical Laboratories. There is no provision at all for accreditation. No doubt, there is a provision for registration of these clinical laboratories, but unless they secure accreditation from the National Accreditation Board for Medical Laboratories, they should not be registered. Therefore, it is necessary that such a condition is included. And, doctors must refer to only accredited clinics. There

are so many clinics which are not accredited; so, it should be made compulsory that doctors should refer cases for testing only to accredited laboratories, which is not there in the Bill. In the absence of accredited laboratories, any person can establish a diagnostic centre, conduct the tests and collect money. It is reported in such an advanced country like the United States that annually 75 lakh investigation tests that are, actually, unwanted are being conducted in America. This is an estimation. Then, some such tests are made as a result of which shifting of the patient to the ICU becomes necessary. And, pharma companies have also joined hands with doctors and clinics because they want to market their commodity or products which are required for these tests. The resultant position is that instead of helping public health, they are causing great harm to public health and it is also highly expensive for the poor people. I have gone through this Bill. The most important thing is there is no section which prescribes the rate. Therefore, I have given an amendment which says, "The State Government must issue a notification prescribing the maximum rate for each test and with a provision, no clinic or laboratory or hospital shall collect charges more than what is fixed." I have given an amendment to add another section 35 (A) which makes it obligatory for the State Government to fix the rate for blood test, urine test or blood-cum-urine test like that and no laboratory can charge more than that. Otherwise, they will collect according to their whims and fancies. That is what is happening. It should be ensured that they are maintained in a proper manner so that it should not result in more problems for the patients who go for testing in those laboratories. These are some of the points which should be taken into account; otherwise, as I said, it is a very good step but it is applicable only to four small States. That is not in the hands of the Government of India, unless the other States also pass a Resolution. It would be advisable for those States to pass such resolution. Otherwise, the subject itself has to be shifted to the Concurrent List and then there should be a Central law for the whole country. Thank you.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation Bill), 2010.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Sir, is it your maiden speech?

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Yes, yes. Therefore, you should not interfere.

Sir, it is a great honour for me to make my maiden speech in the second term with the blessings of Madam Sonia Gandhi. Sir, first of all, I congratulate the UPA-I and UPA-II Governments led by Dr. Manmohan Singh and guided by Madam Sonia Gandhi. They are having very good alliance partners to work together to meet all the achievements which they can, which they promised in the Election Manifesto. Sir, this particular Bill is another feather in the cap of the UPA-II. Therefore, I have to congratulate the hon. Minister, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, for bringing this Bill and also trying to get it passed with the consent of the House. Sir, it was very much needed. The UPA-I and UPA-II took it as a challenge to see that the requirement of the public health is fully met in India and more so to have here the international regulation or international standards which are put up in the WHO or human developmental parameters. India-should come up at the top level.

Sir, I would just quote the data regarding specific gains which the Government has achieved within a short period by implementing the National Rural Health Mission. Sir, 7.49 lakh ASHAs (Community Health Workers) were selected; 7.05 lakhs ASHAs were trained up to 1st Module and 5.65 lakhs up to 4th Module; 5.20 lakh ASHAs were provided with drug kits in villages. This is a great achievement by bringing the people together. They are trying to provide the accessibility and facility of healthcare. In that, Sir, 8624 MMBS Doctors, 2460 Specialists, 46,660 ANMs, 26,793 Staff Nurses, 7692 AYUSH Doctors and 3143 AYUSH Paramedics were added to the system under the NRHM. Sir, more than 1,46,036 sub-centres and 23,458 Primary Health Centres are functional. Of these, 8,324 have been made 24x7, i.e., for 24 hours and there are 4,276 Community

Health Centres in the country. There are 15,196 health facilities in rural areas.

Sir, why I am quoting all these figures is because every year more than 35,000 MBBS doctors are coming out after graduation. The number of Dental Surgeons is 22,000. Roughly about 5.5 lakhs doctors are practicing Allopathy. But can we give a data like this to say how many clinics are opened throughout India, how many people are benefited, how many sub-staff are working there, how many medical staff are working and how many surgeons with Master degree or Doctors with Master degree are working? Every year, around 18,000 PG Medicals are coming out in India, and, more so, many of these Doctors have gone to foreign countries after spending barest minimum expenditure in getting their medical education. Sir, in the world, India is the cheapest place where one can have best quality medical education in Government Medical Colleges. Even a nursery child in a private school is paying huge money but a Doctor is coming out with MBBS Degree or MS Degree without paying to that extent. But they are immediately going to some foreign country. They are not worried about their own country whose taxpayers' money has been used for their education. In such a situation, Sir, such a law is very much needed to do our own stock-taking. We spend huge amounts of taxpayers' money every year on education in the medical field. In Ayurveda and Yoga courses, more than seven lakh people have studied; every year, 25,000 people pass out. Many private colleges are coming up. If such is the outflow of specialists and people with special skills in the medical field, then, the aspect relating to how they are utilized and absorbed in the society so as to take care of our public health has been totally missing. That is why I feel that this enactment is very much required to find out how many students who have graduated from the medical field at the cost of taxpayers' money are using their clinics and other resources, their skilled manpower in the service of the common man of this country. Then, we have to find out another thing. They charge for every service provided by a medical professional. It also differs from clinic to clinic. We have many new hospitals coming up on the lines of Five-Star hotels. Many foreign investors are coming here and putting in their money, even purchasing shares of clinics since medical tourism is picking up in

India. From all around the world people are coming to India as it provides one of the cheapest medical services. One could get a surgery done at a much lower price as compared to the US and UK. Many of our doctors have gone

to the UK because that country does not have medical professionals to take care of its public health. Just because they could earn more money there due to difference in the value of currencies, they feel it is a better place. There, the system is very restrictive and has a strict discipline. But when we, here, impose some limited discipline - like if you have a small clinic and we want to know the facilities that you are providing, how many pharmacists are being engaged, whether you are prescribing unexpired drugs to patients, and so on - then, that is not liked. There is lot of talk now about expired drugs being used in clinics by doctors. A huge racket has been going on. Crores of rupees are involved in that; expired medicines are repacked and sold. This is what is happening. How do we regulate it? Sir, 102 crores of people are to be looked after. If this is the scenario, it is high time we brought such a law. We must congratulate the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim and Himachal Pradesh who have come forward with the passage of the Resolution which attracts article 252 of the Constitution, Clause 1, and enables the Parliament to pass a law on a subject contained in the State List. As justice Jois has already said, the other States would also follow it as per the clause given in Chapter I by which other States will adopt this Act by resolution passed in that behalf under clause 1 of article 252 of the Constitution. Therefore, if States are coming forward to pass this resolution and adopt this enactment, then only many of the public health issues can be addressed properly. Sir, ordinary doctors are not regulated by any law. Simply by procuring a certificate or by being registered with the Indian Medical Council, they become doctors. There is no system to regulate them. In cases where a patient suffers or has got some damages to claim, the consumer law is sometimes applicable and sometimes not. The courts are also not clear in this field. Therefore, the common man is suffering. They keep going to fake doctors. We find fake doctors everywhere nowadays with religious robes. Most of the temples, churches and mosques are crowded because people who cannot afford to pay huge sums of money for contagious diseases and even diseases like cancer or blood cancer, the treatment of which costs lots

of money, go there. Therefore, they go for religious travels and spend a huge amount of money for that. In such a situation, this enactment enables the District Level Committees to be formed. District Level clinics running by a single doctor or many doctors or many para-medical people can visit the website and

provisionally register themselves. There is no condition that so and so thing they have to furnish. This enactment allows them to register themselves online. After certain time they will have this Council for Clinical Establishment. It is having more than 18 members. I am one of the persons who feel that this professional should not be interfered. They should have their own parameters to gauge themselves. They should be self-disciplined. In USA, no professionals are controlled by any enactment; they are controlling themselves. Even if they want to have a medical clinic, they have certain disciplines and minimum parameters which have to be fulfilled. That is not made by any law. That is made by their own association. They make these ethics themselves and follow them. In India, we have got ethics. When they become medical practitioners, they put them very well and frame them in their seats. But many of the people do not follow these ethics. Certain people are very sincere in following ethics. People who are violating the ethics have to be regulated. When such is the situation, we have to give power only to the Indian Medical Council or Indian Nursing Council or Indian Dental Council. But they are not running properly. There are a lot of complaints. A huge amount of money was found in CBI raids. If this is the situation, people have to be satisfied that here is system which is running properly and they need not worry about it. Only then the Government comes into the picture and takes up the role of a regulator. I am very happy to see the composition of the Committee. The composition is having minimum number of Government representatives. Much of the representation is given to elected and statutory bodies. I just read for appreciation, "The National Council shall consist of four representatives out of which one each to be elected by the Dental Council of India constituted under section 3 of the Dentists Act, Medical Council of India, Nursing Council of India and Pharmacy Council of India; three representatives to be elected by the Central Council of Indian Medicine representing the Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani systems of medicine constituted under section 3 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970; one representative to be elected by the Central Council of

Homoeopathy." Similarly, representations are given to institutions which are regulating standards like Bureau of Indian Standards. States are also represented. They will be *ex officio* members. The very

mandate that is given in this enactment is the compilation and publication of National Register of Clinical Establishments within two years. That is very interesting. If time limit is not given, they will not compile it for one or other reasons. Similarly, this Bill classifies clinical establishments into different categories. This is very important because many of the clinics are multi-purpose clinics. They are meant for something else, but actually they are doing some other job. Therefore, it has to be made clear that for this purpose this clinic is running and these are the parameters. Shri Rama Jois also talked about prescribing the exact charges for every activity of the medical side. Sir, I was told that even in the U.S.A., they stipulate the amount by their own associations. For example, if you are taking X-ray of a particular size, then, you have to pay this much money. If you want to take the ECG, then this is the stipulated amount. In that way, everything is stipulated, and it is known to the public. There is no difference between one place and another place. But, here, it is totally different. A person, who enters into an X-ray clinic or ECG clinic, he has to pay minimum ten thousand rupees. Medical practitioners just prescribe that these are the tests that you have to undergo to find out the reason of pain in the stomach. What is the logic in prescribing a test relating to cardiac scanning for pain in stomach? It is because they get certain commission from the people who are running these labs. This has to be regulated. For that, I hope that clause 5(c) will be relevant which talks about developing the minimum standards and the periodic review. If the Government is not ready to bring forward any amendment immediately to stipulate the prices of every activity, or, if the Government feels that the people may agitate against it, at least, by rule-making power, they can give certain directions in the provision of 'develop minimum standards'. So, standards should be fixed for every activity in the medical field. Similarly, it is mentioned that it will determine, within a period of two years from its establishment, the first set of standards for ensuring proper health care by clinical establishments.

Then, Sir, they have given a very important thing, that is, 'collect

statistics in respect of clinical establishments'. This is very important when we are assessed by international fora, especially by international human development index. We have got the Millennium Development Goal to be achieved. For all these things, on the one side, the Government has, as I initially said, programmes

like NRHM based on these statistics. The other aspect is private participation. These are the clinics through which private participation is going on. How much people's money is taken away? In that respect, what are the types of specialities that are going on? I am not blaming that everybody is doing wrong thing. I was surprised to see that even from the U.K. and the U.S.A., patients are flowing by aircraft by paying huge money for their tickets and coming to Chennai and undergoing eye surgery in any of our established institutions like Arvind or Shankara Netralaya. Similarly, many of the institutions are coming up with very cheap treatments, especially according to international standards. When you convert it into dollar terms, then, it is very cheap for them. But, at the same time, when a normal person goes for heart surgery, they are charging Rs.1.25 lakh. Prime Minister's Relief Fund is giving only Rs.50,000. Nowadays, even that money is drying up. They are reducing it to Rs.20,000, and there is also a waiting list because funds are not allotted even from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. Therefore, that aspect should be looked after and money should be provided to the people. Similarly, we have got a very good institution which is run by a quasi-Government body called Chitra Tirunal, which is in Trivandrum. They are charging only Rs.25,000 for the same surgery which is done for more than Rs.1,00,000 in Apollo or any other premier institution. How is it possible? Some institutions are charging Rs.1.25 lakh, and possibly, Rs.1.5 lakh. But, in Trivandrum, the same surgery is done for Rs. 25,000. Many people are going there. Prime Minister's Relief Fund has also been reduced from Rs.50,000 to Rs.20,000. Only for Rs.25,000, they are doing wonderful job. That means, this difference between Rs.1.5 lakhs and Rs.25,000 is blown up by some other methods. Therefore, this particular application of 'develop the minimum standards' which includes the cost of a particular activity should also be there. I don't deny; they may be having a different type of apparatus, different type of machineries, but even then, it has to come within a parameter, within a particular measurement. Therefore, I feel that whenever the Government takes up this issue in future, after making all the standards, they can finally come up

with these financial standards also for this purpose.

Sir, regarding the State Committees, these are also well represented. If the State Governments want to add or amend this particular provision, they can have more public

representation but a well balanced committee is formed. The State Health Secretary is the ex-officio Chairman; Director of Health Services is there; Directors of different medical disciplines are there. Then, one representative each is to be elected by the Executive Committee of the State Medical Council of India, the State Dental Council of India, the State Nursing Council of India, and...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Natchiappan, your Party has 45 minutes. You have already taken twenty minutes and there are three more speakers from your Party.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: I am concluding, Sir. Sir, they told me that it is my maiden speech this time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. The Chair is not considering it as a maiden speech.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Okay, Sir. Therefore, I feel that we have to look at the overall picture as to how the State Governments should follow it. Here, I would like to mention two specific States. First is the State of Andhra Pradesh, where there is the Congress-led Government. Both during the tenure of Shri Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy as the Chief Minister, and, now under the present Chief Minister, Rosaiah ji, the Rajiv Gandhi Health Programme is being implemented very excellently. By calling 108 service, any person living in a remote village can have the best specialized medical treatment without paying even a single paisa. There may be a bill for an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs or 3 lakhs but that is borne by the State Government. It is a very, very successful programme. They are spending about 1,800 crore of rupees from the State Budget. I request the hon. Health Minister to see that such States are reimbursed by the Central Government. They are having a network by which the best and special treatment is given. Surgeons are consulted, and, all types of best medicines are given. People need not pay any expenditure from their pockets. The system is now being implemented by Dr. Kalaignar in Tamil Nadu. He has introduced a new scheme in his own name, Kalaignar Medical Scheme, to reach out to the common man in the villages. By

calling 108 service, they can avail of all the facilities. This is the way the State Governments are going. Therefore, I hope that they will come forward and accept this particular enactment.

Finally, I request that this particular enactment should cover all the clinics including All India Institute of Medical Sciences, or, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. By the way, I was advised by our Mahila Congress National Chief, Thakur ji, to mention that even the All India Institute of Medical Sciences is not having a 24 x 7 medical store. Private shops are available around the hospital premises but these people charge exorbitantly, and, ordinary people coming from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh or other neighbouring States cannot afford it. Therefore, 24 x 7 medical store facility should be started.

Sir, when I got some medical treatment at Dr. RML Hospital, they advised me to purchase everything from outside because they are going to get something like service charge if the Doctor's name is mentioned. Sir, you create a system within, you give him some money as incentive but don't allow the system to collapse like this. Moreover, Sir, illiterate people are not able to know the expiry date of the medicines. In some medicines, it is mentioned that the expiry date is after six months of the manufacturing date. The illiterate people have to calculate this date with the help of others. This calculation should not be required to be done. If you have the Government-run pharmaceutical stores, these will prove to be very useful for the ordinary people.

Finally, I congratulate the Government once again. Have the boldness to go through this enactment and implement it immediately, and, collect the data so that at the international level, we get recognition for the best public health care facilities. This way, we will also see improvement in the field of medical tourism and our foreign exchange reserves will increase accordingly. I thank you for having given me the opportunity to speak on this subject.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : थैंक यू सर। आपने मुझे बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल, The Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2010 पर बोलने के लिए जो समय दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। आदरणीय सेहत मंत्री जी ने, जिन्होंने बहुत ही लगन से, बहुत ही मेहनत से, बहुत ही बड़ा उद्देश्य लेकर यह बिल तैयार किया है, इसके लिए हम उनके शुक्रगुजार हैं, क्योंकि जब हमने बिल को पढ़ा तो इस बिल के शुरू में इसका

जो उद्देश्य है, उसके बारे में लिखा है, "Minimum standards of facilities and services which may be provided by them so that mandate of Article 47 of the Constitution for improvement in public health may be achieved." Article 47 के मुताबिक improvement in public health के लिए जो minimum standard है, उसको achieve करने के लिए यह बिल तैयार किया गया है।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन) पीठासीन हुईं)

जब हम इसको देखते हैं, इसमें बहुत कोशिश की गयी है। हमने जब इस बिल को देखा और यह पढ़ा कि संविधान के article 47 की भावना को मुख्य रूप से सामने रखकर यह बिल तैयार किया गया है तो हमने सोचा कि अब इस देश के आम आदमी को बीमारी की कोई चिन्ता कम से कम नहीं करनी पड़ेगी। हमारे देश में बीमारी पैदा करने के लिए पॉल्यूशन की कोई कमी नहीं है। हमारा environment polluted है और हमारे देश का पीने वाला पानी polluted है। जो हमें जानकारी है, अगर हम इस देश की जनता को पीने का साफ पानी मुहैया करवा दें तो कम से कम 30 परसेंट से ज्यादा बीमारियों को हम avoid कर सकते हैं। उसके लिए हमें डॉक्टर के पास जाने की जरूरत नहीं है, हमें दवाई दूढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है।

हम ऐसा सोचते थे कि इस बिल में जरूर ऐसा कुछ प्रावधान होगा जिससे इस देश का आम आदमी, जिस आम आदमी को* देकर यह सरकार बनी है, उसको कम से कम अपनी बीमारी की चिन्ता अब नहीं करनी पड़ेगी। लेकिन, जब हमने इसको आगे स्टडी किया तो यह जो बिल है, इसमें बहुत अच्छी नियमावली तैयार की गयी है। हर प्रकार के हॉस्पिटल्स और क्लिनिक्स, चाहे वे एलोपैथिक हों, आयुर्वेदिक हों या होम्योपैथिक हों, उन सभी को रजिस्टर्ड करना है, लेकिन आज हम देखें कि हमारे देश में डॉक्टरों की संख्या कितनी है? हम अपने देश में गांव के स्तर तक हैल्थ सर्विसेज को कहां तक ले जा पाए हैं? अभी भी हमारे देश की ऐसी परिस्थिति है कि बहुत से ऐसे गांव हैं जहां first-aid का कोई provision नहीं है। कई बार छोटी सी बीमारी भी first-aid न मिलने के कारण मृत्यु का कारण बन जाती है। इसमें प्रावधान तो बहुत अच्छे हैं। आप इसमें हॉस्पिटल की classification भी करने जा रहे हैं। इसमें आप क्लास ए, क्लास बी और क्लास सी भी तय करेंगे और उसका infrastructure भी तैयार करेंगे। उसके स्टाफ का भी रिकॉर्ड रखेंगे और उसको renew करने के लिए भी पाबंद करेंगे कि आप पांच साल बाद दोबारा आओ और इसे renew करवाओ। आपने इसमें डॉक्टर्स के लिए काफी restrictions लगाये हैं। उससे आम आदमी को कितना फायदा होगा?

जब यह लागू होगा, तभी यह बात निकलकर सामने आएगी कि इससे आम आदमी को कितना फायदा होगा। इसमें आपने कहा है कि एक डॉक्टर का क्लिनिक भी रजिस्टर होगा। हमें लग रहा है कि इसकी वजह से treatment और भी costly हो जाएगा। जो restrictions और limitations आप इस बिल के द्वारा लगा रहे हैं, उनके लगने के बाद आम आदमी के लिए Health Services और भी costly हो जाएंगी। यह कहा जा रहा है कि हमारा जो वायदा था, उसे हम इस बिल के माध्यम से पूरा करेंगे। इस बिल में कहीं भी मुफ्त दवाई का प्रावधान नहीं है। जो

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

क्लिनिक रजिस्टर होना है, इस बिल में उसके लिए कुछ limitations, restrictions and rules का प्रावधान है और जब वे लागू होंगे, तो यह understood है कि treatment और ज्यादा costly हो जाएगा, जब कि आम आदमी पहले ही अपना इलाज करवाने में समर्थ नहीं है।

इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी को आदर सहित यह सलाह देना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें रजिस्ट्रेशन की जो फीस आपने रखी है, उसको कम किया जाए और जो 5 साल बाद रजिस्ट्रेशन की बात कही है, उसको 10 साल किया जाए क्योंकि एक डॉक्टर बनने में करीब 10 साल लगते हैं और डॉक्टर बनने के लिए जो फीसों का प्रावधान है, वह भी अलग-अलग है। अब डॉक्टर बनाने के लिए भी बड़ा investment हो रहा है। उसमें कई तरह के Quotas हैं - Management Quota, NRI Quota, उनकी फीसें अलग-अलग हैं। करीब 8-10 साल का समय डॉक्टर बनने में लगता है। हमारे देश में पहले ही डॉक्टरों की कमी है। हम यह चाहते हैं कि जनता को सुरक्षित इलाज मुहैया कराया जाए और डॉक्टरों की जवाबदेही तय हो, लेकिन हम उनको इतना भी टाइट न कर दें कि लोग डॉक्टर ही न बनना चाहें। अब हालात कुछ ऐसे ही लग रहे हैं। आपने इस रजिस्ट्रेशन के violation पर बहुत fines भी रखे हैं। आपने इसमें renewal की भी शर्त रखी है तथा हमने इसको display करने की भी बात कही है और आप स्टेट की काउंसिल भी बना रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयंती नटराजन): अब आपके केवल 3 मिनट बचे हैं।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: हमारे लिए घंटी बज रही है, उनके लिए तो नहीं बजी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan): You have three minutes left for your party.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: हम 3 मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर देंगे। हमारा यह कहना है कि आपने यह जो नियमावली तैयार की है, संविधान के आर्टिकल 47 को देखकर तैयार की है, वह उद्देश्य कैसे पूरा होगा, यह हमें समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। हम रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिए डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर काउंसिल बना रहे हैं, लेकिन उसका जो मुखिया है, वह हम डिस्ट्रिक्ट कलक्टर को बना रहे हैं। इस पर मेरा सजेशन यह है कि हमें Health Department में से ही किसी को उसका मुखिया बनाना चाहिए। यह जो रजिस्ट्रेशन है, यह on-line होना चाहिए, वरना डॉक्टरों के ऊपर इंस्पेक्टर राज लागू हो जाएगा और करप्शन का एक नया फ्रंट खुल जाएगा। करप्शन रोकने के लिए जरूरी है कि यह रजिस्ट्रेशन on-line हो। हम डॉक्टरों के ऊपर यह नियमावली तो लागू कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हमें डॉक्टरों की सेफ्टी का भी कुछ ध्यान रखना चाहिए। कई बार जब किसी पेशेंट की डेथ हो जाती है, उस वक्त पब्लिक को गुस्सा

आ जाता है। कुछ जगह डॉक्टर की negligence नहीं होती और कुछ जगह पर होती भी है। हमें ऐसा balanced provision करना चाहिए जिसमें पब्लिक और डॉक्टर्स, दोनों के इंटरस्ट को ध्यान में रखा जाए। इसके अलावा जो बेवजह tests रिकमेंड किए जाते हैं और उनमें जो कमीशनखोरी होती है, वह तभी बंद हो पाएगी जब सरकार हर test का रेट निर्धारित कर देगी - चाहे वह पब्लिक सेक्टर में हो या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हो। जब तक यह नहीं होगा, तब तक जो बेवजह पेशेंट्स की exploitation हो रही है, उसको हम नहीं रोक सकते। इसलिए हमें यह खतरा है कि यह जो बिल है, यह आम आदमी के हित में कम होगा और corporate hospitals के इंटरस्ट को ज्यादा ध्यान में रखेगा। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि छोटे अस्पताल बंद हो जाएं, गांव में, जहां किसी डॉक्टर ने अपना एक क्लीनिक खोला है, जहां पर सरकार डॉक्टर नहीं पहुंचा पाई, वह बंद हो जाए और बड़े-बड़े corporate, जो अस्पतालों को होटल्स और जेल की तरह चला रहे हैं - हम पेशेंट्स को मजबूर करें कि आप उनके पास जाओ, वहां पर आपकी लूट के लिए दरवाजे खुल गए हैं। इसलिए हमें जो corporate hospitals हैं, उनके ऊपर ध्यान देना होगा और उनकी सीमा तय करनी होगी कि वे किस test का क्या लेंगे। इसके अलावा उनके जो कमरे हैं, जब पेशेंट्स को रूम दिए जाते हैं तो उन्हें discourage किया जाता है कि हमारे पास general ward में बेड नहीं है...।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): You will have to complete now. Your time is over.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: उनको compel किया जाता है कि आप रूम लो। उसमें भी कहा जाता है कि डबल वाला रूम लो जिसका किराया 24,000 रुपए, 30,000 रुपए, 10,000 रुपए 8,000 रुपए प्रतिदिन का होता है। इस प्रकार से यह संभवन नहीं हो पाएगा कि इस देश का मध्य वर्ग और आम आदमी इसको फेस कर पाए, इस आर्थिक बोझ को सहन कर पाए। इसलिए हमें आम आदमी के हित को ध्यान में रखकर जो छोटे hospitals हैं, उन्हें कैसे protect करना है, उनके लिए इसमें कुछ प्रावधान करना चाहिए। हमें यह भी खतरा है कि इस बिल से unemployment generate होगी क्योंकि एक डॉक्टर अपना अस्पताल बना लेता है, वह लोगों को first aid देता है। अगर हम बहुत ज्यादा सख्त नियमावली बनाएंगे - अभी तक हमने पर्दे में रखा हुआ है कि हम क्या क्लासीफाई करेंगे, क्या तय करेंगे कि इन नियमों के तहत रजिस्ट्रेशन होगी। इस प्रकार जो छोटे-छोटे अस्पताल हैं, अगर वे बंद हो जाएंगे तो वे unemployment का cause भी बन सकते हैं। इस प्रकार जो रूरल अस्पताल हैं, वे भी इस बिल के

मापदंडों पर खरे उतर सकें, इस बात को भी हमें जरूर ध्यान में रखना चाहिए और यह बिल इंस्पेक्टर राज का कारण न बन जाए, इस बात को भी हमें ध्यान में रखना चाहिए और जो संविधान की मूल भावना, आर्टिकल 47 के लिए इसे बनाया गया है...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please resume your seat now.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: इसे लाए हैं, उसको ध्यान में रखकर हमें पब्लिक और डॉक्टर के बीच में बैलेंस बनाकर इस देश में अच्छी हेल्थ सर्विसेज देने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। हम तो यह सजेस्ट करते हैं कि हमारी केन्द्र की सरकार को मुफ्त में सेहत की सुविधाओं का जिम्मा अपने ऊपर लेकर इस देश की जनता को सेहत की सुविधा का प्रबंध करना चाहिए। धन्यवाद। जय हिन्द। जय भारत।

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Madam, I appreciate the introductory comments of the Minister when he spoke about the unethical medical practices and the profit-motive which dominates much of private practice in this country. We have been demanding in this House in almost every discussion on health issues regulation which will tame the greedy private sector which puts profit-care before patient care. This Bill calls itself the registration and regulation Bill. Unfortunately, going through the clauses of this Bill, I find that out of 7 Chapters and 56 points, five Chapters and 39 points are devoted only to the issue of registration like how to register, when to register, whom to register, etc. But the Government wants to keep the basic issue of regulation to itself without sharing it with Parliament.

What does the Planning Commission say, Madam, about the definition of regulation? The Planning Commission had set up a working group on clinical establishments, professional services regulation and accreditation of healthcare infrastructure for the Eleventh Plan. In a paragraph on this, without reading the entire paragraph, I would quote a relevant point: "More specifically, regulation has been defined as Government action to manipulate prices, quantity and quality. Regulation seeks to ensure quality, accountability, protect the consumers and control costs as well as distortions created by market forces." This is the definition of regulation as given by the Planning Commission, precisely as a framework for this Bill. But, if you look at this Bill,

there is very little, if at all, about the regulation.

As far as regulation is concerned, there is only one clause in this Bill. What is that clause, Madam? This clause is related to the mandatory admission of patients for medical emergency. We know that there are so many cases, as the Minister himself has said that the hospitals are not admitting patients. So, how to ensure admission? Do we have a strong enough clause in this Bill? Unfortunately, this Bill provides such loopholes that even a regulatory mechanism which is required is totally diluted. What does this Bill say? "The clinical establishment shall undertake to provide within the staff and facilities available such medical examination treatment as may be required to stabilize emergency medical condition of any individual who comes or is brought to such clinical establishment." What happens if that establishment refuses to do so? What is the penalty if the establishment refuses to do so? Is there any penalty? This Bill provides no answers to that. Therefore, the single clause where it talks about some regulation, you are completely diluting it; it is better, Madam, not to have this clause at all because this will be used by big hospitals to say, 'We did not have the staff, we did not have the medical facilities and, therefore, we are not contravening this rule.'

In contrast, I want to tell the Minister; the Minister has talked about article 252 of the Constitution to bring in a legislation which actually concerns the State. This is a State-subject. You are bringing a legislation in on something which is a State-subject. I understand if you take the best of all States' legislations and bring a Central legislation which will help the States. I am for it. But, is it so? It is not. You are diluting it. So, I want to point out to the Minister directly on this specific aspect of a punishment. You please look at the difference between the two - the West Bengal legislation and your Bill. The West Bengal Act says, 'No person shall be denied under any circumstances including inability to pay the requisite fee or charges such emergency life saving medical treatment.' You see the difference between the two. In the West Bengal Act, there is no loophole provided. In the Central Act, there are three loopholes provided. In the West Bengal Act, it says,

'No person shall be subject to any discrimination in any form or manner by the clinical establishment including on grounds of nationality, sex, physical or mental disability, occupation, religion, etc. or a disease-like condition like HIV.' We know how many patients have been denied treatment because the patient may suffer from any one of these disabilities including HIV.

So, my first point is that please do not call it a regulatory mechanism. There is no regulation except one which is full of loopholes. My second point is, where the legislations already exist, which are much stronger in their regulation than what you are proposing, what is going to be the fate of those Acts? Is this Act going to override those Acts? In such a case I have to stand and oppose the Bill. If it is dependent on the State Assembly passing the Resolution, I hope, the Minister will make it very clear what he wants. The other point that I want to raise, as far as lack of regulation is concerned, is what all my other colleagues have also mentioned, which is the issue of price. I want to just give you an example of the difference in prices, and I cannot understand why this Bill does not deal with prices. Why should we leave it to the rules, Madam? If we are passing a resolution on regulation, I don't agree with my hon. colleague Dr. Natchiappan who says, 'just leave it to the rules'. Why should we leave it to a bureaucracy who has been totally incapable of taming the private sector? Why can't Parliament decide on this? For example, valve replacement in AIIMS costs Rs.92,000, and in the private sector, two big hospitals, I won't name them, it costs Rs. 3 lakh. Cataract costs Rs.5,000, in those hospitals it costs between Rs.30,000 and Rs.50,000. Knee replacement costs Rs.8,000 in a government hospital, it costs two lakh twenty-five thousand rupees in a private hospital. I want to ask the Minister as to what prevents us from including trade practices in this Bill. Why are you hesitant to do so? What is the legal problem that you are facing? In our West Bengal legislation, we say, "Trade practice in relation to a clinical establishment means any practice relating to the provision of services which includes prices charged for services rendered by the clinical establishment". So, the Parliament has the jurisdiction to decide the cost, to decide the minimum cost. I entirely agree with my colleague from the BSP who has said that in referring everything to the rules, are we not providing a loophole to these big corporate establishments? Therefore, I believe that unfortunately this Bill, does not in any way meet this question of unethical medical practice. ...*(Time bell rings)*... Just two or three

more points, Madam. The first point is this. I want to ask the Minister, in the list of medical services which you have included, why have you included yoga? I don't think that you need to register every single yoga practitioner in this country. I think this is not fair. I

mean, we have so many yoga practitioners in every public park in this country. In Delhi itself, you get up in the morning, and you will see so many people practicing yoga with a community instructor. So, is it necessary for every yoga practitioner to be registered? I don't think it is necessary at all. I am learning yoga from somebody. He asked me, "Madam, will it mean that I have to go now and subject myself to registration, corruption practices just because I come here and teach you?" I said, "Well, if this Bill passes the way it is, and the Parliament in its wisdom thinks that every single yoga practitioner has to be registered, then, yes, you will have to". So, please make it clear what you mean and why have you included yoga in this?

Madam, another very important point in this is, you have not included in the definition of the company the owner of the company, who is running that big hospital. What is our understanding of just what happened in Bhopal? The owner of the company was not held liable because we have no laws to do so. Now, in India, if you are running five star hospitals, in which you are forcing your staff to work in non-minimum wages, and you are not giving them the money because of cost cutting, why is the owner of that company not held liable under this Bill? On the other hand, you hold liable any employee, and asking the employee to pay Rs.25,000, if they were working in a non-registered establishment. How is this, Madam, the owners left off, and a poor nurse who may be working in an establishment not knowing whether it is registered or non-registered, she will have to pay a fine of Rs.25,000, and the owner gets away, according to this Bill. I think that is very unfair, and that also has to be changed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Brindaji, you are completely out of time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: I have completely finished, but the only last point that I would like to make is that we know in Delhi itself, and I am sure in many other cities also, private hospitals get Government concessions. They get concessions on taxes; they get concessions on land;

we are providing very often subsidies in various forms. My point is, Madam, when we are talking about regulations, why are these five star hospitals not mandated by this law to ensure, at least, 25 to 30 per cent reservation for poor people in their beds? Today we are doing it for schools. We are

including disadvantaged sections for reservation in schools. Why are we allowing the big private hospitals to get away with it? Why are we having double standard in our legislations? If private educational institutions can do it in education, then, why do not you do it in the private institutions in the health sector? Therefore, I demand, Madam, and I have also moved an amendment, for this. I hope that the House is going to support me in those amendments Please ensure that poor people have access to these facilities. Otherwise, I am afraid, this Bill is only a bureaucratic measure just to ensure registration and to allow regulation to remain as the private sector has to remain as untamed as it is. Thank you so much, Madam for your indulgence.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Madam. I would like to start by welcoming this Bill. We have been seeing and reading regularly that many patients and accident victims are turned away. This Bill makes it mandatory for hospitals to attend on these patients so that, at least, first aid is given. We know that when the first golden hour is lost then the patient is lost. This Bill seeks to improve the quality of health services by prescribing minimum standards of facilities and services to be provided by the clinical establishments. There are many positive points in this Bill. But, Madam, I would like to caution the Minister, through you, that this is a States Subject. There are many States in this country that are actually doing very well when it comes to health sector. It also worries us when you bring a Bill like this because it might encroach on the rights of the States. It may take away whatever the States have done and carried on forward. For example, in Tamil Nadu in 1919 Chennai Corporation Municipal Corporation Act had been laid out which has guidelines how these hospitals have to be run and how they have to be reporting to the City Corporation. There are States who have framed guidelines like this and gone ahead with providing health facilities. This Bill or this regulation cannot take away all those benefits which are already there for the people to enjoy. For example, in Tamil Nadu the Kalaignar Health Scheme has already helped nearly one crore thirty-three lakh people. One more important scheme which is there is the Disease

Prevention Scheme which actually has touched nearly thirty-six lakh people. It has helped people in early detection of diabetes,

heart diseases, cancer, etc. Prevention is always better than cure. Early detection of such diseases is very important which we lack in this country. In Tamil Nadu the institutionalised childbirth is 97 per cent. So, the States which have gone forward should not suffer because of this and our rights should not be taken away. It is an important thing which the Bill has to take into consideration. This Bill has to ensure that there is uniformity in health care and in the fee structure. The hon. Minister has also mentioned in some of his speeches that we are short of six lakh doctors, ten lakh nurses and two lakh dentists. We have one doctor for ten thousand people in our country whereas in developed countries it is one to two hundred. We have to increase the number of nurses and doctors coming out of institutions in this country. But sadly in many hospitals because the pay is so low that you do not have qualified doctors, nurses, staff nurses, and even theatre staff. In some institutions just anybody can become a nurse. Especially in small towns anybody available becomes a nurse. Untrained people, unqualified people are nurses and sometimes unqualified people are even doctors and lab technicians. Some of the lab reports are just cooked up because they are not trained enough to test and give us the right results. So, there should be some regulation as to what the minimum salary a hospital has to pay to the nurses and the staff. There should be some regulation about that. Coming to working hours, nursing profession is very important and some of the hospitals make them work for 12 hours. What kind of attention can a tired person give a patient? As Ms. Karat also mentioned, hospitals get a lot of benefits because they are hospitals of the State Governments. It has to be made mandatory for them to at least serve a percentage of poor people. In Tamil Nadu because of the health insurance scheme many of these top class hospitals which do not look at these poor people are now admitting these patients to treat them. In many of the cases, the family physicians should refer the patients. There is no way to question a doctor about why the patient has not been referred to a specialist or to question a doctor about the treatment process. Today many doctors get away with a lot of things which have been overseen. A

lot of patients are not informed. Some doctors just want to keep the patients to themselves. I am not saying everybody is like that. In a lot of cases, it has happened where a patient has to be referred to a specialist but they do not do

that. That is a very sad state of affairs in a lot of places. A lot of hospitals these days do videography surgeries. When there is an intervention into a human body just one doctor cannot make a decision on that. There should be a second opinion and I think, we have to make it mandatory for these surgeries to be videographed to be kept in the stockpile so that when there is problem later, it can be referred back to. Many of the hospitals do not keep records of patients. It becomes the onus of the patient to keep the records. The doctors and the hospitals refuse to keep the records. I think, it should be made mandatory that once a patient goes to a doctor or a hospital, they have to maintain the medical records of the patient at least for a certain number of years. When you talk about delivery protocol, it is not being followed in many of the hospitals, by many of the doctors. That should also be taken into consideration. A lot of these modern hospitals which really charge the patients a lot do not have basic mandatory things like, when you have swine flu or other contractible diseases; you are expected to have negative-pressure room to keep patients with communicable diseases. We have not even heard of it in many of the hospitals and I think, 99 per cent of the hospitals do not have anything like this, which is there in most of the hospitals abroad and in developed nations. Bio-medical waste management is another big issue which is of concern to us. Most of the hospitals just dispose it wherever they feel like. It becomes a health hazard to the people who live around the area and there is no regulation on that. Even people who go there to clean the garbage get affected because it can be passed on to the person who is cleaning the garbage. Madam when we set up a hospital there has to be regulations about where the hospital can be set up, how the hospitals should be set up because often it is an engineer who makes decision and builds a hospital. No medical expert or hospital management is consulted before a hospital is built. Sometimes offices are converted into hospitals. Sometimes offices in very crowded areas are converted into hospitals. We have to make a regulation that environmental engineers and medical experts have to be consulted before giving a license to set up a hospital. With these words,

I would like to say that it is a very important Bill. But, we have to make sure that the States' rights are protected and also make sure

that the regulations and the licensing process are in order, so that whatever the Ministry has set out to do is going to be definitely a positive measure. Thank you.

श्री गोविंदराव आदिक (महाराष्ट्र): मैडम, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी जो The Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Bill सदन में लाए हैं, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए यहां खड़ा हुआ हूं। जैसा उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा कि इस बिल की आवश्यकता थी, क्योंकि आज हम देश में हमारी जनता के स्वास्थ्य का जो चित्र देख रहे हैं, अगर उसमें हमें और तरक्की करनी है, तो इस बिल में जो प्रावधान किए गए हैं, उनकी बहुत-बहुत आवश्यकता थी। इसका जिक्र इससे पहले भी आदरणीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक फैसले में किया गया था। उसके अलावा लॉ कमीशन ने भी इसके बारे में भारत सरकार को सुझाव दिया था। विशेष कर इमरजेंसी केसेज के बारे में लोगों को जो अनुभव आता है, उसे देखने के बाद यह recommendation किया गया था कि इसके बारे में कोई प्रावधान किया जाए और उसके लिए जरूरी हो, तो कानून बनाया जाए। स्वास्थ्य विभाग ने इस विषय में पहल की और एक कानून बना कर यहां हमारे सामने रखा। आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय गुलाम नबी आजाद साहब को मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने यहां एक ऐतिहासिक काम किया है। जो बिल हमारे सामने है, इसमें जो प्रावधान किए गए हैं, अगर वे देखे जाएं, तो जैसा हमारे कुछ सदस्यों ने यहां पहले कहा, इसमें बहुत सारी खामियां हैं। खामियां नहीं हैं, ऐसा नहीं है, लेकिन इन खामियों को नजरअंदाज नहीं करते हुए भी हम यह कहना चाहेंगे कि इस प्रोफेशन में कुछ नैतिकता लाने की और उसके लिए कुछ बंधन प्रस्थापित करने की जो आवश्यकता थी, वह काम इस बिल के मार्फत हमारी सरकार कर रही है।

मैडम, आज हम देख रहे हैं कि हमारी आजादी के बाद इस देश में डॉक्टरों की संख्या बहुत बढ़ गयी है, अस्पतालों की संख्या बढ़ गयी है, ग्रामीण या शहरी इलाकों में जो पब्लिक हेल्थ सेंटर्स स्थापित किए जाते हैं, उनकी संख्या भी बढ़ गयी है, नर्सों की संख्या बढ़ गयी है और साथ ही साथ बीमारों की भी संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। बीमारों की संख्या ही नहीं, बल्कि बीमारियों की भी संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। नई-नई बीमारियां हमारे सामने आ रही हैं। उनकी चुनौती हमारे सामने है और उनका मुकाबला हमारे स्वास्थ्य विभाग को और हमारे इस प्रोफेशन को करना पड़ रहा है। इसके लिए यह जरूरी था। अगर हम पूरे देश भर का मेडिकल और हेल्थ विभाग देखेंगे, तो इस पर कोई बंधन नहीं रहा है, यह इतना बढ़ा है। इतने डॉक्टर्स बन गये हैं कि पता नहीं लगता है कि कौन डॉक्टर है, कैसा है, कहां, क्या काम करता है। उनके ऊपर कोई बंधन नहीं है। एक जमाने में मेडिकल प्रोफेशन एक noble profession माना जाता था, लेकिन आज हम देख रहे हैं कि उसमें से वह nobility कहां गायब हो गई है, यह पता नहीं लग रहा है। जैसे यहां कुछ उदाहरण दिए गए, मैं उन्हें दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं, लेकिन मानवता की बजाय अमानवीय रूप से

इस प्रोफेशन में जो लोग काम करते हैं, उनके सामने मानव सेवा उद्देश्य नहीं होता है। आज उनके सामने मानव सेवा के बदले अर्थार्जन अर्थात् पैसा कमाना ही एकमात्र उद्देश्य है। पैसा कमाने के उद्देश्य से या अर्थार्जन करने के उद्देश्य से इस व्यवसाय में ये लोग आए हुए हैं। चाहे वे डॉक्टर्स हों या अन्य प्रकार के लोग हों, ये सब पैसा कमाने के काम में या अर्थार्जन करने के काम में मानवता की सेवा करने का काम भूल गए हैं। आज हमें तो पता नहीं कि यहां ऐसे कितने लोग रजिस्टर्ड हैं लेकिन इस कानून के तहत इसमें यह भी जरूर मालूम हो जाएगा कि कितने ऐसे लोग हैं क्योंकि हरेक को यहां रजिस्टर होना पड़ेगा। एक बार उनका नाम रजिस्टर होने के बाद उसमें जो भी उनसे अपेक्षाएं हैं उनको पूरा करने का काम भी उन्हें जरूर करना होगा।

अभी-अभी हमारी सदस्या वृंदा कारत जी ने जो बात कही वह सही है। उन्होंने कहा कि इसमें जो प्रावधान हैं वे सारे रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिए हैं, लेकिन रेगुलेशन के लिए ज्यादा प्रावधान नहीं किए गए हैं। मैं भी यह मानता हूं कि आदरणीय मंत्री जी इस विषय में जरूर विचार करें और केवल उनका रजिस्ट्रेशन करने से हमारा काम नहीं बनेगा, लेकिन अगर रेगुलेशन इफेक्टिव होगा तो उसका उपयोग नहीं तो इसका कोई उपयोग नहीं होगा। जैसा मैंने कहा कि देश भर में डॉक्टर्स की कमी नहीं है, यहां अस्पतालों की कमी नहीं है और दवाखानों की भी कमी नहीं है लेकिन वहां जिस प्रकार से काम होता जा रहा है उससे हमारी गरीब जनता को, विशेष करके ग्रामीण जनता को, मदद नहीं मिल रही है। हमारी इस बात को शायद हमारे मंत्री जी भी कबूल करेंगे। इसलिए हम उनसे इतना ही निवेदन करेंगे कि आप इस विषय में ज्यादा दखल दीजिए और आम जनता के लिए ... (समय की घंटी)... जो कुछ भी काम करना होगा, उसे करने के लिए अगर इसमें कोई प्रावधान करने की आवश्यकता हो तो वह प्रावधान भी आप जरूर कीजिए।

आज तो बहुत सारे किस्से सुनने लायक हैं, परन्तु समय की पाबंदी है इसलिए हम इसके ज्यादा उदाहरण नहीं दे सकते, लेकिन, मैडम, एक बात सही है कि एक बार फिर से देश में स्वास्थ्य विभाग को ज्यादा कार्यक्षम बनाने की आवश्यकता है। जैसा कि हम देखेंगे कि अस्पताल की जब बात हुई तो आज भी कुछ लोगों ने कहा, हमारे नचिचयप्पन साहब ने राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल का उदाहरण दिया। मैं भी उनसे सहमत हूं। हमारे शहरों के जो बड़े-बड़े अस्पताल हैं वहां तो ठीक है और अमीरों के लिए जो बड़े अस्पताल बने हैं वहां तो कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है, लेकिन यह जो चर्चा हो रही है वह सभी अस्पतालों को सामने रख कर हो रही है। मैं तो मंत्री जी का ध्यान देहातों में बने हुए हैल्थ सेंटर्स की तरफ आकर्षित करूंगा। आज उनकी क्या स्थिति है, क्या आपने उनको कभी देखा है?

हमारे यहां के शहरों में बनी हुई जो झोपड़पट्टी है या स्लम एरिया है अथवा गरीब बस्ती है, वहां रह रहे लोगों के लिए स्वास्थ्य की क्या व्यवस्था है? वहां म्युनिसिपलिटी या कॉरपोरेशन के जो अस्पताल हैं उनमें हमारे गरीब लोगों को किस प्रकार की सेवा मिलती है, इसके बारे में कहीं विचार नहीं हो रहा है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि मैं तीन-चार बार दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में भी होकर आया हूं। मंत्री जी, राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल में मैं स्वयं दो-तीन बार गया हूं... (व्यवधान)... हम किसी को देखने के लिए गये थे। एडमिट होने की नौबत अभी तक नहीं आई इसलिए वहां नहीं गया।... (व्यवधान)... लेकिन मैं आपको बताऊं कि दिल्ली और मुम्बई में कोई फर्क नहीं है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): You are running out of time. Please ignore interruptions.

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: They are unnecessarily interrupting.

महोदया] मैं यह बता रहा था कि वहां जितने भी लोग जाते हैं, पेशेंट्स जाते हैं, उनके खड़े रहने की जगह नहीं रहती है। उनको वहां दस-दस घंटे इंतजार करना पड़ता है तब वे कभी-कभी डॉक्टर से मिल पाते हैं। कई पेशेंट्स से मैंने पूछताछ की तो पता चला कि डॉक्टर नहीं मिलते हैं। चार-चार या छः छः घंटे लाइन में अगर खड़े रहे तब कभी डॉक्टर मिले तो मिले नहीं तो उनको फिर दूसरे दिन वहां आना पड़ता है। उन्हें जो डॉक्टर मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिलता है। कभी-कभी तो उनके जो कम्पाउंडर्स होते हैं या peons होते हैं वही डॉक्टर बन कर इन लोगों को दवा देने का या कुछ सलाह देने का काम करते हैं और लोगों को बाहर निकाल देते हैं। मंत्री जी, यह स्थिति जो है, इसमें अतिशयोक्ति की कोई बात नहीं है। अगर आप स्वयं भी कभी वहां चुपचाप जाकर देखेंगे तो आपको भी पता लगेगा कि हमारे अस्पतालों में हालात बहुत खराब हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): You will have to conclude, now.

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: I am just concluding. इसीलिए मैं मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इन अस्पतालों के जो हालात हैं, विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जाएं तो पता चलेगा कि वहां इमारतें तो बना दी गयी हैं, हम हर साल बजट में प्रावधान कर रहे हैं और केन्द्र से बहुत सारा पैसा दे रहे हैं। राज्य सरकारें भी अपने ढंग से काम कर रही हैं और स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र भी बने हैं, लेकिन अगर आप स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र में जाकर देखेंगे तो पाएंगे कि वहां मशीनरी ने जंग पकड़ लिया है। वहां डॉक्टर्स available नहीं हैं और नर्सज का पता नहीं है। लोग वहां

जाकर क्या करेंगे? वहां किनको क्या सहूलियत और मदद मिलती है, यह देखना भी एक बड़ा रूचिकर कार्य होगा। हम मंत्री जी से कहेंगे कि आप इस विषय पर भी थोड़ा ध्यान दें तो और भी अच्छा होगा। हम जो पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं, वह कम नहीं है। पैसा बहुत खर्च हो रहा है, लेकिन हम जो पैसा खर्च करते हैं, उसका फायदा गरीबों को और आम जनता को नहीं मिल रहा है। आप इस बात को भी ध्यान में जरूर रखिए।

आपने इस बिल में सब को रजिस्टर करने का जो प्रावधान किया है, वह बहुत अच्छा किया है। योगा के बारे में वृंदा जी क्या कह रही थीं, वह मुझे नहीं मालूम, लेकिन आपने इसमें योगा को include नहीं किया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: आखिर आप मेरा समर्थन करते हैं न।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गोविंदराव आदिक: मैं कहता हूं कि इसमें योगा भी आना चाहिए। योगा में भी आजकल बहुत malpractices हो रही हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Adik Ji, you have to complete. Please conclude now.

श्री गोविंदराव आदिक: योगा वाले भी लोगों को बहुत फंसा रहे हैं। मंत्री जी, आपने जो व्यवस्था बनायी है, जिसमें आपको मेरा एक सुझाव है कि जो लोग वैद्य होते हैं और जो जंगल में घूमते-फिरते रहते हैं, आजकल तो यह हो गया है कि जो जंगल में पुराने सही वैद्य थे, वे लापता हो गये हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Adik ji, you have to conclude now.

श्री गोविंदराव आदिक: एक सैकंड मैडम। जो नये वैद्य पैदा हुए हैं, वे केवल पुराने वैद्यों जैसे ड्रेस पहनते हैं। उनके पास कोई दवा या जानकारी नहीं होती है। वे आते हैं और लोगों को फंसा कर पैसे लेकर जाते हैं। उनको भी इस बिल के अंदर लाइये और उन्हें जरूर पकड़िए। उनका बंदोबस्त करना भी बहुत आवश्यक है। मैं एक बार फिर कहना चाहूंगा कि इतनी देर हुई है, लेकिन जैसा कहते हैं, देर आये, दुरुस्त आये, वैसे ही आप दुरुस्त आए हैं। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, आपका बहुत-बहुत अभिनन्दन। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra. Not here. Shri Kishore Kumar Mohanty.

श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती (उड़ीसा): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, आज यह जो The Clinical Establishments

(Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2010 इस गृह में आया है, मैं तो यह सोच नहीं पा रहा हूँ कि मैं कैसे इस पर सहमति व्यक्त करूँ, क्योंकि इस बिल में ऐसी बहुत सी त्रुटियाँ हैं, जिनके कारण बहुत से राज्यों को इसमें कुछ न कुछ विरोधाभास होगा।

महोदया, मंत्री जी ने शुरू में यह कहा है कि हेल्थ एक स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है और इसको स्टेट सब्जेक्ट ही रहना चाहिए। अगर कोई ऐसा कानून बनाना है तो कोई एक मॉडल कानून बनाया जाए और भारतवर्ष के सभी प्रदेशों से यह कहा जाए कि हम यह नियम तैयार कर रहे हैं, अगर यह आपको पसंद है तो इसको आप अपने State Assemblies में resolution करके भेजिए। कई राज्यों के जो अच्छे-अच्छे कानून हैं। अभी वृंदा कारत जी भी कह रही थीं, जैसे, वेस्ट बंगाल में 25 परसेंट गरीब लोगों को मेडिकल सुविधा देने का प्रावधान है। वहाँ यह भी प्रावधान है कि अगर कोई पेशेंट बिना पैसे का आता है तो उसको वहाँ पर इलाज करवाना जरूरी है। इसके लिए उन्हें कोई मना नहीं कर सकता है। अभी हमारी एक और साथी कह रही थीं कि चेन्नई में म्यूनिसिपल कॉर्पोरेशन ने एक अन्य कानून बनाया है। तो ये जो गिने-चुने कानून हैं, उनको अगर इस कानून में involve किया जाए, तब जाकर एक मॉडल कानून बनेगा और उससे कई लोग राहत पाएंगे। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि जब जब केन्द्र यह चाहता है कि हम सारे प्रदेशों के ऊपर सारी ताकत यूज करें तो कानून में कुछ बुराई आ सकती है। हम यह नहीं जानते कि मंत्री जी की नीयत क्या है, लेकिन जब-जब भी कानून बना है, जैसे, Dental Council of India 1948 में बना था। Medical Council of India, 1956 में बनी थी। आज देखा जाए तो Medical Council of India के चेयरमैन ने क्या किया, यह सब जानते हैं, पेपर में, टी.वी. में सब आया कि कितने करोड़ रुपए वे कहां से ले रहे थे। कभी परमिशन के लिए स्टेट में जाते थे, तो वहाँ पर हॉस्पिटल ही नहीं है, मेडिकल कालेज ही नहीं है, दो घरों को किराए पर लेकर लोगों ने मेडिकल कालेज खोल दिए और इन्होंने परमिशन दे दी। अब उड़ीसा, बंगाल, मेघालय से दिल्ली दूर पड़ती है, वहाँ कौन क्या कर रहा है, कुछ पता नहीं चलता है। आप जो यह Medical Council of India बनाते हैं, ये लोग सारी ताकत अपने हाथ में रखते हैं, इसी कारण इस दुर्व्यवस्था फैल रही है।

अब आप Technical Education को देखिए। सारे प्रदेशों में आज Technical Education बढ़ी है, पनपी है और वहाँ पर वे Council of Technical Education के कानून को मानते हैं, फिर भी आपने उनको यहाँ affiliation दिया हुआ है। इसका कारण यह है कि इन काउंसिलों के जो चेयरमैन हैं, ये केन्द्र में हैं और यहाँ पर power centralized होती है, इसलिए इसमें ज्यादा करप्शन पनप रहा है। इसके पीछे क्या नीयत है, मैं नहीं कह सकता।

आज सवेरे हमारे नेता, श्री प्यारी मोहन महापात्र, गुलाम नबी आजाद जी से कह रहे थे कि हमारा एक गवर्नमेंट का डेंटल कालेज है, उसकी परमिशन को कैंसिल करने के लिए आज नोटिस गया है, जब कि वहां पर जो प्राइवेट डेंटल कालेज है, उनके पास 10 घर भी नहीं हैं, लेकिन उनको डेंटल कालेज के लिए परमिशन मिली है। आज डेंटल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया ने इस गवर्नमेंट मेडिकल कालेज की परमिशन कैंसिल करने के लिए नोटिस भेजा है। यह जो नियम आप ला रहे हैं, यह जो रेगुलेशन आप ला रहे हैं, यह सारे हिंदुस्तान में तहलका न मचा दे, इसे आपको देखना होगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि UGC को भी आप देख लीजिए, आज कितनी ज्यादा Deemed Universities खुल गई हैं, जिनका कुछ अता-पता नहीं है। एक-एक घर में आज यूनिवर्सिटी खुल गई है। आज हजारों छात्रों के भविष्य का कुछ पता नहीं है, उनका कैरियर बरबाद होने के कगार पर है। यह UGC केन्द्र सरकार के अंतर्गत है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय देखें कि यह जो कानून बन रहा है, यह आने वाले कल में हमारी स्टेट के अधिकारों में हस्तक्षेप न करे।

हमारे एक मित्र कह रहे थे कि इस बिल में Single Doctor भी रजिस्ट्रेशन में आएंगे। यदि bed है, तो रजिस्ट्रेशन कराना पड़ेगा, यदि bed नहीं है, तो भी रजिस्ट्रेशन कराना पड़ेगा। यह कहां का कानून है? अगर मैं अपने घर में बैठकर प्रैक्टिस करूंगा, तो मुझे रजिस्ट्रेशन कराना पड़ेगा, मैं दिल्ली आऊंगा, फिर मुझे 5 साल बाद उसको रिन्यू कराना पड़ेगा, यह कहां तक संभव है, यह भी हम लोगों को देखना पड़ेगा।

महोदया, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ज्यादा stringent action होने से भी करप्शन बढ़ जाता है। मैं स्वयं इसका भुक्तभोगी हूं। मैं एक प्राइवेट मेडिकल कालेज में गया था। हमारे एक इंजीनियर दोस्त थे। जब उनका पोस्टमार्टम हुआ, तो डॉक्टर ने कहा कि ये 3 दिन पहले ही मर चुके थे। उनके बेटे ने कहा कि ये आज ही मरे हैं। इस पर डॉक्टर ने कहा कि ये 3 दिन पहले ही मर चुके थे, इनको Ventilator पर रखा हुआ था, यानी उनसे पैसा वसूल करने के लिए उनको वहां 3 दिनों तक रखा गया था। इसके ऊपर रेगुलेशन लाने की जरूरत है कि कहां पर डॉक्टर लोग पेशेंट्स को exploit कर रहे हैं। अगर इस चीज को कानून कड़ाई से पकड़ेगा, तभी जाकर भारत के नागरिकों को कुछ राहत मिलेगी।

महोदया, इस बिल में यह जो Single Doctor के रजिस्ट्रेशन की बात है, इसको हटाना चाहिए। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे जितने भी rural areas हैं, आप कहीं भी चले जाएं, वहां सरकारी व्यवस्था न के बराबर है। आज किसी भी पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में आप चले जाएं, बिहार, उड़ीसा, झारखंड, उत्तर पूर्वांचल में आप चले जाएं, जितने भी जंगल के क्षेत्र हैं, पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं, वहां पर सरकारी डॉक्टर न के बराबर हैं। उन जगहों पर अगर कोई प्राइवेट

प्रेक्टिस कर रहा है, अगर कोई सेवा दे रहा है, तो उसको भी आप रजिस्ट्रेशन में लाएंगे। वह bed रखे या न रखे, वह घूमकर सेवा कर रहा है, तब भी उसको रजिस्ट्रेशन कराना पड़ेगा। आखिर उसके प्रति आपका क्या कर्तव्य है, इस चीज को आपको देखना पड़ेगा, और आप कुछ समाधान चाहते हैं, तो आपको state subject को State के लिए छोड़ना पड़ेगा, ताकि State उसके बारे में कदम उठा सके। अगर हम सभी चीजों को centralize करके दिल्ली में रखेंगे, तो यहां पर करप्शन की मात्रा बढ़ती जाएगी। मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि वहां पर जितने भी मेडिकल कालेज खुलेंगे, उनका proper examination, State वाले ही करेंगे। आज अगर वहां पर किसी को कोई बीमारी होती है, तो कौन डॉक्टर हॉस्पिटल जाएगा, कहां पर हैजा फैला, कितने आदमी मरे, यह स्टेट का सब्जेक्ट है और स्टेट इसके बारे में आपको ही रिपोर्ट देगा। आप इस विषय को अपने अधीन क्यों लाना चाहते हैं? आप स्टेट को फ्री छोड़ दीजिए और उनसे कहिए कि यह हैल्थ सब्जेक्ट आपका है, आप इसको अच्छी तरह से इंप्लीमेंट कीजिए और यदि वे न करें, तो आप उनके बारे में कुछ रेगुलेशन ला सकते हैं। जैसे वृंदा जी कह रही थीं, ये रजिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में सबसे ज्यादा कानून ले आए हैं, लेकिन रेगुलेशन के बारे में कम कानून लाए हैं, जो लाने चाहिए थे। मैं चाहूंगा कि रेगुलेशन के बारे में आप कानून लाएं कि हम Clinical System को कैसे रेगुलेट कर सकते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे इस और ज्यादा ध्यान दें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Madam, for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Clinical Establishment (Registration & Regulation) Bill, 2010. I wish to make suggestions on behalf of our Party, the AIADMK.

This Bill is anti-people and will promote Inspector Raj when implemented by officials. Even though we can proudly say that India is one of the fastest developing countries tottering towards a super power position by the year 2020, we cannot deny that there is a certain majority of people who are living without any medical facilities. The Government had initiated rural and urban health missions and had set up a number of primary health centres. But we cannot deny that these missions and primary health centres do not have adequate doctors, physicians, medical and paramedical staff.

Madam, the present situation in the health sector has driven the middle class to approach private hospitals for treatment. A survey report says that nearly 60 per cent of middle class people are pushed below the poverty line because of the huge expenditure incurred by them in private

hospitals,

whereas people who are already living below the poverty line would not even imagine getting such a treatment in private hospitals. The quality of medical treatment varies with income and standard of living of the people. When the doctors and hospitals are covered under Consumer Protection Act and free to charge their fee, why should there be a regulation of the clinical establishment? According to the Planning Commission, any professional whose degree is registered does not need any regulation by any regulatory body.

Madam, I would now refer to some of the clauses in this Bill which I find objectionable. With regard to clause 10(1), I would like to say that, till now, in all the Central Acts for health services, the competent authority has always been from the medical profession, the Government health services. With regard to clause 12(1), I would like to say that it is already covered under the MCI. With regard to clause 13(1), this Bill promotes corruption at the hands of inspectors. Then, with regard to clause 26, I would like to say that bad elements in the society will get an opportunity to blackmail the medical people by making false complaints and leveling false allegations against them to the competent authority with a view to obstructing the process of their permanent registration.

With regard to clause 33, I state that it is likely to be misused. With regard to clause 47 I state that this gives total immunity to the officials and will result in excesses. The present situation in the health sector is that even the middle class people have to approach private hospitals for treatment. A survey report says that nearly 60 per cent of the middle class families are pushed below the poverty line because of the expenditure incurred by them in private hospitals. People who are already living below the poverty line cannot even imagine to get treatment in private hospitals. Therefore, I once again request the Government to take necessary initiatives to accomplish my above requisitions. While considering uniformity in treatment, regulate the functioning of hospitals and nursing homes so that health care could be accessible to all sections of the society. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Shri Syed Azeez
Pasha, not present. Shri Sabir Ali.

4.00 P.M.

श्री साबिर अली (बिहार): धन्यवाद मैडम, आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया। महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपका यह कौन सा अरेंजमेंट है कि इस देश में किसी भी प्राइवेट अस्पताल में जब कोई मरीज मर जाता है, मंत्री जी, मैं आपका ध्यान चाहता हूँ, इलाज के दौरान जब मरीज मर जाता है तो उसकी लाश की सौदेबाजी की जाती है। अगर बिल इतना हो गया और जब तक बिल के पैसे नहीं चुकाए जायें या कोई गरीब आदमी है तो वह जब तक अपना घर और खेत को बेच करके पैसा नहीं चुकाता है तब तक उसकी लाश को नहीं दिया जाता है। यह स्थिति देश के हर कोने में है, हर बड़े प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल में है और उन पर आपकी कोई लगाम नहीं है। उनके बिल बनाने की कोई प्रक्रिया नहीं है और न ही किसी डाक्टर की फीस की कोई लीमिट ही है। कोई-कोई डाक्टर अपनी कंसल्टेशन का दो-दो हजार, तीन-तीन हजार रुपया चार्ज करने लगता है। इस देश में लोगों के पास इतने पैसे नहीं हो गए हैं कि वे कंसल्टेशन के लिए तीन-तीन हजार रुपया डाक्टर को दे सकें। मैडम, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको इस पर नियंत्रण करने की सख्त जरूरत है। उन प्राइवेट अस्पतालों को जहां डाक्टर प्रेक्टिस नहीं मॉल-प्रेक्टिस कर रहे हैं, जो मरीजों को देखते रहते हैं और उनके जहन में यह चलता रहता है कि फलाने डॉक्टर के पास बी.एम.डब्ल्यू. है तो मेरे पास मर्सडीज कब आएगी। वे इलाज कम ऑपरेशन ज्यादा करते हैं। मैं आपको बिहार के माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां ऐसे लोग ऑपरेशन कर रहे हैं जिनके पास प्रेसक्रिप्शन लिखने की भी सालाहियत नहीं है। वे प्रेसक्रिप्शन स्लिप पर किसी भी मेडिसिन को इंगलिश में नहीं लिख सकते। ऐसा एक केस नहीं है लाखों केस हैं जिनमें वे ऑपरेशन करते हैं। अगर किसी डॉक्टर के पास कोई कम्पाउंडर है, वहां उसने एक साल प्रेक्टिस कर ली, वह बिना सर्टिफिकेट के अपना अस्पताल शुरू कर देता है और वहां लोगों का ऑपरेशन करने लगता है। अगर मरीज को बुखार होता है तो वह डॉक्टर कहता है कि पेट में दर्द है और लेट जाओ, क्योंकि तुम्हें अपेंडिक्स हो गया है इसलिए ऑपरेशन करना जरूरी है। अगर ऑपरेशन अभी नहीं किया तो तुम्हारी दो घंटे के बाद मौत हो जाएगी। यह स्थिति है इस देश की। ऐसे लोग ऑपरेशन करते हैं जिनको छुरी और कैंची पकड़ने की भी तमीज नहीं है। मैं सिर्फ दोहराता हूँ कि ऐसे लोग जो एक दवा का भी नाम नहीं लिख सकते हैं, ऐसे लोग गांवों में ऑपरेशन कर रहे हैं।

आप प्रदेशों को पैसा देते हैं। आप उनसे हिसाब लेते हैं, किस तरह से हिसाब लेते हैं कि चले जाइए जिले के मुख्यालय में। जिला मुख्यालय में चिकित्सालय है, जो हॉस्पिटल है, उसमें न दवाई मिलती है, न डॉक्टर उपलब्ध है। मैं इस बारे में ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर कड़ी नजर रखने की

जरूरत है। यह मंत्रालय ऐसा मंत्रालय है जो इस देश के मासूम बच्चों की, गरीबों की, मजदूरों की, अमीरों की, सबकी हैलथ से जुड़ा हुआ है। यह इस सदन में बैठे हुए लोगों और देश के सभी व्यक्तियों की हैलथ से जुड़ा मामला है, इसलिए इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करने की और सख्त कानून बनाने की जरूरत है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से चेयर के माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो इस देश में लूट खसोट चालू है, बड़े-बड़े डॉक्टर्स रातों रात अपने महल बना रहे हैं और लोगों को चीड़फाड़ कर बीएमडब्ल्यू और मर्सडीज कार खरीद रहे हैं, इस पर रोक लगाने की सख्त जरूरत है।

मैडम, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो यूनानी दवा के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार किया जा रहा है, यह निंदनीय है। आपको यूनानी दवा के साथ भी ऐसा सलूक करना चाहिए जो एडवांस मेडिसिन के साथ किया जाता है। यूनानी मेडिसिन इस देश में सबसे पुरानी मेडिसिन है इसके साथ सौतेला व्यवहार बंद होना चाहिए और इसके साथ सकारात्मक पहलू अपनाइए। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में आपने जितना पैसा दिया है, आप उसका लेखा-जोखा लीजिए। वहां पर जितनी भी बिल्डिंग बनाने के लिए पैसा गया है, उनमें से आधी-अधूरी बिल्डिंग बनकर तैयार हैं, डॉक्टर्स का डिप्लायमेंट पेपर्स पर कर दिया जाता है, डॉक्टर अस्पताल में जाते नहीं हैं, जिला मुख्यालय के अस्पताल में मौजूद नहीं रहते हैं, कई जगहों पर डॉक्टर नदारद रहते हैं। इस देश में अगर कहीं पर चौपट राज चल रहा है, तो वह बिहार प्रदेश है। वहां पर हैलथ के नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है। जिस तरह से हर जगह पर परचून की दुकान खुली हुई है, उसी तरह से वहां पर छोटे-छोटे डॉक्टर्स अपनी दुकान खोलकर बैठे हुए हैं। उनके द्वारा वहां के लोगों की जिंदगी के साथ खिलवाड़ किया जा रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति देश के हर एक कोने में है, बड़े शहरों में भी है। इस देश में सबसे बड़ा इंस्टीट्यूट "एम्स" है। आज भी आप चले जाइए, वहां पर लाखों लोग लाइन लगाकर बैठे हैं, उनको नम्बर नहीं मिलता है। एक-एक ऑपरेशन के लिए एक-एक साल की वेटिंग लिस्ट लगी हुई है। गरीब लोग, जिनका बड़ा ऑपरेशन होना है, वे मर्ज से ज्यादा पीड़ित हो जाते हैं - कैंसर है, उनकी किडनी फेल है, उनका लंग्स का ऑपरेशन है, उनका किडनी का ऑपरेशन है, वे एक साल तक ऑपरेशन नहीं करवा पाते हैं। छोटे-छोटे गांव से लोग इलाज के लिए इस दिल्ली शहर में आते हैं, वे "एम्स" में अपना इलाज कराने के लिए आते हैं, उनमें से 80 फीसदी लोग बिना इनाज कराए, मर कर यहां से वापिस जाते हैं। इस बात पर बड़ी गंभीरता से सोचने की जरूरत है। लगता है कि मंत्री जी बहुत व्यस्त हैं। वे सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं। वे खानापूरी करना चाहते हैं। मंत्री जी लोगों के जीवन के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार करना ठीक नहीं है। आप "एम्स" की हालत को सुधारिए। यह जितना बड़ा अस्पताल है, उतनी ही दिन पर दिन इसकी हालत गिरती चली

जा रही है। उसमें सुधार करने की जरूरत है। हम लोग एम.पी. हैं, चले जाते हैं, उनको सुनने की जरूरत नहीं है। आप लोग भी तो बोलिए। वह सुन नहीं रहे हैं। उनको खाना-पूति करनी है, बिल लाना है। इसलिए कोई बात नहीं है। हमारा काम है बोलना। इस देश में लोगों की जान के साथ खिलवाड़ किया जाता है। दिल्ली शहर जो इस देश की राजधानी है।... (समय की घंटी)... जो देश का सबसे बड़ा अस्पताल है, उसमें लोगों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया जाता है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please, can we have some order in the House? Shri Sabir Ali, please conclude now.

श्री साबिर अली: वहां पर एक-एक साल की वेटिंग लिस्ट होती है। मैं एक व्यक्ति का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please conclude now.

श्री साबिर अली: सात महीने से मेरे क्षेत्र में आया हुआ आदमी वेटिंग लिस्ट में लगा हुआ है, लेकिन उसकी सुनवाई नहीं हो रही है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Kindly conclude now.

श्री साबिर अली: उसको अपाइंटमेंट नहीं मिल रहा है। उसका ऑपरेशन नहीं हो रहा है। मैडम, यहां पर नहीं बोलेंगे, तो क्या नेपाल जाकर बोलें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Kindly conclude now. Kindly sit down.

श्री साबिर अली: आप बोलने के लिए मौका दीजिए और सुनिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Kindly sit down now.

श्री साबिर अली: मैडम एक मिनट।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Nothing more you say is going on record.

श्री साबिर अली: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Nothing more you say will go on record.

श्री साबिर अली: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Sabir Aliji, kindly sit down. Your time is over. Nothing more is going on record. And, kindly, do not challenge the Chair.

SHRI SABIR ALI: I am extremely sorry. Just give me half a minute because this matter is very relevant. This matter concerns the health of every citizen of this country. The situation of AIIMS is worsening day by day. This is the biggest medical Institute of the country. It is very serious matter. आप उसको देखिए। मंत्री जी, आप उसको सुधारने की कोशिश कीजिए। हम जैसे लोग जब वहां पर इलाज करवाने के लिए जाते हैं, वहां पर कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। जितने भी प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स खुले हैं, उनमें इलाज नहीं होता है। वहां पर हॉस्पिटल नहीं बल्कि इंस्टीट्यूट खोले गए हैं और वहां पर पैसा कमाने के लिए मशीनें लगाई गई हैं। आप उस पर नियंत्रण रखिए, इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Madam , Vice-Chairperson, I stand here to support this Bill. मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए यहां खड़ी हुई हूं।... (व्यवधान)... खुश हैं।... (व्यवधान)... हां, हां मैं बोल रही हूं, इन्होंने हिन्दी में बोलने के लिए आर्डर किया है।... (व्यवधान)... बहुत बढ़िया नहीं है, मगर बोलूंगी नहीं।

सर, सबसे पहले मैं आप से यह निवेदन करूंगी कि आपने केवल झारखंड को छोड़कर, AIIMS-like institutions बिहार, बंगाल, उड़ीसा, छत्तीसगढ़, उत्तरांचल सबको दिया है। मेरा आप से यह निवेदन है कि झारखंड भी एक नया राज्य है, इस राज्य को AIIMS-like institutions तुरंत देना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: इस बिल में भी ले आइए।... (व्यवधान) ...

सुश्री मैबल रिबेल्लो: हां, मैं इस बिल में भी मांग रही हूं। Madam, this Bill ensures safer health practices across the country by regulating clinics, hospitals and all that. The emphasis is on the growth across. Today, the health services are city-centric, urban-centric. Hardly thirty per cent people stay in urban areas and most of the Doctors, most of the hospitals or specialized services are available only in the cities, and, the villages where seventy per cent people stay, especially, in rural areas, the tribal areas, even if there are primary health centres, even if there are some Government hospitals, no

* Not recorded.

Doctors stay there, no para-medical staff stays there. जिसको हिन्दी में दयनीय स्थिति कहते हैं। इसमें आपको रूरल एरिया को फोकस करके, जनता को medical facilities देनी चाहिए। जो आपने standardization करने का सोचा है, वह standardization सब जगह, पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में एप्लिकेबल होना चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान की जो 70 परसेंट जनता गरीबी से जूझ रही है, जो गांवों में है, उनको वही दवा, वही standard, वही hospital facilities, वही nursing facilities मिलें, चाहे वे अर्बन में रहें या सिटी में रहें या गांवों में रहें, सबको बराबर facilities मिलनी चाहिए।

सर, मैं इस बिल को स्पेशली इसलिए सपोर्ट करती हूँ कि यह बिल patient-centric है। यह बिल जो आपका management-centric नहीं है, pharmaceutical-centric नहीं है, Doctor-centric नहीं है, नहीं तो सारे हॉस्पिटलस, क्लिनिक्स पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में डॉक्टरों के पैसे बनाने के लिए, फार्मास्यूटिकल कम्पनीज के पैसे बनाने के लिए, जो आज-कल मैनेजमेंट बड़े-बड़े 5 Star हॉस्पिटल्स लेकर आए हैं, वे कॉर्पोरेट सेक्टर हॉस्पिटल हो गए हैं, उनके लिए पैसा कमाने के लिए है, वृंदा कारत जी, यह बिल उनके लिए नहीं है, यह बिल तो गरीबों के लिए है।

सर, यह बिल सच में बहुत लेट आया है। यह बिल तो पहले ही आ जाना चाहिए था। यह बिल सबको uniform care, सबको quality care देना चाहता है। मेरा आपसे यह निवेदन है कि आपको इश्योर करना चाहिए कि यह बिल सच में सही तरीके से इम्प्लीमेंट हो। आज गरीब जनता को जो दवाइयां इत्यादि नहीं मिलती हैं, उनको इससे फायदा मिले। आपको यह इश्योर करना चाहिए, तभी मैं आपको सैल्यूट करूंगी।

सर, हॉस्पिटल से इनकी एफिसिएंशी इम्प्रूवड करने के लिए यह बिल मदद करता है। इस बिल में कुछ खामियां हैं। यह बिल एफिसिएंशी बताता है, But you have not given measure of efficiency. किसी तरीके से, आपकी एफिशिएंसी का मापदंड क्या है, वह आपने डिफाइन नहीं किया है, इसलिए आपको थोड़ा सा इसको इस बिल में डिफाइन करना चाहिए। Similarly, clinical protocol is there. यह भी इसमें कहीं मेंशन नहीं किया है। आपको बिल में बताना चाहिए कि कितने टाइम मैं एक डॉक्टर, एक हॉस्पिटल, एक नर्सिंग होम अपना क्लिनिकल डॉयग्नोसिस लेकर आएगा। आपको इसमें यह थोड़ा सा मेंशन करने की, स्पेसिफाई करने की जरूरत है। सर, हमारे देश में National Accreditation Board for Hospitals & Healthcare is there. It specifies 700 quality standard objectives. If we can adhere to that, I think, our medical facilities will be at par with the U.S. medical facilities. So, we already have a lot of standards specified. The only thing is that

implementation is a major problem. वह हम लोगो को करना चाहिए। उसमें आपको सभी राज्यों को मोटिवेट करना चाहिए ताकि सब लोग जिस तरीके से डॉक्टर बनते हैं - अभी मैं एक डॉक्टर से बात कर रही थी, उन्होंने कहा कि जिस दिन वह मेडिकल कॉलेज गया, फर्स्ट डे उनके प्रोफेसर ने उनसे कहा, "देखो भाई, तुम लोग सभी बहुत इंटेलिजेंट स्टूडेंट्स हो, जो यहां आए हो, तुम लोग आई.ए.एस. ऑफिसर बन सकते थे, तुम कुछ और बन सकते थे, इंजीनियर बन सकते थे, मगर तुम लोगों ने नहीं बनना चाहा, तुम लोगों ने मेडिकल डॉक्टर बनना चाहा, इसलिए तुम लोग यहां आए हो, इसका मतलब है कि तुम लोग कुछ कमिटमेंट से आए हो, इसलिए आपको सबसे पहले आपका जो डॉक्टर्स फ्रेटर्निटी है, आजकल केवल पैसे के लिए ये लोग भागते हैं, उनको मोटिवेट करके, जिस कमिटमेंट से वे लोग मेडिकल कॉलेज में जाते हैं, शुरुआत में जिस ऑब्जेक्टिव से वे लोग जाते हैं, उसी ऑब्जेक्टिव को उन्हें जिंदगी भर निभाना चाहिए और जनता की सेवा करनी चाहिए। वहां पर डॉक्टर्स को, नर्सों को, आपके डेंटिस्ट को, आपका जो पैरामेडिकल स्टाफ है, उन सभी को कमिटमेंट से काम करने के लिए मजबूर करना चाहिए, मेरा आपसे यही निवेदन है। सर, मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि केवल प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स खराब नहीं हैं। हमारे गवर्नमेंट हॉस्पिटल्स को भी आप थोड़ा सा देख लीजिए। आप खासकर ईस्टर्न सेक्टर में जाइए, जहां पर लोग गरीबी से जूझ रहे हैं। वहां अस्पताल है तो डॉक्टर नहीं है, डॉक्टर है तो नर्स नहीं है, नर्स है तो वहां पर दवा नहीं है, ये सभी परेशानियां वहां पर बहुत हैं। इस इलाके में आपको खासकर अटेंशन देना पड़ेगा। देश एक है, केवल वेस्टर्न सेक्टर और साउथ इंडिया डेवलप होगा तो नहीं चलेगा। मुझे लोग कहते हैं 60 percent of the medical institutions, nursing schools, pharmaceutical institutions, ये सब महाराष्ट्र डाउन बिलो हैं। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में यूनिफॉर्मली इंस्टीट्यूशन्स बढ़ाने चाहिए। सभी लोगों को यूनिफॉर्मली एजुकेशन मिलनी चाहिए। अपाचर्युनिटीज मिलनी चाहिए। आज झारखंड में नर्सों नहीं हैं। पहले केरल से नर्सों झारखंड आना चाहती थीं, आज कोई नहीं आना चाहती है, इसलिए हमें हर स्टेट में अपना-अपना इंस्टीट्यूशन एस्टेब्लिश करना पड़ेगा, अपने लोगों को ट्रेनिंग देनी पड़ेगी, तभी जाकर हमारे इंस्टीट्यूशन्स सही चलेंगे। अगर आपके यहां पर पैरामेडिकल स्टाफ नहीं है तो बहुत तकलीफ होती है। एक डॉक्टर एक पेशेन्ट को एक घंटा दे सकता है, लेकिन एक नर्स एक पेशेन्ट को चौबीस घंटे अटेंशन दे सकती है। अगर नर्सों सही तरीके से पेशेन्ट को अटेंशन दे तो बहुत जगह पर डॉक्टर्स की जरूरत ही नहीं पड़ेगी। इसलिए हमको यह जो नर्सिंग हो, ANM हो, इन सब चीजों के लिए ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। हमें उन्हें सही तरीके से ट्रेनिंग देकर कार्य करना होगा। हमारी लड़कियां जो डोमेस्टिक सर्वेंट होकर सारे हिन्दुस्तान में घूम रही हैं,

डोमेस्टिक सर्वेंट में और नर्सिंग स्किल में क्या डिफरेंस है? थोड़ा सा एकाडेमिक स्किल्स है, इसलिए हमको उनको थोड़ा एकाडेमिक ट्रेनिंग देकर नर्स बनाना चाहिए instead of making them domestic servant. इसलिए हम लोगों का कमिटमेंट इन गरीब स्टेट्स के साथ थोड़ा ज्यादा होना चाहिए। जिन स्टेट्स में डेवलपमेंट नहीं हुआ है, वहां पर ध्यान देना चाहिए, यह मेरा आप लोगों से निवेदन है। सर, हमारे देश में करीब-करीब दो लाख quacks हैं, जो बेवकूफ बनाते हैं। कई लोग रशिया में पढ़कर मेडिकल करके आए हैं, उन्होंने यहां आकर आज तक रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं कराया है। एक साल की इंटरनशिप करनी पड़ती है, उन्होंने वह सब नहीं किया है। दिल्ली में आपको ऐसे करीब तीस हजार quacks मिलेंगे। लोगों को बेवकूफ बनाते हैं, कोई skill भी नहीं है, कुछ भी नहीं होता है। इसलिए ऐसा regulation होने से, काउंसिल बनने से ऐसे सब लोग eliminate हो जाएंगे और सही तरीके से जनता को दवा-पानी मिल पाएगा।

मैडम, यह जो बिल यहां आया है, यह medical establishment को categorize करेगा। Categorize होने से आपको पता चलेगा कि किस अस्पताल में क्या फीस देनी चाहिए, नहीं तो single doctor hospital भी concurrent sector hospital के बराबर payment लेता है। ऐसा करके वह लोगों को बेवकूफ बनाता है। उसमें कोई specialized skill भी नहीं होता है। इसलिए हम लोगों को इसको categorize करके एक standardized payment का कोई एक सिस्टम बनाना पड़ेगा। इस बिल के माध्यम से इसमें थोड़ी सी help मिलेगी।

मैं बहुत लम्बा भाषण नहीं देना चाहती हूं। मैं पुनः यहां बैठे हेल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब से निवेदन करती हूं कि आप झारखंड को एक एम्स की तरह का हॉस्पिटल दे दीजिए, क्योंकि यह एक गरीब स्टेट है। इसके 24 जिलों में से 14 जिले LW affected जिले हैं और वहां medical facilities बिल्कुल नहीं हैं। लोगों को कोलकाता जाना पड़ता है, दिल्ली आना पड़ता है, चेन्नई जाना पड़ता है, उड़ीसा जाना पड़ता है, क्योंकि वहां facilities नहीं हैं। इसलिए आप दया करके खयाल करिए, आप इस स्टेट को ऐसे neglect मत करिए। उनका जो due है, उनको दे दीजिए। यही मेरा आपसे निवेदन है। धन्यवाद।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार): मैडम, इन्होंने पूरा भाषण हिन्दी में दिया है, मैं इसके लिए इनको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन): श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): धन्यवाद मैडम। जैसा हमने अभी discussion सुना है, गुलाम नबी साहब, आप जरा ध्यान दीजिए, मैं आपसे एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। इस बिल का नाम "The Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Bill" न रख कर "The Clinical Establishment (Registration suggestion)"

Bill" रख लीजिए, क्योंकि आपने कोई regulation पास ही नहीं किया, आपने कुछ suggest नहीं किया कि regulation क्या करना है। इसलिए यह मेरा suggestion है कि अगर राज्य इस बिल को नहीं चाहते हैं, तो आपने इसे यहां क्यों introduce किया। चार राज्यों ने आपको कहा है। हेल्थ स्टेट का सबजेक्ट है। इसलिए आप स्टेट को ही कह दीजिए कि वह जिस ढंग से चाहे, अपने यहां नया regulation लाए।

आपके ध्यान में होगा कि जो डॉक्टर्स हैं, वे करीब 43 एक्ट्स के अन्दर आते हैं। लोकल गवर्नमेंट्स और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने जितने भी एक्ट्स पास किए हैं, कम-से-कम 43 एक्ट्स डॉक्टर्स को deal करते हैं। अगर डॉक्टर को एक क्लिनिक बनानी है, एक बिल्डिंग बनानी है, तो उसके लिए उसको पहले म्युनिसिपालिटी से नक्शा पास कराना पड़ेगा, पी.डब्ल्यू.डी. से सर्टिफिकेट लेना पड़ेगा, पॉल्यूशन बोर्ड से No Objection Certificate लेना पड़ेगा। इस तरह से कितने डिपार्टमेंट्स से होकर एक डॉक्टर अपनी क्लिनिक बनाता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आपने इस बिल में गवर्नमेंट हॉस्पिटल और प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल में second pathy रखा है, जैसे योगा। मैं वृंदा कारत जी को support करता हूं। योगा तो आजकल लोग टीवी देख कर भी कर लेते हैं। क्या फिर टीवी को भी रजिस्ट्रेशन करना पड़ेगा कि वह कैसा होना चाहिए? इसलिए इस बिल में जो खामियां हैं, उनको ध्यान से स्टडी करके इस बिल को वापस लोक सभा में भेजना चाहिए, क्योंकि लोक सभा में यह बिल तीन मिनट में पास हो गया था। आपने इसे 2.37 पर पेश किया, उस दिन interruptions थे, बिल पर discussion नहीं हुआ और 2.40 पर यह बिल वहां पास हो गया। अगर वहां भी एक healthy discussion होता, आप एक इतना बड़ा बिल ला रहे हैं, कई मैम्बर्स ने इसको support किया, कइयों ने oppose किया और कइयों ने amendments दीं, इसलिए मैं यह चाहूंगा कि इस बिल को यहां पास करने से पहले एक बार यह लोक सभा में जाए, वहां पर भी ऑनरेबल मैम्बर्स और एक्सपर्ट्स अपने views दें, ताकि सरकार कुछ और amendments लाकर इस बिल को यहां पर लाए।

गवर्नमेंट हॉस्पिटल्स कैसे function करते हैं, उसके बारे में मैं आपसे कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। राज्य सभा में आने से पहले मैं पंजाब में Human Rights Commission का मैम्बर था। मुझे बहुत से सिविल हॉस्पिटल्स visit करने का मौका मिला। मैं आपको उसका एक उदाहरण दूंगा। एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल के हॉस्पिटल में जो एक्स-रे व्यू बॉक्स होते हैं, वहां उनमें से सिर्फ एक एक्स-रे व्यू बॉक्स काम करता था, बाकी सब एक्स-रे व्यू बॉक्स काम नहीं करते थे। यह एक छोटी सी मैनेजमेंट थी, लेकिन यह चीज वहां पर नहीं हो पा रही थी। उसके लिए कहीं पर ट्यूट नहीं थी तो

कहीं पर प्लग नहीं था और इसलिए वे एक्स-रे व्यू बॉक्सेज काम नहीं कर रहे थे। बड़े-बड़े हॉस्पिटल्स में सरकार ने मेमोग्राफी मशीन, डायलेसिस मशीन आदि जैसी कितनी बड़ी-बड़ी मशीनें दी हैं, लेकिन वहां पर उन मशीनों को चलाने वाला कोई नहीं है इसलिए वे आइडल पड़ी हैं। गवर्नमेंट हॉस्पिटल्स जिस ढंग से काम करते हैं, वह आपके ध्यान में लाया गया, बहुत सारे मैम्बर्स ने भी आपको बताया है। ये छोटी-छोटी बातें हैं।

एक बार मैं एक हॉस्पिटल में गया। वहां के ऑपरेशन थिएटर में, जिसमें हेडलाइट्स लगी होती हैं, कोई भी हेडलाइट काम नहीं कर रही थी। वहां एक बल्ब लगाकर make shift arrangement किया हुआ था और उसकी सहायता से वे ऑपरेशन कर रहे थे। अगर यह रेग्युलेशन पास होता है तो क्या गवर्नमेंट के पास इतने फंड्स हैं या गवर्नमेंट के पास इतनी कैपिसिटी है कि जितने भी गवर्नमेंट हॉस्पिटल्स हैं उनको वह इस पैरामीटर पर ला सकेगी? आज इस देश की जो मंशा लग रही है, नए-नए एक्ट बनाकर क्या हम किसी सिस्टम को सुधार सकते हैं जब तक कि उन लोगों का कैरेक्टर हम ठीक नहीं कर सकते? कंज्यूमर एक्ट प्राइवेट डॉक्टर्स को डील करता है। IPC का सेक्शन 304 A डॉक्टर्स को डील करता है। अगर इतने बड़े-बड़े एक्ट्स उनको सुधार पाए तो क्या आज का यह एक्ट, जो स्टेट की डिस्क्रिशन है कि वह इसका फॉलो करे या न करे, वह उनको सुधार पाएगा? इसलिए पहले मैं यह कहूंगा कि सभी एक्ट्स जो पहले पास हुए हैं उनका इस बिल के पास होने के बाद क्या इफेक्ट रहेगा। इस प्रकार इसमें बहुत सी खामियां हैं। बहुत-सी चीजें इस बिल में मिसिंग हैं।

जब भी कोई नई गवर्नमेंट बननी होती है तो कोई पार्टी पहले अपना एक मैनिफेस्टो लोगों को देती है, बड़े-बड़े वादे करती है। सबसे बड़ा वादा यह होता है कि हम लोगों को इंस्पेक्टर्स राज से या लाइसेंस राज से बचाएंगे। लेकिन, जब वह सत्ता में आती है तो उन लोगों पर नए-नए burdens डाले जाते हैं जो असह्य होते हैं। इससे मैं समझता हूं कि जो बिल आप लाए हैं उसमें बहुत-सी कमियां हैं जिन्हें हमें दूर करना पड़ेगा।

आपने एक स्कीम "जन औषधि" शुरू की है। यह बहुत से स्टेट्स में है। यह पंजाब में भी है। लेकिन, उस स्कीम को फेल करने वाला सबसे बड़ा कारक कौन है? वे वहां के डॉक्टर्स हैं। मैं एक हॉस्पिटल में गया। वहां की ओ.पी.डी. 600 पेशेंट्स की थी। जब मैं "जन औषधि" की शॉप में गया तो पाया कि वहां पर सिर्फ 30 पर्चियां ही पहुंचती थीं। इसका मतलब क्या हुआ? ओ.पी.डी. में बाकी जो 570 पेशेंट्स आए, वे "जन औषधि" शॉप में दवाई लेने क्यों नहीं गए? क्योंकि वहां पर डॉक्टर्स का नॉन-कोऑपरेशन था। इसलिए आपने जो भी स्कीम्स चलाई हैं, उनको आप रिव्यू करके देखिए कि क्या वह इफेक्टिव हैं या नहीं तथा क्या वे इम्प्लमेंट हो रही हैं या नहीं? मेरी

पार्टी के एक साथी ने एक बहुत अच्छा सुझाव दिया कि ब्लड के एक टेस्ट के लिए कोई सौ रुपए लेता है वहीं दूसरी जगह उसी काम के लिए दस रुपए लेता है। कई बार मैंने खुद देखा है, अपना टेस्ट करवाकर भी देखा है। वह टेस्ट मैंने गवर्नमेंट लैबोरेटरी से भी करवाकर देखा है। दोनों टेस्ट्स में इतनी वैरिएशन होती है कि अगर तीसरा ओपिनियन न लिया जाए तो गलत दवाई खाकर किसी इंसान का क्या होगा, इसे आप समझ सकते हैं। इसलिए एक तो जो मेडिकल टेस्ट्स हैं, उनके स्टैंडर्ड और उनके रेट्स फिक्स होने चाहिए। दूसरी बात, जो मेडिसन डॉक्टर्स प्रेस्क्राइव करते हैं। एक मेडिसन वह है जो दो रुपए का एक पत्ता मिल जाता है। डॉक्टर उसे प्रेस्क्राइव करता है। उसी फॉर्म्यूले का दूसरा मेडिसन दो सौ रुपए में आता है। इस प्रकार इसमें बहुत वैरिएशन है। जब डॉक्टर से पूछते हैं तो वह सिर्फ कमिशन के चक्कर में वह मेडिसन लिखते हैं। इसको भी ठीक करना पड़ेगा। सिम्पली क्लिनिकल एस्टैब्लिशमेंट बिल लाकर हम अपनी बाकी जिम्मेवारियों से नहीं बच सकते।

दूसरी बात, मेरे एक कुलिंग ने यहां कहा कि नर्सिंग कॉलेज खोलना हो या मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलना हो तो उसके लिए बहुत से टेस्ट्स हैं, बहुत सी requirements हैं जिनको हमें comply with करना होता है। अगर कोई अपनी जेब से एक नया नर्सिंग कॉलेज खोलना चाहे और उसको uncertainty हो कि मुझे यह सर्टिफिकेट मिलेगा या नहीं अथवा शायद वह इतनी formalities comply with न कर पाए। लेकिन, इतने स्ट्रिक्ट एक्ट होने के बावजूद आज इतने नर्सिंग कॉलेजेज और इतने मेडिकल कॉलेजेज खुल रहे हैं तो आपके वे इन्स्पेक्टर्स कहां गए, वे लाइसेंस इश्यू करने वाले कहां गए और इसके लिए परमिशन देने वाले आपके लोग कहां गए? क्या कभी चेक हुआ है कि इतने नर्सिंग कॉलेजेज, जिनके पास न तो इतने स्टैंडर्ड क्लासरूम्स हैं, न staffs हैं और न ही अन्य facilities हैं, वे चल रहे हैं। यहां तक कि मेडिकल कॉलेजेज में भी डॉक्टर बन कर वहीं से आ रहे हैं। अगर इतने बड़े एक्ट्स उन्हें ठीक नहीं कर पाये तो क्या यह एक्ट डॉक्टर्स को ठीक कर पाएगा? आज इस एक्ट से जो बात सामने आ रही है, उससे ऐसा लगता है कि गवर्नमेंट का कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर्स और बड़ी इंडियोरेंस कंपनीज से कुछ tie-up है ताकि कोई भी एक आदमी जो डॉक्टरी करके आता है, वह अपना क्लीनिक या नर्सिंग होम न खोल पाए और वह बड़े-बड़े कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर में जाकर काम करे। इस बिल से सरकार की ऐसी intention लगती है कि बड़ी-बड़ी इंडियोरेंस कंपनीज और कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर्स को आकृष्ट करने के लिए यह एक्ट लाया गया है। इस भावना को देखते हुए भी इसे जनता के सामने clear करना पड़ेगा।

एक डॉक्टर 50 रुपये फीस लेता है और दूसरा डॉक्टर 500 रुपये फीस लेता है। एक 50 रुपये फीस लेकर भी medicines देता है और दूसरा 500 रुपये फीस लेकर भी हजार रुपये के टेस्ट्स करवाता है। क्या यह medical

ethics के खिलाफ नहीं है? इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार ने जितने भी बिल या ethical procedures बनाये हैं, वे कारगर नहीं हुए। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस बिल को लोक सभा में दोबारा भेजा जाए, क्योंकि लोक सभा में इस पर deliberation या discussion नहीं हुआ है। उसके बाद ही इसको यहां लाया जाए।

मैं इस बिल में करप्शन के बारे में दो-तीन बातें आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं। आपने इस बिल के सेक्शन 40 और 41 में पेनल्टीज के बारे में लिखा है। वहां पर आपने maximum तो लिख दिया कि जो फाइन या पेनल्टी है, वह upto this extent लाया जा सकता है, लेकिन आपने कहीं पर भी minimum prescribe नहीं किया है। It means, जो penalty imposing authority है, उसकी यह discretion है कि वह दो रुपये फाइन करे या पांच लाख रुपये फाइन करे। यह करप्शन का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण है। अगर आप minimum fine impose नहीं करेंगे तो penalty imposing authority को एक बहुत बड़ी discretion मिल जाएगी। वे चाहे जितना मर्जी फाइन कर सकते हैं। इसलिए सेक्शन 40 और 41 को ध्यान से देख कर इसमें भी amendment करने की जरूरत है।

मैं ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए एक बार फिर आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि हमें इस जनता को इंस्पेक्टरी राज और करप्शन से बचाना है। ऐसे कानून या बिल न लाए जाएं जिसके कारण देश में भ्रष्टाचार बढ़े। मैं जहां भी गया हूं, जैसे, आईएमए के लोगों के मन में इस बिल के कारण जो डर है, उसके बारे में उन्होंने बात की है कि शायद यह बिल डॉक्टर प्रोफेशन को खत्म करने के लिए न हो। डॉक्टरों की उस चिन्ता को सेमिनार आदि आयोजित करके दूर किया जाए या जब आप अपना भाषण देंगे तो उसमें भी इसे स्पष्ट किया जाए कि एक डॉक्टर को इस बिल से डरने की जरूरत नहीं है। इसलिए जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है, मैं चाहूंगा कि इस बिल को लोक सभा में दोबारा भेज कर इसे reconsider किया जाए। इतनी बात कहते हुए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Madam Vice-Chairman, thank you. At the outset, I appreciate the hon. Minister's initiative in bringing a comprehensive legislation to achieve uniform regulatory requirements throughout India. I emphasise 'throughout India'. But, the subject of standards for clinical establishments is related to the State List under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and only States are competent to frame laws in this respect.

I draw the attention of the Minister, through you, Madam, regarding article 252 of the Constitution. The situation is, if a resolution to that effect is passed by all the Houses of Legislature of the States, it shall be lawful for Parliament to pass an Act regulating the matter

accordingly. Any Act

so passed shall apply to such States. If it is adopted by any other States afterwards by a resolution passed by the Legislature, then it is applicable there. Or, otherwise, under article 249, it says, "if the Council of States has declared a resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of Members present and voting that it is necessary in the national interest", then it is applicable.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

Sir, this is the situation, as per the Constitution. But, on this issue, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim have passed the Resolution. As per article 252, it applies only to the smaller States, it won't apply throughout India. The major States have not passed any Resolution or anything for this purpose. Just now, I overheard my colleague, Kanimozhi saying that through this Bill, the Government is entering in her State's right. She echoed the feelings of Tamil Nadu. If such is the situation, how are you going to achieve the objectives of the Bill? I am asking the hon. Minister to clarify it in his reply. How is the Government going to achieve uniform standards throughout India? Right now, only the smaller States have passed the Resolution in this regard. If it is so, it appears to me, the object of the Bill is defeated and it is a futile exercise. The hon. Minister may clarify as to how he is going to achieve the uniform standards. Anyhow, these are the smaller States which have passed the Resolution. I am making a request to the hon. Minister about the 'Single Doctor Establishment'. Sir, 90 per cent of our population is dependent on the 'Single Doctor Establishment'. I am not objecting to the registration of 'Single Doctor Establishment'. Clause 12 of the Bill states about minimum standards, facilities and services, minimum qualifications for para-medical staff, and maintenance of records. This may increase the overhead charges. Ultimately, the doctor will pass on these charges to the patients. Normally, the poor patients will go to 'Single Doctor Establishments'. Now, the MBBS graduates are also moving towards rural areas in order to serve basic medical needs of the poor patients. I am requesting the hon. Minister to kindly look into this. They may be treated as a separate entity for registration. They are

practicing as a 'Single Doctor Establishment' in rural areas in the interest of the rural areas and the poor patients.

Sir, I will complete in just one minute. The second lacuna in this Bill is this. The partnership hospitals, hospitals run by societies and charitable and missionary institutes are out of the ambit of this Bill. All the corporate hospitals may also take excuse under this loophole and they would try to get an escape from the uniform regulation. The Bill itself is having this lacuna. Even in the smaller States also, the corporate hospitals may use this lacuna for escaping from this uniform regulation. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to bring forward an official amendment regarding these partnership hospitals, hospitals run by societies, charitable and missionary institutions. Sir, with these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी, सरकार यह जो Clinical Establishments (Registration & Regulation) Bill सदन के समक्ष लाई है, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। यह विधेयक पहले ही आ जाना चाहिए था। इससे पहले Clinical Establishments के बारे में इस देश में कोई कानून नहीं था। इसकी वजह से जगह-जगह पर तमाम तरह के क्लिनिक, प्रयोगशालाएं और जांच केन्द्र बन गए। ये केन्द्र किसी कानून और नियम के बिना काम कर रहे थे। कुछ केन्द्र और प्रयोगशालाएं तो छोटी-छोटी जगहों जैसे मोटर गैराज और गंदे पर्यावरण में काम कर रहे थे और मरीजों को ठगने का काम इन क्लिनिकों और प्रयोगशालाओं में होता था। इनकी रिपोर्ट निश्चित रूप से गलत हुआ करती थी। सन् 2006 में इस विषय पर एक Private Members' Bill के माध्यम से मैंने सरकार का ध्यान खींचने की कोशिश की थी। मेरा बिल discussion के लिए तो नहीं आ पाया, लेकिन इसमें व्यक्त भावना को सरकार ने ग्रहण किया है, यह मेरे लिए खुशी की बात है। मेरे बिल का टाइटल 'The Pathological Laboratories and Clinics (Regulation and Control) Bill, 2006 था। इस बिल के माध्यम से मैंने सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया था कि बीते सालों में देश में अचानक क्लिनिकों और पैथोलॉजी प्रयोगशालाओं की भरमार हो गयी है। इनमें से अधिकांशतः बिना किसी infrastructure, उपयुक्त मशीनों, डॉक्टरों और प्रशिक्षित pathologist के काम कर रहे हैं। इनमें से तमाम सेंटर टेंट और गैराज में काम कर रहे हैं तथा hygiene वगैरह भी maintain नहीं हो रहा है, जिसकी वजह से इनमें लिए गए samples के test के रिजल्ट गलत होते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में आप उन गरीब रोगियों के बारे में सोच सकते हैं जो इनमें test कराने या इलाज कराने जाते हैं। यह बिल निश्चित रूप से ऐसे बेलगाम क्लिनिकों को नियंत्रित करने में सक्षम होगा। लेकिन इसके बारे में मेरी कुछ शंकाएं हैं। पहली यह कि इस बिल के माध्यम से आप एक National Council बना रहे हैं जिसके सदस्य MCI, Dental, Nursing, Ayurvedic Council वगैरह से होंगे। इस समय Medical Council को dissolve कर दिया गया है तथा दूसरी councils को भी

समाप्त करने की बात चल रही है ऐसी स्थिति में क्या National Council में सदस्यों के नामांकन की प्रक्रिया प्रभावित नहीं होगी तथा Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) से भी एक सदस्य होगा। सर, BIS की भी हालत ठीक नहीं है। मुझे पता चला है कि BIS ने भी अपने core function को outsource कर रखा है जिसकी वजह से वहां भी quality standards के बारे में एक प्रश्नचिन्ह बना हुआ है क्योंकि उसमें तमाम private agencies गुणवत्ता का मापदण्ड examine करती हैं तथा यह private agencies इसके लिए उपयुक्त नहीं हैं। ऐसा न हो कि आपको यहां भी तमाम प्रयोगशालाओं और क्लीनिकों की गुणवत्ता तय करते हुए गड़बड़ी हो तथा अन्य considerations के चलते घटिया प्रयोगशालाओं और क्लीनिकों को खुली छूट मिल जाए। दूसरी बात यह कि अभी आपने वर्तमान प्रयोगशालाओं और क्लीनिकों को रजिस्ट्रेशन की छूट दे दी है। मेरा मानना है कि पुराने क्लीनिकों और प्रयोगशालाओं, जिनकी वजह से यह बिल आ रहा है, उन्हें किसी भी तरह की रियायत देने की जरूरत नहीं है। उन्हें भी तत्काल प्रभाव से गुणवत्ता के सभी नियम लागू करने चाहिए। अगर उनके पास पर्याप्त सुविधाएं नहीं हैं तो उन्हें तत्काल प्रभाव से बंद कर देना चाहिए। यह अच्छी बात है कि सरकार ने समिति द्वारा दी गयी काफी सिफारिशों को मान लिया है लेकिन जो सिफारिशें नहीं मानी हैं, वे क्यों नहीं मानी गयी हैं, इसके भी कारण सदन को मालूम होने चाहिए। मेरी अगली चिंता इस ऐक्ट को लागू किए जाने के बारे में है। अभी इस ऐक्ट के संबंध में रूल्स बनने हैं जिन्हें सरकार को अतिशीघ्र बनाकर लागू कर देना चाहिए। इस ऐक्ट को लागू करने की जिम्मेदारी सेंटर से लेकर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और डिस्ट्रिक्ट administration की है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इसको लागू करने के बारे में सेंटर, स्टेट और डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर किस तरह का समन्वय किया गया है। Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2010 में स्वास्थ्य एक राज्य का विषय है, अतः केन्द्र इस विषय पर तभी कानून बना सकता है जब राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इस विषय पर केन्द्र से कानून बनाने के लिए विधान सभा में संकल्प पारित किया हो। संविधान की धारा 252 के अंतर्गत अरुणाचल प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मिजोरम और सिक्किम की विधान सभाओं ने इस विषय पर संकल्प पारित किया है और केन्द्र से इस विषय पर कानून बनाने की मांग की है। देखा जाए तो ये चारों राज्य बहुत ही छोटे राज्य हैं। अतः यह कानून इन चार छोटे राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में लागू होगा। इससे इतने बड़े देश में जहां 28 राज्य हैं, यह कानून सिर्फ चार छोटे राज्यों में लागू होगा। इससे यह लगता है कि व्यापक स्तर पर इस देश में इस कानून का कोई असर होने वाला नहीं है। बड़े राज्य खास तौर पर उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और राजस्थान जहां स्वास्थ्य व्यवस्था चरमराई हुई है, इस कानून की परिधि के बाहर है। अतः इस कानून का कितना फायदा होगा, इसका अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है। इसमें क्लीनिकल एस्टीब्लिशमेंट

की परिभाषा बहुत ही विस्तृत दी गई है। परन्तु क्या इसमें मोबाइल क्लीनिक शामिल है? क्या इसमें वे क्लीनिक शामिल हैं जो छोटे-छोटे घरों के एक कमरे में चलते हैं, जिनका भी जिक्र किया गया है। इनका न तो कोई नाम होता है, न ही कोई साइन बोर्ड होता है। इसके अलावा Gymnasium और Physiotherapy Clinic हैं, उनकी क्या स्थिति है और क्या वे भी इसके अंदर आएंगे? धारा-3 के अंदर जो नेशनल कौंसिल बनाई जा रही है उसका गठन भी बहुत ही लम्बा चौड़ा किया गया है। परन्तु क्या कारण है कि इतना बड़ा गठन होने के बावजूद भी इसमें राज्य सभा और लोक सभा के सदस्यों को नहीं लिया गया है। यहां पर अनेक ऐसी कौंसिल हैं जहां पर लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के सदस्यों को स्थान दिया हुआ है। क्लॉज-12 के सब-क्लॉज(2) में यह कहा गया है कि क्लीनिकल एस्टेब्लिशमेंट अपनी क्षमता के अनुसार एमरजेंसी कंडीशन में लाए गए मरीजों को देखेगा और उनकी स्थिति को स्टेबलाइज करेगा। इस विषय पर अगर कोई क्लीनिक ऐसा नहीं करता है तो उस पर दंड का क्या प्रावधान है? धारा-14 के अंदर खंड-(4) में जो क्लीनिक पहले से चल रहे हैं उनको रजिस्ट्रेशन कराने के लिए एक वर्ष का समय दिया गया है। यह बहुत ज्यादा है, इसको घटाकर 3 महीने कर देना चाहिए। साथ ही साथ नए क्लीनिक, जिनके रजिस्ट्रेशन करने के लिए 6 महीने दिए जा रहे हैं, इसको घटाकर 2 महीने करना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह भी अधिक समय है। इस कानून के अंतर्गत जो रजिस्ट्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट इश्यू किया जाएगा वह 5 साल तक मान्य होगा। यह अवधि ज्यादा है, इसे घटाकर 3 वर्ष करना चाहिए, क्योंकि अगर क्लीनिक का रखरखाव ठीक नहीं है तो 5 सालों में तो इसकी हालत खस्ता हो जाएगी और मरीजों को खराब सुविधाएं मिलेंगी।

अन्त में, मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वृंदा कारत जी ने जो बात कही थी कि बड़े हॉस्पिटल के अंदर गरीबों के लिए आरक्षण होना चाहिए, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं और देश के अस्पतालों की स्थिति में सिर्फ दो लाइनों में बयां करना चाहूंगा

"आप मरीजों का जिक्र कहां ले बैठे जनाब,

यहां तो डॉक्टर और नर्स सहित पूरा अस्पताल ही बीमार है।"

श्री सैयद अज़ीज़ा पाशा (आंध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं दो तीन सुझाव आपके सामने रखूंगा। इंडियन मेडिकल एसोसिएशन के लोग बुनियादी तौर पर इसके मुखालफत हैं। वे चाहते हैं कि इसके रजिस्ट्रेशन वगैरह का कोई लफड़ा ही नहीं रहे। मगर मैं यह समझता हूं कि रजिस्ट्रेशन रहना जरूरी है, वरना unscrupulous एलिमेंट वगैरह आ जाएंगे और इससे तमाम चीजें आउट ऑफ कंट्रोल हो सकती हैं। इसलिए रजिस्ट्रेशन रहना जरूरी है मगर इसमें कुछ एहतियात बरतना जरूरी है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि इसमें जो अथॉरिटी वनमैन है उसकी वजह से मामला

अच्छी तरह से नहीं सुलझा सकेगा। तो सुझाव यह आया है कि तीन या पांच एक्सपर्ट की कमेटी होनी चाहिए, जो तमाम चीजों के बारे में गौर कर सके। यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि कोई अपीलेट अथॉरिटी नहीं है। तो यह भी अच्छा नहीं है। इसलिए अपीलेट अथॉरिटी होना जरूरी है, ताकि बराबर सुनवाई हो सके। इसके साथ-साथ अगर कोई व्यक्ति को कार्डिएक प्रॉब्लम है या कोई ई.एंड टी. सर्जन के पास जाता है और ई.एंड टी. वाले के पास इक्विपमेंट नहीं है, तो वह तो ऑपरेशन नहीं कर सकता है और वह किसी दूसरे के पास भेजता है। तो स्टलाईज करने के लिए आप जो सर्जन का प्रोविजन रख रहे हैं, वह ठीक नहीं है। चौथी बात, मैं यह रखना चाह रहा हूं कि जहां तक फ्री ट्रीटमेंट की बात है, यह प्राइवेट नर्सिंग होम और प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल में भी 25 परसेंट तक गरीब लोगों को फ्री ट्रीटमेंट देना चाहिए। कई कॉरपोरेट अस्पताल हैं, जिनकी हालत को देखकर पता चलता है कि वहां पर लूट मची हुई है। मैं तो कॉरपोरेट अस्पताल में यह देखकर दंग रह गया कि चंद लोग जो मरीज नहीं हैं, वे लोग अस्पताल में कमरा लेकर बैठे हैं। मैंने पूछा कि तुम अच्छे खासे भले चंगे आदमी हो, तुम यहां पर क्यों हो। वह बोला क्या करें, हमको 50 परसेंट कमीशन मिलता है। उसको जबरदस्ती अस्पताल में दाखिल किया हुआ था। मैं एक बड़े कॉरपोरेट अस्पताल की बात कर रहा हूं। हमारे हेल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब भी इस बात को ध्यान से सुनें। मैं यहां मजे से रहता हूं। मैं पब्लिक सैक्टर का एम्पलाई हूं, मैं लीव एप्लाय करके यहां पर रहूंगा, मुझे पूरे टेस्ट की जरूरत नहीं है, मगर सभी टेस्ट आटोमैटिक हो जाते हैं, उनका बिल बन जाता है, कागजों में उसका ऑपरेशन भी हो जाता है, जबकि वास्तव में उसका ऑपरेशन भी नहीं होता है। उसके कागज के ऊपर टेस्ट हो जाते हैं, कागज के ऊपर ऑपरेशन हो जाता है और दो-तीन लाख का बिल बन जाता है। इसमें से अस्पताल में एडमिट होने वाले का अच्छा खासा फायदा हो जाता है। एक लाख उसको मिल जाते हैं और उस कॉरपोरेट अस्पताल को दो लाख मिल जाते हैं। इस किस्म का बहुत बड़ा स्कैंडल चल रहा है। आप इसको कैसे दुरुस्त करेंगे, आप इसके बारे में खुद ही सोचिए। इस किस्म के वाकियात को मैं देख रहा हूं। वह भी हैदराबाद के एक बहुत बड़े कॉरपोरेट अस्पताल में, जिसका बहुत बड़ा बोर्ड है। वहां पर 12 cardiologist हैं। अगर वहां पर कोई दिल का मरीज गया है, तो उसको फौरन cardiologist अटेंड करेगा। इतने बड़े अस्पताल में यह धंधेबाजी चल रही है, इतना बड़ा स्कैंडल चल रहा है। अपोलो अस्पताल में किसी गरीब आदमी को कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। ऐसा कहते हैं कि अपोलो अस्पताल में चैरिटेबल तरीके से भी गरीब मरीजों को देखा जाता है, लेकिन वहां पर 5 परसेंट लोगों को भी फ्री में ट्रीटमेंट नहीं मिलता है। मैं आपको एक मिसाल दूंगा। हमारे एक बहुत बड़े ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर का वहां पर cardio का ऑपरेशन हुआ और वहां पर गंदगी

तथा नॉन हाइजैनिक् कंडीशन की वजह से उनकी हालत बहुत खराब हो गई और उसके बाद हम उनकी कंडोलेंस मीटिंग के बारे में सोचने लगे। यह अच्छा हुआ कि एक गवर्नमेंट अस्पताल का एक सिविल सर्जन उनका रिश्तेदार था, उसने उनको ले जाकर उस्मानिया जनरल अस्पताल में इलाज करवाया और वहां से अच्छे खासे चंगे जो कर निकले। इससे पहले वे तीन लाख का बिल पे कर चुके थे, मगर उनकी हालत और खराब हो गई। उनका गवर्नमेंट अस्पताल में अच्छी तरह से इलाज हुआ। ये तमाम चीजें हैं, जिनको प्राइवेट अस्पताल वाले एक कमर्शियल शॉप बनाकर चल रहे हैं। इसके बारे में उनको कैसे चैक करना चाहिए, कैसे रेगुलेट करना चाहिए, इस बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब को सोचना चाहिए।

आखिरी बात यह है कि आप Concurrent subject समझकर इसमें तमाम बातें रख रहे हैं। मैं एक छोटा-सा प्रकाशन यह दूंगा कि जो फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर है, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हमारे फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर पर आंच आए। हमें to much centralisation की तरफ नहीं जाना चाहिए। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के अपने अख्तियारात होते हुए, आपका कैसे सुपरविजन होना है, Concurrent list तो हम कहते हैं, मगर Concurrent list का जो स्पिरिट है, उसको सामने रखते हुए अमल करें, तो यह बेहतर रहेगा। बस यही चंद सुझाव मैं आपके सामने रखना चाह रहा था।

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश): शुक्रिया जनाब। The Clinical Establishment (Registration & Regulation) Bill, 2010 को एक बहुत लायक मंत्री ने पेश किया है। यह यकीनन अच्छा है और मैं उसकी हिमायत करूंगा। लेकिन जैसा मोहतरमा वृंदा कारत जी ने कहा कि रेगुलेशन पर कोई तवज्जो इसमें नहीं है। मैंने दूढ़ने की बहुत कोशिश की कि मैं क्या और इसमें लेकर आऊं। इसकी जरूरत है कि सब रजिस्टर्ड होने चाहिए, एक निजाम बनना चाहिए, जिसकी पहले से जरूरत थी, इसको आज हमारे मंत्री जी लेकर आए हैं, हमारी हिमायत उनको हासिल है। लेकिन मैं कुछ बातें भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। एक गरीब इंसान के लिए यह जो प्राइवेट अस्पतालों का जमाना खुला है, इसमें कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। अगर वह किसी गलती से प्राइवेट अस्पताल में भर्ती हो गया, कहीं से पैसा लाया और उसका इंतकाल हो गया, तो उसकी लाश उसके परिवार को नहीं दी जाती है। मुर्दा दफनाया नहीं जाएगा, जब तक चैक का परवाना आएगा नहीं। उसमें एक और रैकेट है, क्योंकि हम आजकल अमेरिका के कल्चर के बहुत मेहरबान हैं। अमेरिकन कल्चर से हैल्थ एश्योरेंस का जो कंसेप्ट लाया गया है, यह कारखाने खोलने की सबसे बड़ी वजह है। अभी मेरे साथी पाशा साहब ने कहा है और मेरे एक साथी भी एक मामूली सा सिस्ट निकलवाने गए थे, दो दिन के बाद उनको 86 हजार रुपए का बिल आया, तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैं तो यह जर्राह से भी निकलवा

सकता था, यह क्या है? उन्होंने कहा कि आप साइन कर दीजिए, इससे आपको क्या मतलब है? उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे दिखा तो दीजिए कि मेरा क्या इलाज किया है। उन्हें पता लगा कि कॉर्डियो-लॉजी के भी तीन डॉक्टर आए थे, तो उनकी फीस भी लगी थी और न्यूरोलॉजी के डॉक्टर भी आए थे, इसलिए उनकी फीस भी लगी थी। इस प्रकार उनका 86 हजार रुपए का बिल बन गया और इंश्योरेंस होने की वजह से अस्पताल यह कह रहा है कि आप साइन कर दीजिए और चले जाइए। अब हमारी मंत्री महोदय से यह गुजारिश है कि इंश्योरेंस के रैकेट्स को भी देखें क्योंकि यह एक बड़ी जिम्मेदारी बन रही है। जैसा कि कहा गया है कि दिल्ली में अस्पताल दिए गए हैं, मैं UP में भी यही देख रहा हूँ कि वहां के अस्पतालों में भी यही है। यहां पर इनको खास तवोज्जह दी जाती है, स्पेशल रेट पर जमीन दी जाती है। इसी तरह से नोएडा में भी यही हुआ है। वहां पर बिल्कुल लिब्रल होकर जमीन दी गई, लेकिन वहां पर गरीब का गुजारा नहीं है। यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या है, जिसमें हमें एक बंदिश, एक तरीकेदार, लाना पड़ेगा, इस बिल के तहत। कैसे इसको मंत्री जी लाएंगे, यह उनका काम है, लेकिन मेरा काम यह है कि मैं बताऊं कि आज अवाम किसी भी अस्पताल में इस काबिल नहीं है कि वह जा सके, अगर उसके पास पैसे नहीं हैं। मेरी एक गुजारिश और है कि आपने आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी पर तवोज्जह दी है, आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी हमारे देहातों और कस्बात की रिक्वायरमेंट को पूरा करते हैं। उनकी यह मुश्किल है कि आपने यह तरीका बनाया है कि वहां पर स्पेशलाइज्ड डॉक्टर्स हों। आज यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक डॉक्टर, जब अपनी पढ़ाई पूरी करके निकलते हैं, तो उनकी तनखाह भी वही होती है, जो एलोपैथिक डॉक्टर की होती है। कुछ चंद लोग ही निकलते हैं और वे सरकारी मुलाज्मत में आ जाते हैं तथा उनकी तनखाह पचास-साठ हजार रुपए होती है। यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक का स्पेशलाइज्ड डॉक्टर प्राइवेट कॉलेजों के लिए अवेलेबल नहीं है। मेरी गुजारिश है कि कम से कम चंद सालों तक उनको उन कॉलेजों में रखें, जब तक कि और पोस्टग्रेजुएट यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक डॉक्टर्स न निकल सकें। जब तक के लिए उन आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी कॉलेजों को बंद न किया जाए, इस बुनियाद पर अगर कोई कॉलेज दो-तीन डॉक्टर्स से काम लेकर अपनी फैकल्टी चला रहा है, क्योंकि यूनानी में तथा आयुर्वेदिक में फैकल्टी एवेलेबल नहीं है। उनकी प्रॉब्लम यह है कि जो उनके पास पोस्टग्रेजुएट डॉक्टर्स हैं, वे ऑलरेडी गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लॉई हो गए हैं और गवर्नमेंट की तथा प्राइवेट की तनखाह बहुत कम है। अगर आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी प्राइवेट कॉलेजें होंगे, तो अपने डॉक्टर्स को बीस-पच्चीस हजार से ज्यादा तनखाह नहीं दे सकते हैं। नतीजा यह है कि उनके पास एवेलेबिलिटी नहीं है। अगर कोई ऐसा प्रोविजन आ सके, जहां एक स्पेशलाइज्ड डॉक्टर कम से कम दो अस्पतालों को सर्व कर सके और वहां से पोस्टग्रेजुएट डॉक्टर्स निकल सकें, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बेहतर होगा। इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए, आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। मैं इस बिल की तारीफ करता हूँ, इस गुजारिश के साथ कि गरीबों के

تلف رفسرس آءفءفء؁ ءفن لوءفف نف بءف اسففلالفف فف ففكفءرفف آفلفف هف؁ فن فر فابفءف لءااؤء فف فف كم سف كم 25 ففسءف ءرفبفف فف ءرفر آفءف؁ اءر فنكف فاس ففشفرفس نففف هف؁ فب فف فنكف آفء لف اور فف ءف ففشفرفس كا رفكف هف؁ فس فر فف ففءءفف فرماف؁ افكا بففببف ففكرفا؁

ءناب مءمء اءفب صابب (ائر فرءفش): شكرف ءناب؁ The Clinical Establishment (Registration & Regulation) Bill, 2010 كو افك ببف لائف منئر فف ففش كفا هف؁ فف فففا اءفا هف اور مفف اس كف ءمافف كرفف ءا؁ لفكن ءفسا مءررمف برنءا كراف ءف نف كفا كف رفءولفشن فر كوئف فوءف اس مفف نففف هف؁ مفف نف ءفونءنف كف ببف كوشش كف كف مفف اس مفف اور كفا لف كرؤفؑ اس كف ضرورف هف كف سب رءسءرء فونف ءاففف؁ افك نظام بننا ءافف؁ ءن كف فلف سف ضرورف نفف؁ اس كو آء بمارف منئر فف ءف لف كر آف فف؁ بمارف ءمافف ان كو ءاصل هف؁ لفكن مفف كءف بافف بفف عرض كرنا ءاففا فوف؁

افك ءرفب انسان كف لفف فف ءو فرائفف اسفئالف كا زمانف كفلا هف؁ اس مفف كوئف ءنءاش نففف هف؁ اءر وف كسف ءلفف سف فرائفف اسفئال مفف بفرئف فو ءفا؁ كفف سف ففسف لافا اور اس كا انئقال فو ءفا؁ فو اس كف لاش اس كف فرفرار كو نففف ءف ءافف هف؁ مرءف ءفنفا ءائف ءا نففف؁ ءب فك ءفك كا فروافف افف ءا نففف؁ اس مفف افك اور رفكف هف؁ كفف كف بم آءل امرفك كف كلءر كف ببف مفران فف؁ امرفكن كلءر كف ءو بفلئف كف انشورففن كا ءو كنسففف لافا ءفا هف؁ فف كارءائف كفولئف كف سب سف برف وفف هف؁ ابف ءفسا كف مفرف سافف فاشا صابب نف كفا هف اور مفرف افك سافف بفف افك معمولف سا سسء نكلوافف ءئف فف؁ ءو ءن كف بء ان كو 86 هزار روفف كا بل آفا؁ فو اففوف نف كفا كف مفف فو فف ءراح سف بفف نكلوا سكفا فف؁ فف كفا هفؑ اففوف نف كفا كف اف سائف كر ءفءف؁ اس سف اف

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

کو کیا مطلب ہے؟ انہوں نے کہا کہ مجھے دکھا تو دیجئے کہ میرا کیا علاج کیا ہے؟ انہیں پتہ لگا کہ کارڈیولوجی کے بھی تین ڈاکٹر آئے تھے، تو ان کی فیس بھی لگی تھی اور نیورولوجی کے ڈاکٹر بھی آئے تھے، اس لئے ان کی فیس بھی لگی تھی، اس طرح ان کا 86 ہزار روپے کا بل بن گیا اور انشورنس ہونے کی وجہ سے اسپتال یہ کہہ رہا ہے کہ آپ سائن کر دیجئے اور چلے جائیے۔

اب ہماری منتری مہودے سے یہ گزارش ہے کہ انشورنس کے ریٹ بھی دیکھیں۔ یہ ایک بڑی ذمہ داری بن رہی ہے۔ جیسا کہا گیا ہے کہ دہلی میں اسپتال دئے گئے ہیں، میں یو۔پی۔ میں بھی یہی دیکھ رہا ہوں کہ وہاں کے اسپتالوں میں بھی یہی ہے۔ وہاں پر ان کو خاص توجہ دی جاتی ہے، اسپیشل ریٹ پر زمینیں دی جاتی ہیں۔ اسی طرح سے نوئیڈا میں بھی یہی ہوا ہے۔ وہاں پر بالکل ٹبرل ہوکر زمین دی گئی، لیکن وہاں پر غریب کا گزارا نہیں ہے۔ یہ بہت بڑی سمسیمہ ہے، جس میں ہمیں ایک بندش، ایک طریقہ کار لانا پڑے گا، اس بل کے تحت۔ کیسے اس کو منتری جی لائیں گے، یہ ان کا کام ہے، لیکن میرا کام یہ ہے کہ میں بتاؤں کہ آج عوام کسی بھی اسپتال میں اس قابل نہیں ہے کہ وہ جا سکے، اگر اس کے پاس پیسے نہیں ہیں۔ میری ایک گزارش اور ہے کہ آپ نے ایورویک اور یونانی پر توجہ دی ہے، ایورویک اور یونانی ہمارے دیہاتوں اور قصبوں کی ریکروٹمنٹ کو پورا کرتے ہیں۔ ان کی یہ مشکل ہے کہ آپ نے یہ طریقہ بنایا ہے کہ وہاں پر اسپیشلائزڈ ڈاکٹرس ہوں۔ آج یونانی اور ایورویک ڈاکٹر، جب اپنی پڑھائی پوری کر کے نکلتے ہیں، تو ان کی تنخواہ بھی وہی ہوتی ہے، جو ایلوپیتھک ڈاکٹر کی ہوتی ہے۔ کچھ چند لوگ ہی نکلتے ہیں اور وہ سرکاری ملازمت میں آ جاتے ہیں اور ان کی تنخواہ بچاں۔ ساٹھ ہزار روپے ہوتی ہے۔ یونانی اور ایورویک کا اسپیشلائزڈ ڈاکٹر پرائیویٹ کالجوں کے لئے اوپنیل نہیں ہے۔

میری گزارش ہے کہ کم سے کم چند سالوں تک ان کو ان کالجز میں رکھیں، جب تک کہ اور پوسٹ گریجویٹ یونانی اور آیورویڈک ڈاکٹرس نہ نکل سکیں۔ جب تک کہ لٹے ان آیورویڈک اور یونانی کالجز کو بند نہ کیا جائے، اس بنیاد پر اگر کوئی کالج دو-تین ڈاکٹرس سے کام لیکر اپنی فیکلٹی چلا رہا ہے، کیوں کہ یونانی اور آیورویڈک میں فیکلٹی اویلیبل نہیں ہے۔ ان کی یہ پرابلم یہ کہ جو ان کے پاس پوسٹ گریجویٹ ڈاکٹرس ہیں، وہ آئربڈی گورنمنٹ ایمپلانی ہو گئے ہیں اور گورنمنٹ کے مقابلے پرائیوٹ کی تنخواہ بہت کم ہے۔ اگر آیورویڈک اور یونانی پرائیوٹ کالجز ہوں گے، تو اپنے ڈاکٹرس کو بیس-چھپیس ہزار سے زیادہ تنخواہ نہیں دے سکتے ہیں۔ نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ ان کے پاس اویلیبلٹی نہیں ہے۔ اگر کوئی ایسا پروویژن اسکے، جہاں ایک اسپیشلائزڈ ڈاکٹر کم سے کم دو اسپتالوں کو سروے کر سکے اور وہاں سے پوسٹ گریجویٹ ڈاکٹرس نکل سکیں، تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ بہتر ہوگا۔ اس الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اپنی بات سمپٹ کرتے ہوئے، آپ کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔ میں اس بل کی تعریف کرتا ہوں، اس گزارش کے ساتھ کہ ان غریبوں کے لئے ریسورس دیجنے۔ جن لوگوں نے بڑے اسپتالوں کی فیکٹریاں کھولی ہیں، ان پر پابندی لگانے کہ وہ کم سے کم 25 فیصدی غریبوں کو ضرور دیکھیں۔ اگر ان کے پاس انشورینس نہیں ہے، تب بھی ان کو دیکھ لیں اور یہ جو انشورینس کے ریٹ ہیں، اس پر بھی توجہ فرمائیں۔

آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले तो माननीय मंत्री जी को इसके लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि वे एक बहुत अच्छा बिल लेकर आए हैं। आज पूरे मुल्क में मेडिकल की बड़ी गंभीर स्थिति है। आज इतने क्वेक पैदा हो गए हैं, इतनी लेबोरेटरीज खुल गई हैं, जिन पर हमारा कोई अंकुश नहीं है और न ही राज्य सरकार का कोई अंकुश है। मैं इसलिए भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह सामान्य एक्ट होगा, कानून एक सम्मत होगा, तो इस

पर अंकुश लगाया जा सकता है। कभी-कभी मुझको ऐसा लगता है कि थोड़ा बीमार पड़ना चाहिए। बीमार पड़कर उन फाइव स्टार... (व्यवधान)... आप लोग जरा बोलने दीजिए... (व्यवधान)... सर, थोड़ा शांत कीजिए। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि थोड़ा बीमार पड़ना चाहिए और अगर पैसा हो तो फाइव स्टार हॉस्पिटल में जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि जैसा हमारे अजीज पाशा जी ने कहा और हमारे एक भाई ने भी कहा कि बीमार नहीं हैं, तब भी उसमें सुख का आनंद होता है। वहां पर जाकर सुख का आनंद होता है। पूरी लेबोरेट्री आपका टेस्ट करेगी और आपको कमीशन से पैसा मिलेगा। इस पर आपको ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा कि कैसे इसका इलाज होता है। गरीब लोगों के देश में, जहां पर सत्तर, पचहत्तर प्रतिशत आदमी गरीब हैं, यहां पर ये जो बड़े हॉस्पिटल्स हैं - मैक्स हॉस्पिटल, अपोलो हॉस्पिटल, बड़े-बड़े हॉस्पिटल हैं, उनमें अमीर लोग जाते हैं, गरीब लोग जा ही नहीं सकते हैं। अगर आप कानून बना रहे हैं कि उन गरीब लोगों को पच्चीस परसेंट दिया जाए, तो मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ कि ऐसा जरूर होना चाहिए। मैं आपसे यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जो हॉस्पिटल है, जो मुफ़्फ़िसल में हॉस्पिटल है, जो गांव में हॉस्पिटल है, उसके बारे में भी ध्यान रखिए। उसकी हालत बहुत खराब है। किसी ने ठीक कहा कि अगर डॉक्टर है तो नर्सिंग नहीं है, नर्सिंग है तो डॉक्टर नहीं है, और अगर डॉक्टर और नर्सिंग दोनों हैं तो दवा नहीं है, ईवन पानी चढ़ाने के लिए भी वहां कुछ नहीं मिलता है। वृंदा कारत जी ने कहा कि अगर गांव में कुछ फेसिलिटी मिल जाती है, क्वेक के द्वारा कुछ फेसिलिटी मिलती है, अगर पानी चढ़ जाता है, तो तात्कालिक तौर पर राहत मिल जाती है। क्या आप ऐसा कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं कि जो गांव के लोग हैं, जो तात्कालिक सुविधा देते हैं, उनको भी हम लोग बंद करेंगे? क्या आप ऐसा कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं? मैं आपसे यह आग्रह करता हूँ कि आप इस पर विचार कीजिए। मैं आपसे एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि कई लोगों ने कहा कि जो लेबोरेट्री का टेस्ट होता है और डॉक्टर की फीस होती है, डॉक्टर की फीस पांच सौ रुपए, पचास रुपए है, लेकिन हम लेबोरेट्री में जो टेस्ट कराते हैं, चाहे स्टूल टेस्ट हो, यूरिनल टेस्ट हो, चाहे कोई भी टेस्ट हो, उसमें कई गुना अधिक पैसे खर्च होते हैं। यह जो कई गुना अधिक पैसे खर्च होते हैं, यह ऐसा कैसे होता है, इस पर भी आपको विचार करना पड़ेगा। अगर आप इस पर विचार करेंगे, तो हमको लगता है कि इस देश में स्वास्थ्य का नया कानून बनेगा और सभी लोगों पर बंदिश होगी। मैं मंत्री जी से एक अंतिम बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने पेनल्टी का प्रोविजन किया है। आपने उसमें पांच लाख तक की पेनल्टी की है, लेकिन उसमें यह कानून नहीं बनाया है कि किसी को सजा मिलेगी कि नहीं मिलेगी। उनके पास पैसा तो होगा, वे दे देंगे, दो हजार, चार हजार, पांच लाख, दस लाख दे देंगे। जो आदमी कॉर्पोरेट हॉस्पिटल बनाता है, उसके लिए पैसे की क्या कमी है, लेकिन मेरी राय है कि आपने उसमें जो पीनल सैक्शन दिया है, आप उसमें सजा का भी प्रोविजन कीजिए। अगर सजा का प्रोविजन नहीं करेंगे, तो ठीक नहीं होगा। यदि वे एक दिन भी जेल जाते हैं, और एक दिन भी जेल में रहने

5.00 P.M.

की मुसीबत होती है, तो वे कानून से डरेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उसमें भी सुधार कीजिए। मैं आपसे अंतिम बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे हिंदुस्तान में जो गरीब लोग हैं, जिसको स्वास्थ्य की समस्या है, उसके बारे में विचार कीजिए, गांव के बारे में विचार कीजिए। वहां हॉस्पिटल नहीं हैं, वहां बेड नहीं हैं, वहां पर डॉक्टर्स ठीक से काम नहीं करते हैं, इसलिए इन सारी बातों को रखकर मैं पुनः आपके इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): धन्यवाद उपसभापति जी। मैं बहुत संक्षेप में इस बिल के बारे में अपनी बात रखूंगा, क्योंकि हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने काफी विस्तार से इसमें सारी बातें रखीं। सबसे पहले तो मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि वे एक ऐसा बिल लाए हैं, जिसकी पिछले 60 साल से आवश्यकता थी। अगर आज कोई सबसे महंगी चीज है, तो इलाज। गांव का आदमी अगर 2 हजार, 5 हजार या 10 हजार रुपए लेकर भी इलाज कराने शहर जाता है, तो पहले ही दिन उतने ही दवा लिख दी जाती है और उसके बाद वह ऊपर वाले के भरोसे वहां पड़ा रहता है। उसका मरीज ठीक हो या न हो, उस अस्पताल की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं होती है। आज पैसे वाले लोगों के लिए भी इलाज कराना मुश्किल काम है, क्योंकि हर इलाज लाखों से शुरू होता है। ऐसे-ऐसे अस्पताल हैं, जिन्होंने सरकारी जमीन ली हुई है, लेकिन जब आप वहां पहुंचिए, तो कोई भी free bed नहीं होता है। वे कहते हैं कि कोटा भरा हुआ है। इसके बाद जबरदस्ती ऑपरेशन कर देना, जबरदस्ती बिल भराना। वहां पर बाकायदा instructions होते हैं कि minimum 50 हजार का बिल होना चाहिए। मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, राजधानी दिल्ली में भी ऐसे अस्पताल हैं और बहुत famous अस्पताल हैं। इस तरह जो प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स खुल रहे हैं, वे जो लूट सेंटर्स बनते जा रहे हैं, यह बहुत जरूरी है कि इन पर रोक लगनी चाहिए। उस दिशा में हमारे आजाद साहब ने कदम उठाया है कि इन सबका रजिस्ट्रेशन होगा। अभी तो यही नहीं पता कि कितने प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स, कितने प्राइवेट क्लिनिक्स, कितने प्राइवेट नर्सिंग होम्स चल रहे हैं, वहां किस काम का कितना वसूल रहे हैं। जैसे उन्होंने बात रखी और मंत्री जी ने भी इसका प्रावधान रखा कि अगर कोई भी मरीज आता है, उसका एक्सीडेंट हो गया है या उसको heart attack है, तो वे तब तक उसका इलाज शुरू नहीं करते हैं, जब तक उनसे पैसे न रख लें। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि नए कानून में इस बात का प्रावधान किया गया है कि उसे उसका इलाज पहले करना पड़ेगा, मरीज को stabilize करना पड़ेगा और जब मरीज की condition stabilize हो जाए, उसके बाद जो भी आपका fix rate है, उस आधार पर उससे पैसा लीजिए। उसी तरह से dead body वाली बात है

कि अगर मरीज मर गया, तो वे उसकी dead body तब तक नहीं देते, जब तक पैसे बाकी हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे इसके लिए क्या प्रावधान कर रहे हैं कि वे किस आधार पर पैसे लेंगे। यह बहुत जरूरी था, ताकि यह regulate हो सके और आदमी को यह पता हो कि अगर हम यह-यह इलाज कराते हैं, तो यह-यह खर्च आएगा। जब रजिस्ट्रेशन होगा, तो उसका regular inspection भी होगा कि वहां सारी facilities ठीक हैं या नहीं, उनका ऑपरेशन थियेटर ठीक है या नहीं, वहां पर hygiene maintain की जा रही है या नहीं, वह infectious है या नहीं। ये सारी चीजें बहुत जरूरी हैं।

उपसभापति जी, इसमें मेरे मंत्री जी से आपके द्वारा दो अनुरोध हैं। सबसे पहला यह कि इस तरह का inspection आप सरकारी अस्पतालों का भी कराइए। नरेन्द्र मोहन जी इसी सदन के सदस्य होते थे, यहीं 11 नम्बर सीट पर बैठते थे। वे चाहते तो विदेश से अपना ऑपरेशन करवा सकते थे, लेकिन उन्होंने अपने देश के सबसे नामी-गिरामी हॉस्पिटल ऑल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसेज (AIIMS) से अपने इंटेस्टाइन का ऑपरेशन कराया और ऑपरेशन थियेटर से उनको infection ने पकड़ा। एम्स की ओ.टी. से उनको infection ने पकड़ा और फिर वे ठीक नहीं हो पाए और फिर उनकी मृत्यु हो गई। बाद में वे अपोलो अस्पताल गए, लेकिन वहां उनकी मृत्यु हो गई। इस बिल में उन्होंने inspection का बहुत अच्छा प्रावधान रखा है कि regular inspections होंगे कि वहां किस तरह की सुविधाएं हैं, क्या इलाज हो रहा है, क्या तकलीफें हैं, किस-किस तरह के प्रोविजंस हैं। इसे वे सरकारी अस्पतालों के लिए भी extend करें। जो सरकारी हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, वहां भी regular inspection होना चाहिए कि maintenance हो रहा है या नहीं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इन सारी चीजों का misuse नहीं होना चाहिए। राज्य स्तर पर, जिला स्तर पर सारी अथॉरिटीज बनेंगी, तो इस तरह के नर्सिंग होम्स आदि का inspection करेंगी। बाद में पता यह चले कि अफसर वहां पहुंच कर उन लोगों के साथ मिल कर कहीं ऐसा न कर ले कि जो पैसा दे, उसका तो clear हो गया और जिसने पैसा नहीं दिया, उसका रोक दिया। कहीं यह वसूली का धंधा न बन जाए, यह देखने की जरूरत है, क्योंकि आप एक अच्छी भावना से इस बिल को ला रहे हैं। आप अच्छी तरह से देश के आम आदमी, गरीब आदमी की मदद

करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन नीचे स्तर पर उसका misuse न हो, शायद उसके लिए आपने कोई रजिस्ट्रेशन की ऑनलाइन सुविधा की है। इस पर अधिकारियों का कैसे कम प्रभाव रहेगा, इसके लिए क्या प्रावधान है, आप कृपया बताने का कष्ट करें।

मैं आपको फिर से बधाई देता हूँ कि आपने एक बहुत साहसिक कदम उठाया है और इससे पूरे देश के आम लोगों को बहुत लाभ होगा। धन्यवाद।

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, a lot has been said about this Bill. So, I will not take much of your time.

I definitely welcome this Bill and congratulate the hon. Minister for his good intentions. But I am afraid that this Bill-though well-intended - because of the form in which it has been brought forward, would be a non-starter. This is basically because public health is a State Subject and if it was left to the States to implement it, it would have been more effective.

Sir, I would very briefly make my points. Firstly, what is the point of having State Councils and a National Council? If this has to be implemented mostly by States, then, why do we want a National Council? Will the National Council be overpowering the State Councils? Is that going to be a supreme body? If it is not going to be a supreme body, then, there will be two bodies working parallelly. The State Councils will do something and the National Council will do something else; there will not be a balance of power. So, my suggestion to you is that the National Council should be abolished. You have made the law. Leave it to the State Councils to implement it. I do not see any function of the National Council here when there are State Councils.

Secondly, about the term of nominated members, we say that it will be three years and there will not be more than three terms. This is for nominated members. For elected members, it says that they will hold office for three years but shall be eligible for re-election. How many times the re-election will be there? My fear is that like many other authorities this will become a life-long seat. Many people would be sitting there for the whole of their lives and that will defeat the very purpose

of the Council. So, my suggestion to you is that if, at all, you want a three-year term, then, there

should be a maximum of two terms. Even for nominated members, you have provided for three terms which means, for nine years, the person would be in the seat. In nine years, the medical science will advance too far. What is the point? Have a maximum of two years, even for elected members. The same thing is about the State Councils; the same rules should apply.

There is another thing which was mentioned already but I would like to reiterate that for the District Registration Authority, the District Collector should be the chairperson. The District Collector, with all due respect to all Civil Servants, are babus and are Civil Servants. What is their expertise in medicine? Should he be there only because he is a District Collector? He or she, as the District Collector, should be the facilitator. If you could appoint the District Health Officer or the Dean of the local medical hospital as the chairperson of the District Registration Authority, then, that would serve more purpose. A District Collector would only be an administrator and not a medical person.

Sir, there is another point which is about the inspection of these clinical establishments. There is a special clause for inspection. Here, it is not mentioned who would do inspection. Yes, the Council has the right and the authority to inspect, to conduct raids. I can understand that. But who will undertake that? Will the Police go there? Will a clerk of the medical department go? Who will go? How would the person who is inspecting know what is good, what is bad, what is wrong, what is enough and what is not enough? Who will decide that? Is it his word against a doctor's word? So, my suggestion here is, the inspecting party should include a practising doctor. You can decide in what capacity you would select him. But a practising doctor in an inspection team is a must. Otherwise, we are opening a Pandora's box. We are opening floodgates of corruption. If I do not want any doctor or if I want money from the doctor, I will say anything about him or that everything is wrong; and there is no certification for that! That is my another suggestion. One more thing that I feel is that medical practice is a noble profession and we should treat them like that. I have been listening very carefully speeches and in most of the speeches we are treating them as if they are

criminals. Yes, there are malpractices. There must be some errant doctors
but it does not mean that the entire

profession is full of criminals. Sir, don't treat them like criminals. If at all this enactment has to happen, it should happen as a facilitator and not to harass them. There are many things which could harass a good medical practitioner. If I am a single doctor where do I keep running from office to office and from department to department to get my registration? For that, I need to have something like fast-track registration. Where a single doctor is running a clinic, he should be given a separate treatment. You cannot equate a small three-bed hospital or a clinic in a tribal area, in a village or in a hamlet with a five-star hospital in a metropolis. They are two different things and there should be different yardsticks for them. I know Baba Amte's son. He runs a hospital in a remotest place, Garhchiroli, where you don't supply electricity for ten hours a day. He runs his hospital on kerosene. If you use the same yardstick for such a small hospital that you use for a big hospital, then that hospital will never get registration. There should be separate treatment for rural hospitals, semi-rural hospitals, small hospitals, big hospitals and five-star hospitals. Madam Karat has said that Yoga should be excluded from this Act. I am afraid, I will not be able to subscribe to her view fully. In Yoga, there are two types. When Yoga comes as a physical exercise, it should be excluded. But when it comes as a medical therapy, it should come under this Bill. There are many Babas in the world who say, मैं तुम्हारा डायबिटीज ठीक कर दूंगा, मैं तुम्हारी टीबी खत्म कर दूंगा। They should come under this Bill. They cannot cheat people in the name of Yoga. Yoga is a very very good name; it comes from ancient India. Another thing is that this Bill does not deal with quacks. I don't know how many people come from rural areas. Most of the Members must be coming from rural areas. There are jattras and there are mandis where quacks sit on the road side and there is a huge crowd in front of them. How do you regulate the functions of quacks through this Act? If you could bring them under this Bill by some manner, that would be helpful. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, discussion on the Clinical Establishments (Registration & Regulation) Bill, 2010 is over. The reply

and the passing of this Bill will be taken up tomorrow. Now we take up the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 2010. Originally, this Bill is also scheduled to be taken up tomorrow but if there is sense of the House, we can start it today. ...(*Interruptions*)... The House had taken a decision to sit up to 7 o'clock. It is just 5.15 p.m. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is the view of Opposition?

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, आपसे चर्चा हुई थी तो आपने इस बिल को कल लेने के लिए कहा था और हमने भी अपने स्पीकर्स को कह दिया था कि यह बिल कल आएगा, आज नहीं आएगा, लेकिन सदन में अभी यह निर्णय सुनने में आया कि इस बिल को आज ले रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: अभी निर्णय नहीं हुआ है।... (व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह: अभी मिनिस्टर साहब यहां नहीं हैं, यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। आज आप इसी Clinical Establishments वाले बिल को continue करिए और मंत्री जी का जवाब यहां पर दिलवा दीजिए। फिर कल इस बिल को हम शुरू कर देंगे।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है और अल्पसंख्यकों की शिक्षा के संबंध में सोचने में इस सरकार को सोचने में 60 साल लग गए हैं, लेकिन आज अफसोस इस बात का है कि आप इस पर चर्चा के लिए कह रहे हैं और माननीय मंत्री जी यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं... (व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): No, I am here.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: मुझे लगता है कि यदि कपिल सिब्बल जी यहां पर होते, तो इस पर सार्थक चर्चा हो सकती थी। उन्होंने इस पूरी प्रक्रिया में महत्वपूर्ण भागीदारी की है। यदि वे लोगों के विचार सुनते, तो बेहतर होता। इसलिए अगर इस चर्चा को कल के लिए स्थगित किया जाए, तो बेहतर होगा।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इस पर कल भी बहस होगी, कल मंत्री जी मौजूद रहेंगे, ऐसा नहीं है कि बहस आज खत्म हो जाएगी।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: यदि कल ही इस पर बहस हो और कल ही बिल पेश किया जाए, तो अच्छा रहेगा... (व्यवधान).... अगर केवल खानापूर्ति करनी है, तो कोई बात नहीं, खानापूर्ति कर लीजिए... (व्यवधान)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the sense of the House is to take up this Bill tomorrow, the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at sixteen minutes past five of the clock
till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 3rd August, 2010.