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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 9th August, 2010/18 Sravana, 1932 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

Victims of cloudbursts in Leh and Ladakh

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you are aware, unprecedented cloudbursts triggering torrential rain, flash floods and mud slides struck Leh town and its surrounding villages in Ladakh on the 6th August, 2010 leading to extensive loss of lives and massive destruction of property and infrastructure. More than 145 persons have reportedly lost their lives and more than 300 have been injured. Several persons are still reported to be missing. Many houses were washed away and important buildings including hospitals were badly damaged.

The loss of so many precious and innocent lives is very tragic and unfortunate. The loss suffered by the kith and kin of the deceased is irreparable. Relief and rehabilitation measures have already been taken up on a war footing and efforts are being made to restore normalcy in the ravaged Leh town and its surrounding villages.

I am sure the whole House will join me in expressing our heartfelt sympathy and concern for the families of those who lost their near and dear ones and pray for the speedy recovery of those who were injured.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of those who lost their lives in this unfortunate calamity.

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

RE. MAHARASHTRA - KARNATAKA BORDER ISSUE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 201. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI (Maharashtra): Sir, I had given a notice for suspension of Question Hour because I wanted to raise the Maharashtra-Karnataka border issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think that is a matter which is *sub judice*. That is what I am given to understand.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, I have received a letter from your office stating that the discussion on this issue has been accepted as a Short Duration Discussion. The letter was received on 2nd. I received another letter on 6th where it is said that this discussion is not permitted. Sir, at least, somebody could have called me and spoken to me. Is it the way that one letter comes to you which says that the discussion is accepted and another letter says that it is not permitted? I think there are some people behind this who do not want that I should raise this discussion in the House. Sir, the border issue is very serious. The people are agitated. The entire State of Maharashtra is agitated.

श्री सभापति : नहीं, आप जो कह रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: All political parties are together on this issue. Why can't we have a debate on this issue? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : नहीं, आपको पोजिशन in detail समझा दी जाएगी। We have taken advice from competent people and we have been told that this matter is *sub judice*.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, I know it. If the discussion is not hampering the Judiciary, the *sub judice* matter can also be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, I think, we have a well established practice in this House not to discuss the *sub judice* matters. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, it is not that in this House the *sub judice* matters are not discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : आप बहुत अच्छी तरह जानते हैं, मैं आपसे क्या कहूँ? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. मनोहर जोशी : मैं जानता हूँ कि *sub judice* matters with certain limitations can be discussed in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, लेकिन चर्चा तो हो सकती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस पर चर्चा हो सकती है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

डा. मनोहर जोशी : सर, चर्चा तो होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह एक ऐसा विषय है, जिस पर पूरा महाराष्ट्र agitate कर रहा है और उस विषय पर चर्चा इस सदन में न हो, तो मैं

समझता हूं कि केन्द्र सरकार नहीं चाहती है कि वह इस विषय में कुछ करे। सर, अभी-अभी ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I suggest a way out? After the Question Hour, let us talk about it and see if there is a way out.

श्री संजय राउत : सर, 50 सालों में इस प्रकार के आश्वासन दिए गए हैं। 50 साल हो गए हैं, कोई भी सुनता नहीं है।

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: No, Sir. I am sorry. I want an assurance from the Chair that this discussion will be permitted. If you give it, then only it is possible to wait. Otherwise, the people will say, 'what is the use of sending Members to Rajya Sabha, if an important issue of a State cannot be raised there?' Therefore, my request is, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not start a discussion.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, जो *sub judice* matter है, वह अलग है, लेकिन जो issue है, वह बाकी discuss कर सकते हैं। पृथ्वीराज जी महाराष्ट्र से हैं, इनको भी पता है। इनके इलाके में सबसे ज्यादा भावना है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the senior Members and party leaders to sit together and work out the parameters of what is *sub judice* and what is not, so that we do not have this kind of confusion. There are many issues which keep coming up on which the view is that they are *sub judice* and, therefore, will not be discussed. So, I would suggest that hon. Leader of the Opposition and other Members sit down and make a set of suggestions to the Chair as to what is the meaning and ambit of *sub judice* matters.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, this has been amply made clear a number of times.

श्री संजय राउत : सर, *sub judice* की बात नहीं है। मुझे लगता है कि ये लोग चर्चा करना ही नहीं चाहते। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : एक दो दिन की बात है, इसमें क्या प्रॉब्लम है?

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, can a *sub judice* matter not be discussed in the House?

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE (Maharashtra): Sir, does any matter that goes to the court becomes *sub judice* and cannot be discussed? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not have training in law and so, I cannot pronounce on it. But I would be happy to be guided on this subject.

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Sir, you may not have training in law, but you have training in politics. What is a *sub judice* matter? They want to avoid discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a technical matter. The Chair is requesting for informed advice on the matter. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: if it was *sub judice*, they could have informed me at the time they sent me a letter in the affirmative. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Possibly, the final view of the Secretariat and of the Chair has been taken after obtaining advice from the competent agency of the Government.

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Does that mean that the Chair did not take the decision and that somebody else has taken the decision?

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, क्योंकि यह *sub-judice* matter है ...(व्यवधान)... हमारे मेंबर भी इस मामले को उठाना चाहते हैं। आपका सजेशन बेहतर है कि Leader of Opposition और सारी पार्टिज के लीडर्स बैठकर तय कर लें, उसके बाद निर्णय हो जाएगा। वरना हमारे मेंबर्स भी इसे उठाना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... क्योंकि यह *sub judice* मामला है, इसलिए हम नहीं बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, इससे क्या फायदा है? न क्वेश्चन ऑवर हो रहा है और न आपकी डिसकशन हो रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: We only want a discussion on the issue to take place. Let it be in any manner.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As I said, I would like to be guided by competent advice on this. My mind is very open. There are lawyers on all sides in the House.

SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI (Maharashtra): Sir, if a matter is *sub judice*, it does not mean that it cannot be discussed? We may not arrive at a decision, but we can take up the matter for discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can do this exercise today and advise me by tomorrow morning. There is no difficulty about it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Sir, this shows that the decision is not taken by you but by somebody else. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are certain decisions which are taken on advice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, on political matters the decision is yours. I am only asking for a debate; nothing more than that. I am not asking for. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री संजय राउत : वहां पर हम लोगों पर अत्याचार हो रहा है। उसकी जिम्मेदारी कौन लेगा?
...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): The Chairman has said that he would like to be advised on the matter. How can you say that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: The points on which the matter is *sub judice* need not be taken up, but. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the difficulty in clarifying the position? There is no difficulty; we can do it in the course of the day and then proceed. Now, Question No. 201, please.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: I am sorry, Sir. If I do not get an assurance from the Chair, then it is not possible for me to participate further in the House. It becomes difficult, because for the last five days I have been trying to raise this issue in the House. I can understand the Government not saying anything on this issue but, if any issue is required to be raised in this supreme body, it should be allowed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am all for discussions, Joshiji. But if a doubt has arisen, for whatever reason, let us clarify it and proceed tomorrow morning accordingly. I do not have any difficulty in the matter.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Can you assure me that by tomorrow a decision would be taken on the issue?

MR. CHAIRMAN: As I said, let this matter be discussed by legal minds.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Legal minds take a lot of time, Sir, as it happens in the courts. Legal minds take years and years in the courts. Am I expected to wait? ...(Interruptions)... I am really sorry; I would not like to disturb the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have a very special position in this House. I would request you. ...(Interruptions)... Please.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: But I have seen this so many times.

श्री संजय राउत : बार-बार ऐसा हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... कल फिर उठेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... आपने टाइम दिया था। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : इसको discuss कर लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, let the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs say something on this issue.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: The Chairman has very clearly said that he would discuss it with Members, the Leader of the Opposition and legal experts and then take a view on whether a discussion could be allowed. Members from our side would also like to take it up.

श्री सभापति : देखिए, एक क्वेश्चन का टाइम निकल गया।

डा. मनोहर जोशी : सर, हम तो सोचते हैं कि यह दबाव है जिस वजह से ऐसा हो रहा है ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं तो एक बार परमिशन देकर from the highest authority, चार दिन बाद वही परमिशन कैंसिल होती है, यह क्या बात है। यह कैसा सदन है कि जहां ऐसा-ऐसा हो सकेगा। मैं तो दूसरी बात नहीं चाहता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय राउत : शिन्दे साहब, आप बोलिए, आप तो मुख्य मंत्री थे महाराष्ट्र के।

डा. मनोहर जोशी : महाराष्ट्र ने आपको सब कुछ दिया, अब बोलते नहीं सुशील कुमार जी।

विद्युत मंत्री (श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे) : जोशी जी भी मुख्य मंत्री थे The Chair has very categorically said that he has full sympathy with the people of Maharashtra and he has said that ...(Interruptions)...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: You don't add whatever he says.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: He said that he would look into the problem.
A legal problem has cropped up. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. मनोहर जोशी : कोर्ट का जो मैटर है, वह छोड़ो। हम चाहते हैं कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the difficulty in waiting another day?
...(Interruptions)... I am sorting this out. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: If you do it in a day, I am prepared to wait.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is what I have said again and again.
...(Interruptions)... Question No.201.

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे : इतना बोल दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Anyway, Sir, I am not participating in debate today. ...(Interruptions)...

(At this stage some Hon. Members left the Chamber.)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reduction in cross-subsidy on power tariff

*201. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, under section 61 (g) of the Electricity Act, 2003, cross-subsidy in tariff shall be gradually reduced but it would be very difficult for poor consumers in Orissa to pay for power supply without cross-subsidy from the high-end consumers;

(b) whether Government has embarked upon a massive rural electrification through the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, which would add a large number of BPL consumers without Government subsidy; and

(c) whether Government proposes to provide subsidy to BPL consumers for the first five years of rural electrification, as the State Government is not in a position to provide the subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Section 61(g) of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides that the Appropriate Commission shall be guided by the fact that the tariff progressively reflects the cost of supply of electricity and also reduces the cross subsidy in a manner to be specified by the said Commission. However, under section 65 of the Act any State Government may provide a subsidy to any consumer or class of consumers in the tariff determined by the State Commission.

Under the RGGVY scheme free connections are provided to BPL families. The Government of India bears 90% of the cost of village electrification under this scheme, however, it would be in the purview of the State Government to provide any subsidy in the tariff for any class of consumers, if it so decides.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, is the provision of keeping cross-subsidy plus 20 per cent, as mentioned in Tariff Policy, binding on all Electricity Regulatory Commission? At present, in Orissa, as you know, BPL families are getting it in Rs.30 instead of Rs.62, and Rs.32 is being given subsidy. How many State Governments are paying subsidy, other than agriculture subsidy, to all BPL families? In Orissa, electrification is being done by RGGVY, Government of India and in some small hamlets by MPLAD fund ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: I am putting it. If the Government of Orissa is not agreeable to pay the subsidy to all consumers of RGGVY ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question please. Don't read the text. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Central Government consider to pay the subsidy to all BPL families?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a statement; it is not a question.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, this is my question. After all
village electrification is

completed if the State Government is not agreeable to pay the subsidy to BPL families, will the Central Government consider to pay the subsidy to BPL families?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You could have said this in the beginning.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Sir, electricity is a Concurrent subject. Sir, sub-transmission, distribution and supply of electricity has to be done by the State Government. Now, it is mentioned in the Electricity Act that the State Government can give subsidy to the extent they consider appropriate as per the provision of Section 65 of the Act. A direct subsidy is a better way to support the poorer categories of consumers than the mechanism of cross-subsidising the tariff across the board. Subsidy should be targeted effectively at a transparent manner as a substitute of cross-subsidy. The State Government has the option of raising resources through the mechanism of electricity duty and giving direct subsidy to only needy consumers. This is a better way of targeting subsidy effectively.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, Electrification in Orissa is very slow. What is the reason for it? Is the State Government not cooperating for the completion of electrification? I want to know as to what is the position of the Orissa State Government in Tenth and Eleventh Plans for strengthening the electricity power in the country.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member is concerned about the poor people getting electricity at higher rates. What he expects is that the Government of Orissa should supply electricity giving a subsidy so that the poor people do not have to pay more as electricity tariff. As I mentioned, in Orissa, the tariff for the poor farmers, poor people, is given at Rs. 1.60 and, Rs. 1.30 for 30 units of consumption. In case of RGGVY programme, which is carried out in Orissa, the number of villages covered is 47,529. The electrification has been completed in 20,994 villages. The work is being carried out by Power Grid, NTPC and NHPC. The progress of the work is good. As far as the time given is concerned, it was sanctioned in 2008 and the time given is two years. So, the results are going to come by the end of this year.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : सर, यह अपने आप में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है और इस प्रश्न को पढ़ने

के बाद मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहूंगा। अभी ग्यारहवीं योजना का मिड टर्म एप्रिजल हुआ था, जिसकी अध्यक्षता माननीय प्रधान

मंत्री जी ने की थी। उसके एक दिन पहले प्लानिंग कमीशन के डिप्टी चेयरमैन ने एक स्टेटमेंट दिया था और उस स्टेटमेंट में उन्होंने कहा था कि इस देश में किसानों को दी जाने वाली पावर सब्सिडी है, उसे कम करना चाहिए क्योंकि किसान पावर सब्सिडी के कारण जल का अधिक उपयोग करते हैं, बोरवेल्स का अधिक उपयोग करते हैं जिससे जलस्तर नीचे जा रहा है। मैं सरकार से और माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार की ऐसी मंशा है, क्योंकि योजना आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष ने यह कहा है कि किसानों के लिए पावर सब्सिडी कम की जाए, क्या सरकार की सब्सिडी को कम करने की मंशा है? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इस बात को स्पष्ट रूप से जवाब जानना चाहूँगा, ताकि देश के लोग जान सकें कि आपकी किसानों के प्रति क्या सोच है?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Sir, the hon. Member is asking whether the agriculture sector would be protected or not. Sir, the tariff policy of the Government says that after five years, it will be reviewed and the gap of 20 per cent, which is a gross subsidy, should not be higher than that. And, for that ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : सर, प्लानिंग कमीशन के डिप्टी चेयरमैन ने स्पेशली स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है कि ...

श्री सभापति : रूडी जी।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : देश में पावर सब्सिडी को किसानों के प्रति कम किया जाएगा, मैं उस सवाल का जवाब आपसे पूछ रहा हूँ? आप अपने उत्तर में स्पष्ट रूप से बताइए कि प्लानिंग कमीशन के डिप्टी चेयरमैन ने अपने वक्तव्य में क्या कहा था, क्या सरकार की ऐसी कोई मान्यता है या नहीं?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: The basic Electricity Act, 2003, says that its distribution and supply has to be done by the States. The Central Government is facilitating and supporting the supply of electricity to the people of States. Supposing, the State Government wants to give subsidy to agriculture sector, or, any consumer class, they are empowered to provide the same in their Budgets and they can provide whatever subsidy they want to give.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : सर, मैंने स्पष्ट रूप से पूछा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can't have a supplementary on a supplementary. Please, Rudyji.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : सर, मैंने अपने प्रश्न का जवाब स्पष्ट रूप से मांगा है।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a discussion on the Planning Commission.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : इस पर सरकार का कोई उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। इसको सदन ने सुन लिया, देश ने सुन लिया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. You should give a separate question on that. Now, Shri R.C. Singh.

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : सर, देश में विद्युत की बहुत कमी है और गांव में तीन से चार घंटे ही विद्युत रहती है। सरकार का क्या कोई आकलन है अभी तक कितने गांव और कितने घर बाकी है, इन्क्लूडिंग बीपीएल और एपीएल, जिनको विद्युत देना है और उस विद्युत को प्रोड्यूस करने के लिए सरकार का क्या बजट है, क्या फंडिंग है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, under the RGGVY, as on today, 82,215 villages have been electrified. Work is complete for 1.2 crore BPL households. In about 36,925 villages, work is under progress.

और 50 लाख BPL हाउस होल्ड्स का काम 2010-11 में किया जाएगा। माननीय सदस्य का यह सवाल है कि चार से छः घंटे भी बिजली नहीं मिलती है, जब RGGY सैंक्शन हुआ, तभी सभी स्टेट्स में छः से आठ घंटे बिजली देने की सहमति दिखाई थी। अब राज्य सरकार को DISCOMS को छः से आठ घंटे बिजली देनी है।

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री खूंटीआ साहब का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने ऐसा मुद्दा, ऐसा सवाल उठाया है, जो वास्तव में गरीबों से जुड़ा हुआ है? हुजूर, मुझे माफ करिएगा, एक कहावत है कि 'केंचुए कटिए में फंसाए गए कि सुधार के दूध पिलाया गया' हम ऐसी संस्कृति में पले-बढ़े हैं। जब बड़े लोग फंसते हैं, तो संसद के द्वारा कानून बदला जाता है। जब दोहरे पद का मामला उठा था ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, भूमिका बता देने दीजिए। दोहरे पद का मामला उठा, तो इसी सदन ने कानून बदला। जब गरीबों की बात आई, तो बताया जा रहा है कि ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, मैं भूमिका बता रहा हूँ। जब गरीबों की बात आई कि क्या उनको सब्सिडी की बिजली दी जा सकती है, तो माननीय मंत्री जी ने कानून का सहारा लिया कि एक्ट यह कहता है। सर, आपके माध्यम से मेरा मंत्री जी से सीधा सवाल यह है कि गरीबों को सब्सिडी देने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार क्या कोई संशोधन लाएगी?

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी : माननीय सभापति महोदय, इलैक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई के लिए इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर तैयार करना is a joint responsibility of the Central and the State Governments. उसके बावजूद भी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : आप जवाब सुन लीजिए, यहां पर डिस्कशन मत शुरू कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पाठक जी, प्लीज़।

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : गरीबों के बारे में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Pathak ji, this is not a debate. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी : जब गांवों में बिजली देने की बात आई, तो "राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना" के तहत 90 परसेंट सब्सिडी देकर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर प्रोवाइड किया गया। Under the task, "Electricity to All by 2012", हर गांव को, पूरे देश के गांवों को बिजली से जोड़ा जाएगा। देश के सभी BPL लोगों के लिए यह योजना कार्यान्वित की जाएगी। इसके लिए 28 हजार करोड़ रुपये की लागत आएगी और जरूरत पड़ने पर ज्यादा पैसा देकर भी यह काम किया जाएगा।

श्री सभापति : क्वेश्चन 202. ...**(व्यवधान)**... पाणि जी, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... Hon. Members, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... If you keep interfering in the Question Hour like this. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप बैठ जाइए, पाणि जी, ...**(Interruptions)**... I have not given you the floor. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप बैठ जाइए, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : आपकी रूलिंग को चुनौती दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़ ...**(व्यवधान)**... I am sorry. Please resume your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : आपको तो सुनना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... The question is related to Orissa.

* 202. The questioner (Shri Ram Jethmalani) was absent.

विषाक्त गैसों का उत्सर्जन करने वाले उद्योगों का विस्तार

***202. श्री राम जेठमलानी :** क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विषाक्त गैसों के उत्सर्जन के मामले में भारत का विश्व में पांचवां स्थान है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत की तुलना में विषाक्त गैसों का अधिक उत्सर्जन करने वाले अन्य देश कौन-कौ से हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि देश में विषाक्त गैसों का उत्सर्जन करने वाले अनेक उद्योगों का लगातार विस्तार हो रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उन उद्योगों की पहचान की है और यदि हां, तो उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं?

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख) केन्द्र सरकार ने हाल ही में बारह प्रदूषकों के संबंध में राष्ट्रीय परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता मानक (एनएएक्यूएस) अधिसूचित किए हैं। इन अधिसूचित प्रदूषकों में सल्फर डाईऑक्साइड (एसओ₂), नाइट्रोजन डाईऑक्साइड (एनओ₂), ओजोन (ओ₃), कार्बन मॉनोऑक्साइड (सीओ) और अमोनिया (एनएच₃) जैसी गैसों शामिल हैं। ये गैसों, अनिष्टकारी स्वरूप की हैं और वातावरण में एकत्र उनकी मात्रा के अनुसार अधिक देर तक संपर्क में आने पर श्वास में प्रवेश कर जाने पर खतरनाक हो सकती हैं। ये गैसों औद्योगिक, कृषि और अन्य मानवजनित कार्यकलापों से उत्सर्जित होती हैं।

ऐसी गैसों के उत्सर्जनों की मात्रा के संबंध में वैश्विक स्तर पर देशों को सूचीबद्ध करने और एक अनुगामी मानक क्रम निर्धारित करने का कार्य नहीं हुआ है और इस प्रकार यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि विश्व में जहरीली गैस उत्सर्जित करने वाले देशों में भारत का पांचवां स्थान है।

(ग) और (घ) केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) ने अपेक्षाकृत अधिक प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों की सत्रह श्रेणियों की पहचान की है। इनमें से कुछ श्रेणियों के अंतर्गत आने वाले उद्योगों से हानिकारक अथवा अनिष्टकारी गैसों का उत्सर्जन हो सकता है। उद्योगों के अतिरिक्त, ऑटोमोटिव ईंधन के प्रयोग के कारण वाहनों से होने वाले उत्सर्जनों से भी वातावरण में ऐसी गैसों फैलती हैं।

उद्योगों की संख्या में वृद्धि और इनके विस्तार के फलस्वरूप इन हानिकारक गैसों का अधिक उत्सर्जन हुआ है। केन्द्र सरकार ने हानिकारक अथवा अनिष्टकारी गैसों का उत्सर्जन करने वाले उद्योगों की विभिन्न श्रेणियों की पहचान की है और पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 के अंतर्गत इसके लिए स्रोत विशिष्ट उत्सर्जन मानकों को अधिसूचित किया है। इन श्रेणियों में फटिलाइजर, क्लोर-अल्कली, कीटनाशक, फार्मास्युटिकल, पेट्रोलियम तेल रिफाइनरी, एकीकृत लौह एवं इस्पात संयंत्र, तांबा तथा जिंक स्मैल्टिंग यूनिटें शामिल हैं।

Expansion of poisonous gas emitting industries

†*202. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India ranks fifth amongst the poisonous gas emitting countries in the world;

(b) if so, the names of the other countries emitting more poisonous gases than India;

(c) whether it is also a fact that several poisonous gas emitting industries have been expanding continuously; and

(d) if so, the details of such industries identified so far by Government?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The Central Government has recently notified the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) with respect to twelve pollutants. These notified pollutants include gases like Sulphur Dioxide (SO^2), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO^2), Ozone (O^3), Carbon Monoxide (CO) and Ammonia (NH^3). These gases are obnoxious in nature and may be harmful on inhalation with prolonged exposure depending upon their ambient concentration. These gases are emanated from industrial, agricultural and other anthropogenic activities.

The inventorisation and a consequent standardised rating of the countries at the global level with respect to the quantum of emissions of such gases have not been performed and thus, it can not be said that India ranks fifth amongst the poisonous gas emitting countries in the world.

(c) and (d) Seventeen categories of highly polluting industries have been identified by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). Industries falling under some of these categories may emit harmful or obnoxious gases. Besides industries, vehicular exhaust emissions also contribute to

such gases in the atmosphere out of use of automotive fuel.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The increase in the number as well as expansion of industries has resulted in greater emissions of these harmful gases. The Central Government has identified various categories of industries emitting harmful or obnoxious gases and source specific emission standards have been notified for the same under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. These categories include Fertilizer, Chlor-alkali, Pesticide, Pharmaceutical, Petroleum Oil refinery, Integrated Iron & Steel Plant, Copper & Zinc Smelting units.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are there any supplementary questions? Shri Avinash Rai Khanna.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से भोपाल में भयानक गैस रिसाव हुआ, जिसके कारण बहुत से लोग मरे, इस तरह से निकलने वाली जितनी भी गैसें हैं, वे लोगों के लिए तथा Environment के लिए harmful हैं। क्या सरकार ने अपने डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा सभी इंडस्ट्रीज़ में चैकिंग करवाई है कि किसी भी इंडस्ट्री में इस प्रकार का कोई वाकया न हो, यदि करवाई है, तो उसकी रिपोर्ट क्या है?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, although the hon. Member's question does not directly pertain to this question, still, I am prepared to answer this. Sir, indeed, following the Bhopal Gas Tragedy of 1984, the first response of the Government was to enact the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. It is a very powerful, progressive and comprehensive legislation for protecting the environment on air pollution, water pollution and a variety of other aspects related to environment.

Now, specifically to deal with hazardous wastes or hazardous substances, under the Environment (Protection) Act of 1986, we have promulgated a set of rules which govern the management of hazardous wastes. So, I would like to reassure the hon. Member that in so far as this legislation is concerned, following the 1984 tragedy at Bhopal, the Government has been proactive; and, it has not only had laws changed but also put in place the rules to govern the management of hazardous waste.

Sir, we have also taken up the question of treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous waste. We have set up 25 such facilities across the country. Eight more facilities are being established. This treatment and storage involves a mix of sanitary landfill and incineration as well. Sir,

as a responsible Minister, I cannot say categorically that there will never be any accident. But we are doing our best to minimize the probability of this accident. This is the cooperative venture between the Central Government and the State Government. And, I want to re-assure the hon. Member that it would be our endeavour to ensure that Bhopal type tragedies do not recur.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister the proportion of these gases in the total mix. It is surprising to know that apart from industrial emanation and vehicular movements, these poisonous gases are being emanated from agricultural activities also. Would the Minister enlighten us how these gases are emanating from the agriculture activities? What are the ways to contain them? And, which cities have the higher emissions?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the question is a little confusing and I will take the liberty of answering it in one particular way. I think, the hon. Member wanted to know about the green house gas emissions but he has used the word 'poisonous' gas emissions. So, I think, there is a little bit of confusion in this question. But, I have limited my answer to the poisonous gases. The poisonous gases means the gases which have a harmful effect on the environment, harmful effect on public health and so on.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, these gases are obnoxious in nature and may be harmful on inhalation with prolonged exposure. So, that means in poisonous.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Yes, Sir. I am responding to it. Poisonous gases are governed under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards that we have promulgated in January this year. There is Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, Suspended Particulate Matter, Lead, Carbon Monoxide, Arsenic, Benzene, Benzo (a) Pyrene. So, we have 12 pollutants which form the universe of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The last time the Air Quality Standards were promulgated in 1996. After a 14-year gap, we have expanded the list and we have put in place the standards. Now, the question is: How do we implement and enforce these standards? We are doing this through the Central Pollution Control Board and the State Pollution Control Boards. I think, by the end

of the year, we will be in a position to ensure implementation of these National Ambient Air Quality

Standards. Sir, the specific question the hon. Member has asked is: How do poisonous gases emanate from agricultural activities? As you know, agriculture is a chemical-intensive activity. There is a large amount of pesticides used. There is a large amount of fertilizer used. There is a run off from these types of activities and the residues that get left behind do contribute over a period of time to atmospheric pollution. Our purpose is to ensure that these sources of pollution are contained and the National Ambient Air Quality Standards are met.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान : थैंक यू चेयरमैन साहब। सर, मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि शहरे हैदराबाद में ग्रेटर हैदराबाद एरिया के अंदर गुंजान आबादी वाले इलाके में ऑयल मिल और टायर की फैक्ट्रियों से धुआ निकलता है, जिससे गैस लीकेज होने के कारण गुजरे हुए पंद्रह दिन से शहरे हैदराबाद का माहौल बच्चों और बड़ों की सेहत के ऊपर काफी नागवार गुजर रहा है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये इंडस्ट्रीज़, जो गुंजान आबादी वाले इलाके में हैं, क्या इनके लिए इन्होंने सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से परमिशन ली है? यदि नहीं ली है तो मरकजी सरकार इसके ऊपर क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है?

جناب محمد علی خان: ٹینک یو چیئرمین صاحب۔ سر، میں آپ کے دوارا منتری جی سے جانتا چاہتا ہوں کہ شہر حیدرآباد میں گریٹر حیدرآباد ایریا کے اندر گنجان آبادی والے علاقے میں آئل مل سے اور ٹائر کی فیکٹریوں سے دھواں نکلتا ہے، جس سے گیس لیکج ہونے کے کارن گزرے ہوئے پندرہ دنوں سے شہر حیدرآباد کا ماحول بچوں کی صحت اور بڑوں کے اوپر کافی ناگوار گزر رہا ہے۔ میں منتری جی سے جانتا چاہتا ہوں کہ انڈسٹریز، جو گنجان آبادی والے علاقے میں ہے، کیا ان کے لئے انہوں نے سینٹرل گورنمنٹ سے یا اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ سے پرمیشن لی ہے؟ اگر نہیں لی ہے تو مرکزی سرکار اس کے اوپر کیا کارروائی کر رہی ہے؟

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I will be able to answer this question only after I have collected the information. But, let me categorically state here that the primary responsibility of ensuring conformity to standards lies with the State Pollution Control Board. We have State Pollution Control Boards; we have the Central Pollution Control Board. It is not humanly possible for the Central Pollution Control Board to monitor every aspect of conformity to standards.

That is why we have State-level agencies. If the State-level agency in Andhra Pradesh has not taken action, the Central Pollution Control Board has the power to give directions. I will examine this issue that

the hon. Member has raised and I will get back to him by the end of the day.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script

Protection of environment

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the importance of protecting the environment for mankind, particularly in tribal areas; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise especially in tribal areas?

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

Statement

(a) The Government is aware of the importance of protecting the environment and appropriate emphasis has been given on the same in the development plans of the country. The vision of the Eleventh Five Year Plan is based on commitment to pursue a development process which is environmentally sustainable. It is based on a strategy that not only preserves and maintains natural resources but also provides equitable access to those who do not have such access at present as a part of the sustainable inclusive strategy. Towards this, the National Environmental Policy 2006 aims at integrating environmental considerations into policymaking in all sectors of the economy. It calls for strengthening the oversight and regulatory framework for environment management so that development decisions do not impinge adversely on sustainability. It also recognizes the role of community (like tribal) participation in conservation of the environment.

(b) Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing various schemes for environmental protection in the country. These schemes incorporate diverse aspects of environmental protection including areas of pollution abatement, conservation of natural resources / ecosystems, environmental education and awareness, impact assessment & coastal management, conservation of rivers / lakes and forestry and wildlife schemes. A statement detailing progress of outlay/expenditure on these schemes during the Eleventh Plan is given in the Statement-I (See below).

The activities of the forestry sector with large wage component, especially benefit the tribal. Forests play an important role in tribal

economy providing them with economic resources base. The activities of the forestry sector include felling, logging, carting, collection of minor forest produce, afforestation, fire tracing or boundary demarcation etc, benefiting directly the tribals and other weaker sections of the society living in and around the forests.

Statement-I

Scheme-wise approved Plan Outlays/Expenditure - Eleventh Five Year Plan

(Rs. crore)

Name of scheme 2010-11	11th Plan Outlay	2007-08 Outlay	2007-08 Expend	2008-09 Outlay	2008-09 Expend	2009-10 Outlay	2009-10 Expend*	2009-10 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Environmental Monitoring & Governance	216.00	51.20	43.43	40.00	41.21	40.80	38.29	44.50
2. Pollution Abatement	235.00	19.00	19.36	23.00	21.78	32.07	22.04	49.76
3. R& D for Conservation & Development	250.00	53.00	45.52	60.00	58.08	59.21	69.07	80.94
4. Conservation of Natural Resources & Ecosystems	600.00	108.19	90.78	110.00	74.54	75.00	74.77	80.00
5. Environment Information Education & Awareness	245.00	92.26	71.08	95.00	75.95	94.82	73.18	82.33
6. Taj Protection	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
7. International Co-operation Activities	80.00	15.40	16.78	12.00	12.26	19.01	22.54	42.63
8. National Coastal Management Programme	10.00	0.10	0.48	1.37	1.51	15.50	1.54	150.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9. National River Conservation Plan	2100.00	260.00	257.73	260.00	281.21	532.33	381.73	701.71
10. Grants in aid to Forestry & Wildlife Institutions	450.00	80.00	84.67	90.00	118.00	117.28	141.50	122.50
11. Capacity building in Forestry sector	110.00	9.70	10.01	20.00	11.30	19.51	21.90	69.00
12. Gregarious Flowering of Muli Bamboos	37.00	27.00	20.78	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13. Intensification of Forest Management	600.00	71.65	67.78	130.00	75.30	76.00	70.13	65.00
14. Strengthening Forestry Division	100.00	12.16	11.42	15.00	21.24	19.63	19.41	18.27
15. Strengthening of Wildlife Division	150.00	24.00	21.72	25.00	22.26	22.58	22.68	24.35
16. Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats	800.00	62.00	63.64	80.00	78.83	80.00	73.57	70.00
17. Project Tiger	615.00	68.00	65.30	80.00	157.56	243.13	204.30	201.50
18. Project Elephant	81.99	17.00	16.41	20.00	21.38	21.50	21.16	21.50
19. National Afforestation & Eco- Development Board (NAEB)	250.00	36.66	29.12	38.00	25.10	31.00	38.06	29.00

20. National Afforestation Programme (NAP)	2000.00	322.57	392.93	345.62	345.61	345.62	318.17	303.00
21. Panchayat Van Yojana	900.00	0.10	0.00	15.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	20.00
22. Animal Welfare	120.00	21.00	20.79	25.00	24.90	25.00	24.00	24.00
TOTAL	10000.00	1351.00	1349.73	1500.0	1483.02	1880.00	1638.04	2200.00

Scheme at Sl. No. 6 on Taj Protection is on hold pending independent evaluation Scheme at Sl. No. 12 on Muli Bamboo has been successfully completed in 2008-09

*Provisional

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Sir, I would like to know whether the Government is taking any steps to protect the tribal culture and future generation by doing research State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh, by appointing committees and by preparing clear data; if so, the details may be given State-wise.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, my Ministry is the Ministry of Environment and Forests. We have a separate Ministry of Tribal Affairs whose mandate is to look at programmes and schemes specifically meant for the tribal population. However, since the Member has asked this question let me say that a substantial portion of what my Ministry does, does relate to tribal population. The forest part of it certainly relates to the forest population. Over 50-60 per cent of the expenditure that we incur on the forest side is directly impinging on the livelihood security and welfare of the tribal population. If you look at the entire Eleventh Five Year Plan, Sir, the total allocation for the Ministry of Environment and Forests was Rs.10,000 crore. Roughly 15-20 per cent of this expenditure is specifically benefiting the tribal population in different States. Of course, if you only look at the forestry component, this proportion will be 60-70 per cent.

Sir, the second point that I would like to make is that Parliament passed the Forest Rights Act in 2006 in order to confer livelihood security on tribal population and other traditional forest dwellers. Although the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the responsible Ministry for this legislation, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the Ministry of Environment and Forests have jointly set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Naresh Saxena, a very distinguished administrator, to look at the implementation of the Forest Rights Act and also to look at the Forest Rights Act 2006 in conjunction with the Forest (Conservation) Act of 1980 and to see how the individuals and the communities whom the Forest Rights Act 2006 gives titles can be made partners in sustainable forestry management.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

Welcome to Parliamentary Delegation from Mexico

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members before I proceed to supplementaries, I have an announcement to make.

We have with us, seated in the Special Box, Members of a parliamentary delegation from Mexico currently on a visit to our country. The delegation is under the distinguished leadership of His Excellency Mr. Carlos Jimenez Macias, Senator and President of the Committee of External Affairs, Asia Pacific, of the Senate in the Mexican Parliament.

On behalf of the Members of the House and on my own behalf, I take pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to the leader and other members of the delegation and wish our distinguished guests an enjoyable and fruitful stay in our country. We hope that during "their stay here they would be able to see and learn more about our parliamentary system, our country and our people and that their visit to this country will further strengthen the friendly bonds that exist between India and Mexico. Through them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Mexican Parliament and the friendly people of Mexico.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTION (Q. NO. 203) - *contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up the Supplementaries on the Question.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, the Lower Subansiri Hydro-Electric Project will create serious environmental impact on many districts of Assam, including totally tribal dominated district of Dhemaji. The dam site is only 2.3 km from Gerukamukh village of Dhemaji district. The dam site is an important biodiversity spot. It will submerge Tale Valley Sanctuary and Reserve Forest, Panir Reserve Forest of Arunachal Pradesh and Subansiri Reserve Forest of Assam. The dam site is elephant corridor and if dam is constructed, elephant movement in this area will be affected. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is very important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your supplementary question.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, recently, an expert committee was formed in this regard. Their report says that this will severely affect many parts of Assam. Secondly, Sir, this is a habitation for many animals according to the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Sir, in the interest of the environmental protection of those people after

getting the report from the expert committee,

will the Minister give an assurance to this House to examine the issue? After getting the report from experts of IIT, will the Minister examine the report in the interest of environmental protection of the people? Sir, I would request the Minister that till final report comes, he should issue instructions to suspend the work.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer only that part which pertains to this question.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am sandwiched between the Cabinet Minister for Power and the MoS for Power. This question should be addressed to both these gentlemen. (Interruptions) Sir, let me answer this question to the best of my ability. ...(Interruptions)...

Sir, it is true that an expert committee has submitted a report on the environmental impact, both on the biodiversity of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam, as well as, on the larger ecological imbalance downstream. This report has been submitted by a group from NT, Guwahati. I have seen this report and I have also seen the comments on this report prepared by the project proponent, the National Hydro Power Corporation. I wish to assure the hon. Member that both the report of the expert committee, as well as, the comments on the report by the NHPC will be taken into account by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and, under no circumstances, we will allow any project which will have an adverse ecological impact. That much I want to assure you. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, as I said, all I can say is, the ecological impact of this project and other projects will be taken into account before taking any next step. There is no question of allowing any project that has demonstrable and-tangible adverse environmental impact.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, may I request the Minister to enlighten us to understand the data that five million hectares of forest have been deforested? How much of it has been reforested and whether the satellite pictures are taken frequently enough, especially of the tribal areas and other contagious areas, to find out how much deforestation is taking place? Sir, many of these forests contain important traditional knowledge which the tribals carry. What impact it has on the tribals as a consequence?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that unlike countries like Brazil or Indonesia or Congo, India is not a net deforester. India is one of the few countries that is

adding to its green cover. Now, every two years, we do a satellite based imagery of our forest cover. Our latest satellite imagery is for the year 2007 and based on the satellite imagery over the last decade, in the last ten years, India has added three million hectares to its forest cover. In Brazil, 2.5 million hectares are deforested every year. Compared to that, India has added three million hectares over a ten-year period. Sir, while this is something to be commended, it is not adequate to meet our requirements. Today, only about 21 per cent of our geographical area is under forest cover and of the area under forest cover, 40 per cent is degraded forest. So, we have a huge challenge before us not only to increase the quantity of forest but more importantly, to improve the quality of forest. Sir, I would also like to inform the hon. Member since he comes from a background of science and technology that we have decided that India will launch its own dedicated forestry satellite.

This dedicated forestry satellite will be launched in the year 2013 so that the monitoring of the forest cover can be on a day-to-day basis. Today, we are monitoring once in two years. But I want to be in a position to answer questions on what is happening to Jharkhand, what is happening to Orissa, what is happening to Chhattisgarh on a day-to-day basis. So, in the year 2013, India will launch its own dedicated family of forestry satellites which make real time monitoring possible.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have been talking about the tribal livelihood and security. My question here is that we have some unique tribal habitations which are unique because they are not even in touch with the mankind. I am talking about the Andaman and Nicobar tribals and those tribals are still shying away from mankind and not in touch with them. Are we doing something to protect that sort of livelihood and tribal habitations?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the hon. Member has raised a very sensitive question that goes beyond the Ministry of Environment and Forests, the Jarawas, the Onges, the Great Andamanese, the Sentinatese, these are all original negro tribes, who were the original inhabitants, who came from Africa millions of years ago. Their numbers have dwindled between a thousand and two thousand.

It is true, as the hon. Member says like the Jarawas particularly, they are not in touch with the

mainstream. They are still in the hunting gathering stage and it is a big challenge for us to ensure the health and the livelihood security of these endangered tribal populations. I do not deal with it directly, but I have dealt with it in the past. I know that the Island Development Authority that is set up under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister is looking at programmes specifically targeted at such primitive -- I do not want to use the word primitive -- because it is a very valued possession. One of the things that we need to do is to stop using the word 'primitive tribal groups'. We should say original inhabitants of the land and it is a big challenge for us because they are dying out and how the local administration is going to respond to this challenge is going to test our ability.

Multi-sectoral development programme

*204. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of objectives of Multi-sectoral Development Programme for minorities;

(b) the details of districts identified for overall development of minorities under this programme in the North-Eastern States and other parts of the country;

(c) the quantum of funds allocated by the Central Government for the implementation of the programme; and

(d) the details of measures taken to improve the living conditions and employment prospects of minorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) were identified on the basis of substantial minority population and relative backwardness in terms of selected socio-economic and basic amenities parameters based on data of 2001 Census. For addressing the development deficit, a special area development programme called Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) is being implemented from 2008-09. The primary objective of the programme is to improve the backwardness parameters which resulted in the identification of the districts as

backward and to bring them at par with the national averages.

(b) and (c) The details of 90 identified Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) including the MCDs in North Eastern States and tentative funds allocated for implementation of programme for the Eleventh Five Year Plan are given in the Statement (See below).

(d) The measures taken, *inter alia*, to improve the living conditions and employment prospects for these districts include projects for construction of Indira Awas Yojna (IAY) houses; anganwadi centres; primary health centres, primary health sub-centres; community health centres; industrial training institutes; polytechnic institutes; toilets for schools; residential schools; laboratory rooms; additional class rooms for primary schools, high schools, inter colleges; construction of hostels for boys and girls in industrial training institutes, polytechnic institutes, high schools and inter-colleges/senior higher secondary schools; installation of hand pumps for drinking water; providing solar lanterns and teaching aids like computers, laboratory equipments etc.

Statement

List of 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) in the country

List of districts which have either socio-economic or basic amenities indicators or both below national averages

SI. No.	States	Districts	% of minority population	Basic Amenities	Socio-economic	Tentative Allocation (Rs. in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	INDIA			41.7	45.8	
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nicobars	73.27	39.0	53.40	1500
2	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	26.43	29.7	38.6	1870
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	25.7	40.1	41.8	1780
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	52.53	24.3	44.3	1870
5	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	51.56	35.0	38.2	1780

	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	77.17	54.5	40.5	1500
7	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng	49.8	49.7	44.1	1500
8	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare *	37.28	55.0	42.2	1500
9	Assam	Kokrajhar	34.27	8.3	32.8	5420
10	Assam	Dhubri	75.08	7.3	26.3	8430
11	Assam	Goalpara	61.61	9.7	32.6	5760
12	Assam	Bongaigaon	40.69	13.6	29.1	5610
13	Assam	Barpeta	59.72	9.4	29.2	7300
14	Assam	Darrang	42.17	11.2	29.6	6330
15	Assam	Marigaon	47.7	8.7	30.1	5900
16	Assam	Nagaon	52.1	15.2	31.0	7030
17	Assam	Cachar	38.39	18.4	40.0	4050
18	Assam	Karimganj	53.22	16.1	34.8	4950
19	Assam	Hailakandi	58.74	14.8	35.8	4450
20	Assam	Kamrup	26.79	32.2	37.1	3530
21	Assam	North Cachar Hills	29.73	24.8	52.50	1590
22	Bihar	Araria	41.27	3.7	25.6	8110
23	Bihar	Kishanganj	67.87	4.6	20.1	8790
24	Bihar	Purnia	36.99	5.8	22.0	8550
25	Bihar	Katihar	42.83	6.9	24.6	8260
26	Bihar	Sitamarhi	21.25	13.13	24.28	6780
27	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	21.51	11.56	33.05	5860

	1	2	3	4	5	6
28	Bihar	Darbhanga	22.76	16.81	30.47	5970
29	Delhi	North East	28.99	70.1	38.1	2210
30	Haryana	Mewat	70.73		36.9	3420
31	Haryana	Sirsa	27.94	55.1	44.7	1500
32	Jammu & Kashmir	Leh (Ladakh)	78.02	33.3	50.3	1500
33	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	37.63	8.4	33.7	5370
34	Jharkhand	Pakaur	38.29	5.8	33.0	5520
35	Jharkhand	Ranchi	21.94	22.73	50.54	2970
36	Jharkhand	Gumla	36.06	4.5	54.00	4280
37	Karnataka	Gulbarga	23.12	52.08	40.53	2330
38	Karnataka	Bidar	30.73	52.8	41.2	1660
39	Kerala	Wayanad	49.36	41.4	57.80	1500
40	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	25.7	68.7	44.4	1500
41	Maharashtra	Parbhani	26.14	41.3	44.1	1500
42	Maharashtra	Buldana	26.69	40.2	50.50	1500
43	Maharashtra	Washim	25.89	34.1	51.20	1500
44	Maharashtra	Hingoli	25.53	33.3	48.50	1500
45	Manipur	Thoubal	25.3	18.5	45.0	233
46	Manipur	Senapati	79.74	19.1	50.10	2050
47	Manipur	Tamenglong	96.23	13.8	49.10	2650
48	Manipur	Churachandpur	94.75	19.1	53.70	2430
49	Manipur	Ukhrul	95.91	22.2	57.60	1990

	1	2	3	4	5	6
50	Manipur	Chandel	94.34	16.1	48.60	2460
51	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	15.56	13.6	42.7	3050
52	Mizoram	Lawngtlai	52.58	14.7	52.3	2430
53	Mizoram	Mamit	15.45	17.1	66.3	2160
54	Orissa	Gajapati	34.16	16.9	41.6	3130
55	Sikkim	North	60.35	38.1	56.10	1500
56	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	46.06	39.3	25.2	6960
57	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	52.84	39.4	24.3	5470
58	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	40.05	33.8	29.5	4310
59	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	35.15	40.7	25.9	5680
60	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	28.56	314	27.1	4580
61	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	35.38	18.0	25.8	6730
62	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti	25.77	20.6	26.6	5220
63	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	37.05	26.2	32.0	4660
64	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	29.94	32.6	35.8	3540
65	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	4349	40.3	31.2	5160
66	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	40.12	44.2	29.6	4830
67	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	38.78	44.9	30.4	5180
68	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	33.77	51.9	29.2	4560
69	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	24.94	42.2	29.0	3020
70	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	24.8	58.6	30.3	3980
71	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	20.31	22.78	27.53	5370

	1	2	3	4	5	6
72	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar	21.42	38.63	32.56	3500
73	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	21.70	27.78	23.60	5810
74	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	22.32	21.52	30.89	5170
75	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	22.51	26.54	29.49	5200
76	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	21.61	53.64	39.28	2640
77	Uttaranchal	Udham Singh Nagar	32.47	47.8	34.6	2470
78	Uttaranchal	Hardwar	34.5	49.9	29.0	3480
79	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	47.93	9.2	29.7	7650
80	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur *	25.51	11.6	44.9	3570
81	West Bengal	Maldah	49.99	16.2	38.2	6870
82	West Bengal	Murshidabad	63.92	17.8	35.4	11710
83	West Bengal	Birbhum	35.35	16.9	38.7	5480
84	West Bengal	Nadia	26.09	24.0	35.3	5640
85	West Bengal	South 24-Parganas	34.06	21.2	36.6	8200
86	West Bengal	Howrah	24.7	47.4	41.6	2890
87	West Bengal	North 24-Parganas	24.63	47.2	40.9	5480
88	West Bengal	Burdwan	20.36	35.52	43.22	3960
89	West Bengal	Cooch Bihar	24.36	10.49	40.23	4820
90	West Bengal	Kolkata	21.63	84.51	44.54	2340

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Respected Chairman, Sir, Multi-Sector Development Programme (MSDP) for minorities was launched in 2008-09 in selected minority concentration

districts having a substantial minority population which was already backward and falling behind the national average in terms of socio-economic and basic amenities. During 2008-09, the Ministry of Minority Affairs could achieve only 50.16 per cent financial achievement. I want to know from the hon. Minister the details of the projects approved and implemented under MSDP concerning health, nutrition, drinking water supply, education, skill development, employment and income generating scheme and electrification and the number of persons given employment under the programme in Assam and the other North-Eastern States.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, the MSDP is essentially a top up programme where additional funding is provided to districts that have substantial minority population and are below national average in terms of development index. It is not our intention and indeed not possible to displace any line Ministry that is already doing development work. On the website of the Ministry, all the detail of the work that has been done is provided. We have obviously given great importance to be given to the areas that the hon. Member has spoken of, and I would urge the hon. Member to actually go to the website. We will be happy to give a hard copy as well of the detailed work that is being done.

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: The quantum of funds sanctioned by the Central Government for MsDP during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11; how much funds have remained unutilized; the quantum of funds used for the purposes; and the action taken to use the entire MsDP funds. Thank you.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, we are expecting, by the end of the present financial year that we would have completed the allocation of Rs. 2,750 crores minus Rs.89 crores. Our objective is that we should be able to do Rs. 3,780 crores in this Plan provided the additional funding is available. It will, obviously, take a little time before the State Governments send us their utilization certificates. But I can point out to the fact that in 2008-09, essentially the first year of this programme, we were able to get reports of 85 per cent utilization of funds; for 2009-10, we are still waiting utilization figures, and obviously, that will be followed by whatever amount we give as the

allocation this year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सभापति जी, क्वेश्चन के लास्ट में यह था, "(d) the details of measures taken to improve the living conditions and employment prospects of minorities." Employment के संबंध में सरकार बिल्कुल चुप है, जबकि यूपीए-1 के समय minorities के संबंध में निर्णय लिया गया था और उस निर्णय के तहत सचचर कमेटी का गठन किया गया था। सचचर कमेटी ने कहा था कि जो Scheduled Castes हैं, जो minorities हैं और खासकर जो मुस्लिम minorities हैं, उनकी हालत दलित जैसी है और इस पर उन्होंने विस्तृत रिपोर्ट दी थी। उसके तत्वाधान में सरकार ने रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन बनाया। रंगनाथ मिश्र कोई दलित नहीं थे, वे minorities से संबंधित नहीं थे, बल्कि वे Chief Justice of India थे और उच्च कुल के थे। उन्होंने जो हालत देखी, उस हालत के तहत उन्होंने कहा कि मुस्लिम minorities को 10 परसेंट और other minorities को 7 परसेंट आरक्षण होना चाहिए।

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन की जो अनुशंसा है, क्या वह dustbin में पड़ी रहेगी या सरकार उस पर कोई कार्रवाई करेगी? जो बैकवर्ड मुस्लिम हैं, जिन्हें पश्चिमी बंगाल ने रिजर्वेशन दिया है, उसी तर्ज पर क्या भारत सरकार भी रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को लागू करते हुए, उनके आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करेगी?

श्री सलमान खुर्रिद : सर, जो कार्यक्रम विस्तार से क्रियान्वित किये जा रहे हैं, उनमें अल्पसंख्यकों को सशक्त करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। उनमें access to credit, शिक्षा, स्कॉलरशिप और ऐसे विशेष कार्यक्रम हैं, जिनसे सरकार और सरकार के बाहर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के जो रोजगार हैं, उनमें उनको अवसर प्राप्त हो सकें।

माननीय सदस्य महोदय ने रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर विशेष ध्यान दिलाया है। मैं उनको बताना चाहूंगा कि रंगनाथ मिश्र की रिपोर्ट इस सत्र से पहले रखी गई है। वह हमारे इस सम्भावित हाउस के सामने भी रखी गई है और विचाराधीन है, लेकिन उससे पहले सचचर कमेटी से जो बड़े महत्वपूर्ण परामर्श हम लोगों को मिले थे, उन पर कार्रवाई जारी है। सचचर कमेटी में ही ये संकेत दिये गये थे कि पिछड़े वर्ग के जो अल्पसंख्यक हैं, उनको समान अवसर प्राप्त हों। सर, आप जानते हैं कि समान अवसर आयोग बनाने पर भी सरकार विचार कर रही है और मुझे विश्वास है कि इस पर हम जैसे ही निर्णय लेंगे, वह हाउस के सामने आएगा और सदस्य महोदय उससे अवश्य संतुष्ट होंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : No supplementary on supplementaries, please
...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस महत्वपूर्ण सवाल
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : रंगनाथ मिश्र ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : अगर आप जवाब से satisfied नहीं हैं तो आप मंत्री जी को लिखिए।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी इस महत्वपूर्ण सवाल का जो जवाब दिया है, मैं मानता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इस संबंध में बहुत मेहनत से काम कर रहे हैं और इसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ, उनकी नीति भी बहुत अच्छी है, लेकिन कहीं न कहीं नीयत में ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : No insinuations, please. ...(Interruptions)... No insinuations, please.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इतनी महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं का जिक्र किया कि आप अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए इनको लागू करना चाहते हैं - इंदिरा आवास योजना से लेकर आंगनवाड़ी प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र, औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, पोलिटेक्नीक वगैरह। इसके अतिरिक्त आपने अपने उत्तर में बताया कि आपने 2 महत्वपूर्ण चीजें की हैं, जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश के रामपुर में आपने कहा है कि 52.84 परसेंट माइनोंरिटीज़ की पापुलेशन है। वहां का आर्थिक और सामाजिक संकेतक आपने 24.3 परसेंट बताया है। आपने वहां 5,470 लाख रुपए आबंटित किए हैं, इसी तरह से अन्य जगहों पर भी आबंटित किए हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक और आर्थिक प्रगति की दिशा में आपने जो इतने महत्वपूर्ण प्रयास किए हैं, वे जमीन पर लागू क्यों नहीं हो पा रहे हैं? आपने जो ये 90 क्षेत्र बताए हैं, इन 90 क्षेत्रों में आपकी योजनाएं जमीन पर उतर पाई हैं? अगर नहीं उतर पाई हैं, तो इसका लाभ प्रभावी तौर से मॉनोरेटिज़ को मिले, इसके लिए क्या आपने कोई मॉनीटरिंग सिस्टम बनाया है या खुद इसकी देखभाल की है? आप यह कहकर अपने जिम्मेदारी से बच नहीं सकते कि इसको स्टेट गवर्नमेंट देखेगी, मैं इसमें क्या कर सकता हूँ। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपके मंत्रालय ने इस दिशा में क्या प्रयास किए हैं?

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद : सभापति जी, मैं भगवान हनुमान की तरह अपना दिल खोलकर नहीं दिखा सकता हूँ, कि माननीय सदस्य को मेरी नीयत पता चल सके, लेकिन जो हमारी कार्यशैली है, उसी कार्यशैली पर आपको निर्भर रहना पड़ेगा।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : दिल खोलकर मत दिखाइए, मुंह से ही बता दीजिए।

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद : अगर मुंह से बताने से आप संतुष्ट हो जाएंगे, तो हमारे देश की बहुत सी समस्याएं हल हो जाएंगी।

सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि हमने एक महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिया है, जिसमें हर क्षेत्र के सांसद और वहां के विधायकगणों को 15 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम की कमेटी में बैठने का अवसर मिलेगा और उस 15 प्वाइंट कमेटी में आपके जो प्रस्ताव बनते हैं, उन प्रस्तावों पर हम आगे चलकर आपको पैसा आबंटित कराते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त हमने 150 नेशनल मॉनीटर्स भी तय किए हैं, जो कम से कम डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी लेवल के सरकारी अधिकारी होंगे, जो अपने पदों से मुक्त होने के बाद जनसेवा करना चाहते हैं, उनको हमने कुछ ट्रेनिंग देकर इस काम के लिए तैयार किया है। वर्ष में कई बार वे वहां पर जाकर धरातल पर देखकर आएंगे कि हमारे कार्यक्रम कितने सफल और प्रभावशाली हैं। इसके साथ-साथ हमने यह भी प्रयास किया है कि आप लोगों के माध्यम से, NGOs के माध्यम से हमको सूचनाएं प्राप्त होती रहें। यह प्रश्न उठता है कि क्या माइनोंरिटीज़ को इसका पूरा लाभ मिल रहा है। हमारा लक्ष्य एरिया डेवलपमेंट का है। हम मानते हैं कि उन माइनोंरिटीज़ के कारण हम उस एरिया का डेवलपमेंट करने जा रहे हैं, उनको विकसित करने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन यह सभी के लिए सामान्य अवसर है। ऐसा नहीं है कि कोई अस्पताल, स्कूल, कॉलेज या आई.टी.आई. बनेगा, तो उसमें सिर्फ अल्पसंख्यक ही जाएंगे, बल्कि उसमें बहुसंख्यकों का भी उतना ही स्वागत होगा और हम मानते हैं कि हमारे देश की एकता और हमारी सामाजिक एकता के लिए यह बहुत अच्छा कार्यक्रम होगा।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : सभापति जी, हमारे देश में माइनोंरिटीज़ में मुस्लिम, सिख, बौद्ध और ईसाई लोग हैं, जिनकी आजादी के बाद बड़े पैमाने पर उपेक्षा हुई है। मैं इन 90 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स का break-up चाहता हूँ कि इनमें कितने डिस्ट्रिक्ट मुस्लिम, सिख, ईसाई और बौद्ध माइनोंरिटी के हैं। मैं इनकी डेटिल्स चाहता हूँ।

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद : सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उसका जवाब उन्हें हमारी वेबसाइट पर असानी से मिल जाता। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि 66 ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, ऐसे जनपद हैं, जहां पर

मुसलमान भाइयों की संख्या 25 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा है, 13 क्षेत्रों में ईसाई बंधुओं की संख्या ज्यादा है, 10 क्षेत्रों में बौद्ध लोगों की संख्या ज्यादा है और केवल एक ही क्षेत्र ऐसा है, जिसमें 25 प्रतिशत से अधिक आबादी सिख भाइयों और बहनों की है। लेकिन जैसा कि हमने प्रावधान किया है, उसमें जिन क्षेत्रों में अल्पसंख्यक ही बहुसंख्यक हैं और वहां पर जहां 15 प्रतिशत आबादी किसी और अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय की होती है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : कश्मीर में पंडितों को अल्पसंख्यक माना गया है या नहीं माना गया है ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, please don't interrupt.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : कश्मीर में पंडितों को अल्पसंख्यक माना गया है या नहीं माना गया है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सलमान खुर्रिद : मैं बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने कश्मीर का कुछ तो सोचा, लेकिन कश्मीर के संदर्भ में हमने अन्य अल्पसंख्यकों को 15 प्रतिशत रखा है, ताकि हम उनको भी वहां पूरा लाभ पहुंचा सकें। ... (व्यवधान) ...

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. I am aware that a lot of people want to participate. But more than three supplementaries cannot be allowed under our prevailing practice. If Members want a discussion on this, they know how to proceed and give a notice.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, आप अपनी लिस्ट में देख लीजिए कि उसमें सबसे पहले मेरा नाम है या नहीं है ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: See, questions have to be rotated around the House.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, मैं तब से इंतजार कर रहा हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : आप discussion के लिए नोटिस दीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, सच्यर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर तब से चर्चा नहीं हुई ... (व्यवधान) ... कश्मीर में जो पंडित हैं, उनको किस category में रखा गया है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : आप discussion के लिए नोटिस दीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री तारिक अनवर : सर, सबसे अच्छा यह होगा कि रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा हो ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 205. (Interruptions). Please... Why don't you give a notice for discussion?

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सर, सच्यर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा कराई जाए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have yet to see a notice on this subject from any Member of this House. Why don't you give notice for a discussion? ... (Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप लोग बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... Let me clarify the position on supplementaries. The right to ask supplementary question is with the Member whose question has been admitted. Everybody else has no right. It is a courtesy from the Chair. Question No. 205. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री साबिर अली : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : सवाल आपके तरफ से आया था ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would again request the hon. Member to indicate if he has given notice for a discussion on this subject.

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Sir, you have said that it is my right to ask supplementary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have. Please convince your colleagues to respect your right. Question No. 205.

बाल विवाह और द्विविवाह को दिखाने वाले धारावाहिकों का प्रसारण

*205. श्री बलवंत उर्फ बाल आपटे : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कुछ टेलीविजन चैनलों द्वारा बाल विवाह तथा द्विविवाह जैसे मुद्दों पर धारावाहिकों के प्रसारण से दर्शकों विशेषकर युवाओं तथा बच्चों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे चैनलों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनसे इस प्रकार के धारावाहिकों का प्रसारण बंद करने के लिए कहा गया है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में और क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) इस विषय पर कोई अध्ययन नहीं कराया गया है और न ही यह बात सरकार की जानकारी में लाई गई है। तथापि, टीवी चैनल 'कलर्स' पर 'बालिका वधू' नामक धारावाहिक के प्रसारण के विरुद्ध दिनांक 01-08-2008 को मंत्रालय में एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी। शिकायतकर्ता ने आरोप लगाया था कि उक्त कार्यक्रम में बाल विवाह का संवर्द्धन व महिमामंडन किया जा रहा है। मंत्रालय ने इस संबंध में चैनल को अपनी टिप्पणी प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कहा था। चैनल ने स्पष्टीकरण दिया था कि इस मामले को संसद में उठाए जाने की बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए उसने इस बात को स्पष्ट करने के लिए कतिपय पूर्वोपाय किए थे कि उक्त धारावाहिक से बाल विवाह के मुद्दे का किसी भी प्रकार से महिमामंडन न हो पाए। चैनल ने यह भी सूचित किया था कि उसने प्रत्येक कड़ी के दौरान बाल विवाह के विरुद्ध प्रसारित किए जाने वाले सामाजिक संदेशों की पुनरावृत्ति में वृद्धि कर दी है।

यद्यपि, निजी टीवी चैनलों पर प्रसारित कार्यक्रमों की कोई पूर्व-सेंसरशिप नहीं होती है, तथापि, केबल टीवी नेटवर्क के जरिए टीवी चैनलों पर प्रसारित/पुनः प्रसारित सभी कार्यक्रमों एवं विज्ञापनों के संबंध में केबल टीवी नेटवर्क (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1995 और उसके तहत बनाए गए नियमों के अंतर्गत निर्धारित कार्यक्रम एवं विज्ञापन संहिताओं का अनुपालन करना आवश्यक होता है। जब कभी संहिताओं के उल्लंघन को सरकार की जानकारी में लाया जाता है, तो नियमानुसार कार्रवाई की जाती है।

Telecast of serials showing child marriage and bigamy

†*205. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether telecast of serials on the issue of child marriage and bigamy by some television channels is adversely impacting on viewers, particularly on youth and children;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of such channels which have been asked to discontinue the telecast of such serials during the last three years; and

(c) the other steps taken by Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) No study on this subject has been done or brought to the notice of the government. However, a complaint was received in the Ministry on 1.8.2008 against the telecast of the serial namely 'Balika Vadhu' on TV channel 'Colours'. The complainant had alleged that the programme was promoting and glorifying child marriage. The Ministry called for the comments of the channel. The channel explained that further to the matter being raised in Parliament, it had taken certain proactive efforts to clarify that the serial in no way glorifies the issue of child marriage. The channel also informed that it had increased the frequency of display of social messages against child marriage during each episode.

While there is no pre-censorship of the Programme telecast on Private TV channels, all programmes and advertisements telecast on TV channels transmitted/ retransmitted through the Cable TV network, are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. Action is taken as per rules whenever violation of Codes is brought to the notice of the Government.

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Sir, earlier we have discussed one kind of environment and pollution. My question relates to another kind of pollution. The earlier question was answered earnestly, but this answer is very casual. The Minister refers to a complaint and then talks about anything that is brought to the notice of the Government. My first question is: if there are rules and if those rules are not to be only on the Statute Book, has the Government any monitoring machinery to look into the programmes and come to their own conclusion regarding the desirability of these programmes within the code of conduct and the

rules? If there is no monitoring machinery and if the Government will act only on the basis of

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your supplementary. There is no time for an answer.

Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Pace of capacity addition in power generations

*206. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to expedite the pace of capacity addition in power generation to overcome the growing power shortage in the country;

(b) if so, whether this should entail faster decision-making at the top level in the Ministry;

(c) whether Government is not showing any sense of urgency or pragmatism in this regard; and

(d) whether, as a result the schemes like Ultra Mega Power Projects, which proved crucial in reviving the interest of private players in the Indian power sector, have started losing momentum?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) Government has initiated several steps including policy measures to expedite the pace of capacity addition in the power sector. These include augmentation of manufacturing capacity of BHEL from 10,000 MW in December, 2007 to 20,000 MW by 2012; periodic review of issues related to supply of power equipment from BHEL by a Group under the chairmanship of Secretary (Heavy Industry); formation of several new joint ventures to manufacture supercritical boilers and turbine-generators for thermal power plants; bulk ordering of 11 units of 660 MW each with supercritical technology with mandatory phased indigenous manufacturing programme to promote indigenous manufacturing; sensitisation of stakeholders to enlarge the vendors base to meet Balance of Plants requirements; launch of 'adopt an ITI scheme' to develop skilled manpower; rigorous monitoring of projects at different levels

including by Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority, Power Project Monitoring Panel and Advisory Group under the chairmanship of Minister of Power; and introduction of web-based monitoring system. In addition, periodical meetings are held with concerned Ministries i.e. Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Ministry of Environment and Forests to sort-out the inter-ministerial issues with regard to availability of fuel and grant of environment and forest clearance to generation projects.

As a result of the aforesaid measures, against the Planning Commission's Mid Term Appraisal target of 62,374 MW for the 11th Plan, 25,805 MW of fresh capacity has been commissioned during the 11th Plan till 29.07.2010, which is higher than 21,180 MW achieved in the entire 10th Plan.

(d) Four Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs), namely, Sasan in Madhya Pradesh; Mundra in Gujarat; Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh; and Tilaiya in Jharkhand have already been awarded and transferred to the identified developers and are at different stages of implementation. Request for Qualification (RFQ) for UMPPs in Chhattisgarh and Orissa have also been issued.

Central Resource Pool for Development of NER

†207. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Special Reserve Fund, i.e. Central Resource Pool for Development of North Eastern Region (NER), exists only on paper and Government has not allocated any money for the Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it does not go against the fiscal transparency; and

(d) whether Government has made any policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) The unutilized 10% ear-marked fund of 52 identified Ministries/Departments flow into the Central Resource Pool for the Development of North East Region, maintained by the Ministry of Finance on proforma basis. Details of the annual accruals to the Pool from the year 1998-99 are given

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in the Statement (See below). Annual budgetary allocations are made under the head Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources to Ministry of DoNER out of these accruals based on annual requirement and utilization patterns.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of DoNER regularly monitors the utilization of the 10% ear-marked outlays by the non-exempted Central Ministries/Departments. Details of unspent balances are compiled annually and transmitted to Ministry of Finance for vetting. Final figures of opening balances, accruals and closing under NLCPR are communicated to the Ministry of DoNER by Ministry of Finance after verification and confirmation.

Statement

*Details of the Accruals to the Central Resource Pool for
Development of North Eastern Region*

Sl.No.	Year	Rs. in crores
1.	1998-99	1,189.85
2.	1999-2000	1,571.78
3.	2000-01	1,440.60
4.	2001-02	1,603.89
5.	2002-03	1,339.70
6.	2003-04	657.24
7.	2004-05	663.35
8.	2005-06	1,960.12
9.	2006-07	1,311.08
10.	2007-08	1,925.04@
11.	2008-09	2,492.41@
Total		16,155.06

@: to be confirmed by Ministry of Finance

Legislation for paid news items

*208. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the paid news item numbers are increasingly appearing in both print and electronic media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is contemplating bringing a suitable legislation to deal with the situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) There have been a number of media reports that sections of the electronic and print media have received monetary considerations for publishing or broadcasting in favour of particular individuals or organizations or corporate entities for what is essentially "advertisement" disguised as "news". This has been commonly referred to as the "paid news syndrome".

The Government, in pursuance of the objective of preserving the freedom of press and maintaining and improving the standard of newspapers in India and to inculcate the principles of self regulation among the press, has set up Press Council of India (PCI), an autonomous body under the Press Council Act, 1978. The PCI has deliberated upon the issue and released a 'Report on Paid News' on 30th July 2010.

The Report has defined the 'Paid News' as, 'Any news or analysis appearing in any media (Print & Electronic) for a price in cash or kind as consideration.' The PCI, after analyzing the issue has made the following recommendations:

1. Representation of the People Act 1951 be amended to make incidence of paid news a punishable electoral malpractice.
2. The Press Council of India must be fully empowered to adjudicate the complaints of "paid news" and give final judgment in the matter.
3. Press Council Act be amended to make its recommendations binding and electronic media be brought under its purview, and

4. Press Council of India should be reconstituted to include representatives from electronic and other media.

In addition, the Report has suggested various other measures to curb the menace of paid news, which include:

- Setting up of a Special Cell in Election Commission of India for action against complaints of paid news.
- Self-regulation by media to check the phenomenon of paid news.
- The guidelines formulated by PCI on election reporting must be adhered to by the media organizations.
- Education of voters so as to enable them to differentiate between paid news items from genuine news.
- Awareness generation amongst the stakeholders.

Mega food parks in Vidarbha

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

(a) whether the Mega Food Park scheme launched in 2008, has provided necessary infrastructure for food processing on a pre-identified cluster basis;

(b) if so, whether there are plans to setup such food parks in Vidarbha, which would establish an efficient and sustainable supply chain to eliminate farmers' suicides due to inaccessibility of marketing facilities at remunerative prices; and

(c) whether the State Governments are providing facilities like land, power, etc. at concessional rates to encourage setting up of such food Parks?

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

(a) Yes Sir. 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 the first phase of

setting up of Mega Food Parks are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal. The Projects taken up in the 1st phase to establish Mega Food Parks are under progress. The Scheme aims at providing a state-of-the-art infrastructure for the food processing industries with an efficient and sustainable supply chain in a market-driven manner. The Scheme envisages a cluster based approach on the basis of agricultural and horticultural surpluses available in the Cluster. Ministry has got techno-feasibility study conducted in 5 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, North-East and Punjab to identify suitable clusters of raw materials. Existing National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Agriculture Export Zone (AEZ) promoted by APEDA are also taken into consideration for identification of suitable clusters. The scheme aims at providing state of the art infrastructure for food processing sector in the country with a strong backward & forward linkages and to provide value addition for agricultural commodities including poultry, meat dairy, fisheries etc. in a demand driven manner.

(b) In the 11th plan period, out of the 10 Mega Food Parks, Ministry has accorded 'in-principle' approval to one Mega Food Park to be established in Maharashtra, which is, however, not in Vidarbha region, but earlier, during 8th to 10th Plan Period, Govt. had approved 7 Food Parks in Maharashtra out of which 3 Food Parks are in Vidarbha region.

Govt. of Maharashtra through Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) has decided to promote the establishment of a Food Park at the Additional Amravati Industrial Area, Nandgaon Peth. Govt. of India has decided to support an integrated cold chain project, a food testing lab, EDP course & FPTC centers in Vidarbha region, subject to submission of suitable proposals in tune with scheme guidelines. For the Food Parks not covered under the Mega Food Park Scheme of Govt. of India, the draft Agro-Industry Policy of Maharashtra proposes to provide viability gap funding, land at 20% discount in MIDC industrial estates in backward areas like Vidarbha region and participation by public agencies in Joint Venture to support private players. It also proposes to provide additional fiscal incentives to units in such Parks.

(c) Some State Govt. have provided certain concessions for establishment of Mega Food Park in their States viz. State Government of Jharkhand has provided land at concessional rates,

West Bengal Government waived the ceiling limit for purchase of land. The Government of Andhra Pradesh provided incentives like VAT reimbursement on purchases made during the construction period of two (2) years for Mega Food Parks upto 1.18 cr. and 75% VAT reimbursement on sales for the park and the units proposed to be located in the park for 5 years. Govt. of Bihar has announced Industrial Promotion Policy, 2006 in which special incentives have been provided like, waiver of stamp duty & registration charges and allotment of land on lease basis for setting up of food processing units. In addition, it also provides 25% rebate in VAT for 5 years for the existing Industries. It further provides financial assistance for setting up of Food Parks in the State. Maharashtra is a leading State in agro industry in general and in food processing in particular. The proposed draft Agro-Industry Policy of Maharashtra includes fiscal as well as non-fiscal incentives and other supporting initiatives viz. promotion of agri clusters, support to private extension services for small and marginal farmers, promotion of farm produce aggregation bodies, development of market infrastructure & linkages, promotion of post harvest infrastructure, capacity building, financial assistance for incubation centers, promotion of agri tourism in selected clusters, tax benefits like, enhanced VAT reimbursement incentives, 5% interest subsidy to new small scale units in backward areas etc.

Convention on Climate Change

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

(a) whether Government, under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, has decided to reduce emission intensity by 20 to 25 per cent by 2020;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the factors responsible for rise in greenhouse gas emissions in the country have been assessed;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of other steps Government proposes to take to reduce emissions beyond 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) In the non-legally binding Copenhagen Accord it was agreed that Annex-I Parties would submit their quantified economy wide emission targets for 2020 and non Annex-I Parties would submit mitigation actions consistent with Articles 4.1 & 4.7 of the Convention and in context of sustainable development to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat for compilation. As a part of voluntary domestic actions for mitigation, India in its submission to the UNFCCC has stated that it will endeavor to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison with the 2005 level.

India's greenhouse gas emissions have risen from 1.23 billion tonnes CO2 equivalent in 1994 to 1.73 billion tonnes CO2 equivalent in 2007 at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 2.9%. The biggest rise is in the 'Waste' and 'Cement' sector which accounts for 7.3% and 6% CAGR respectively followed closely by the 'Electricity' sector at 5.6% CAGR and 'Transport' and 'Residential' sector at 4.5% and 4.4% respectively. This rise in Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions is mainly due to the economic growth of the country over the years.

The Planning Commission has set up an Expert Group on Strategy for a Low Carbon development under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kirit Parikh to outline the scope of action for pursuing a low carbon development strategy.

India is committed to expand the base of nuclear power generation and add 20,000 MW of solar power over the next two decades. State electricity regulators have also laid down that distributing companies must purchase 5 per cent of the electricity from renewable sources. Further, Government has also taken a number of steps for efficient use of coal in thermal power stations that include, *inter-alia*, use of super critical boiler technologies, coal washing, coal blending and setting up of electricity regulators to enforce optimum generation and transmission of electricity. Besides, Renovation and Modernization of old thermal power stations is undertaken to enhance their efficiencies. Hydro power policy has also been revised recently to encourage investment in this sector.

Registration of companies

†*211. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the details of data regarding registration of companies provided to the Ministry of Finance by the Registrar of Companies (ROC) during 2008-09 and 2009-10;

(b) the number of companies out of these, which were closed down after some time;

(c) the number of companies out of these, which have not submitted their balance-sheet and annual statement to ROC; and

(d) the details of action taken against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Registrar of Companies (ROCs) are working under Ministry of Corporate Affairs and do not report to Ministry of Finance.

(b) to (d) However, the data regarding registering of companies is available online in the MCA.21 E-Governance system of Ministry of Corporate Affairs. As per information available in the MCA.21, the number of new companies registered in 2008-09 is 64834 and 2009-10 is 67814 respectively.

As per Companies Act, 1956 every company is required to hold Annual General Meeting (AGM) within 18 months of the date of incorporation and file Balance Sheets (BS) and Annual Returns (AR) within 30 days and 60 days of AGM respectively. Thus, the filing of AR & BS has not become due for companies incorporated after 1st December, 2008 during 2008-09 and new companies incorporated during 2009-10.

Penal action for non-filing of AR & BS is taken (after it becomes due) under the Companies Act, 1956 by ROCs after issue of Show Cause Notice.

Adopted children taken abroad

†*212. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children who have been taken out of the country during the last five years after their adoption and the names of countries where they have been taken to;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government proposes to stop this trafficking in children;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(d) whether all such children taken out of the country are being brought up properly;

(e) if so, the source of this information;

(f) whether any agency of the country monitors it; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) 3976 children were placed in inter-country adoption during 2005 to 2009. The country-wise number of children placed in adoption through Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA) is given in the Statement (See below).

CARA has laid down Guidelines for regulating inter-country adoption. These are based on the provisions of Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption 1993, ratified by Government of India in 2003, as well as the directions of the Supreme Court of India. In accordance with the Guidelines, children are placed in inter-country adoption with families after a careful scrutiny by various agencies/authorities which include Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), Government recognized adoption agencies in India and in the receiving countries, courts in India and CARA. The suitability of prospective adoptive parents is ensured by a Home Study conducted by a professional social worker of a foreign agency enlisted by CARA.

(d) to (g) CARA monitors the welfare of children placed in inter-country adoption through post-adoption follow-up reports received from enlisted foreign agencies which are bodies accredited by the Central Authority/Government of the receiving country. Such reports are received every six months for a period of two years after the child reaches the receiving country.

Statement

Country-wise number of NOCs issued by CARA

Sl.No.	Name of the Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	U.S.A.	296	327	336	324	217	1500
2	Denmark	50	33	25	20	17	145
3	Belgium	24	18	8	13	8	71
4	Norway	21	17	16	13	17	84
5	Netherland	16	12	9	8	8	53
6	Sweden	31	49	42	53	35	210
7	Austria	4	2	6	6	7	25
8	France	12	15	18	18	29	92
9	Italy	134	141	134	156	114	679
10	Mauritius	4	5	0	4	2	15
11	Indonesia	0	2	0	1	0	3
12	Singapore	6	5	9	2	4	26
13	U.A.E.	20	30	35	44	34	163
14	Thailand	0	1	0	0	1	2
15	South Africa	7	3	0	0	5	15
16	Kenya	0	1	0	1	0	2
17	Newzealand	1	1	1	0	0	3
18	U.K.	20	14	15	15	28	92
19	Spain	109	67	37	48	59	320
20	Switzerland	39	15	24	26	14	118

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21	Australia	18	28	12	14	13	85
22	Germany	22	27	16	7	10	82
23	Canada	19	17	15	32	33	116
24	Finland	9	5	5	4	5	28
25	Malaysia	0	0	0	1	1	2
26	Ireland	0	1	5	2	3	11
27	Ice Land	1	2	0	3	1	7
28	Bahrain	0	4	0	0	0	4
29	Zimbabwe	0	0	1	0	0	1
30	Luxemberg	1	5	0	4	1	11
31	Philippines	1	0	0	0	0	1
32	Hong Kong	1	3	1	0	0	5
33	Tanzania	1	0	0	0	0	1
34	Botswana	-	1	0	0	0	1
35	Scotland	-	1	0	0	0	1
36	Nigeria	0	0	0	1	0	1
37	Jakarta	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total		867	852	770	821	666	3976

Wastage of foodgrains, fruits and vegetables

*213. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the wastage of huge quantities of foodgrains, fruits and vegetables in the country because of lack of proper processing facilities;

(b) the details of the schemes introduced for food processing and their progress; and

(c) the details of the schemes sanctioned for Kerala and whether that State would be selected for establishing a Mega Food Park?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. It has been estimated by studies conducted by various stakeholders that Rs. 30,000 crores worth of agricultural produce is wasted every year for want of basic infrastructure in the country.

(b) The Ministry has been implementing various plan schemes, namely (i) Scheme for Infrastructure Development with major components i.e. Mega Food Park, Cold Chain, Value Addition & Preservation Infrastructure and Modernization of Abattoirs, (ii) Scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/ Modernisation/ of Food Processing Industries, (iii) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and R&D, (iv) Scheme for Upgradation of Quality of Street Food. The Progress of all Schemes for the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 is as given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Number of projects sanctioned for Kerala under various schemes in 2009-10 and 2010-11 are as follows:-

SL. No.	Schemes	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/ Modernisation/ of Food Processing Industries	28	12
2.	R&D	-	01
3.	Food Testing Lab	01	-
4.	EDP	02	03

Proposal for expansion of Mega Food Parks is under consideration of Government. On approval thereof proposal for setting up a Mega Food Park in Kerala will be considered. However, Ministry has assisted setting up of six Food Parks in Kerala during 8th to 10th Plan Period.

Statement

Progress of all schemes for the year 2009-10 and 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Expenditure 2009-10	Budget Allocation	2010-11 Expenditure (till 05.08.2010.)
1.	Scheme for Infrastructure Development	72.94	138.00	25.68
2.	Scheme of Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/ Modernisation of Food Processing Industries	82.49	81.00	34.09
3.	Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and R&D	29.07	38.00	5.02
4.	Scheme of HRD	9.46	10.50	2.35
5.	Scheme of Strengthening of Institutions	83.58	131.50	59.69
6.	Scheme for Upgradation of Quality of Street Food	0.00	1.00	0.00
TOTAL		277.54	400.00	126.83

Vetting of Environmental Impact Assessment

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

(a) whether the Ministry has outsourced the job of vetting the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) consultants to an industry backed body;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has ignored the potential conflict of interest in granting environmental clearance to any project; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to bring transparency in granting environmental clearance to various projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) With a view to improve the quality of Environmental Impact Assessment reports, Ministry has introduced a scheme for accreditation / registration of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Consultants / Consulting Organizations through the Quality Council of India (QCI), the national accreditation body established as an autonomous non profit organization jointly by the Government of India and the Indian Industry. The accreditation under the scheme is based on resources available with the Consulting Organizations including technical expertise of consultants, resource persons, their educational background as well as experience.

(c) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 issued under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 requires all those projects / activities / processes listed there under to obtain prior environmental clearance under the provisions thereof. The projects are appraised with the help of Expert Appraisal Committees, based on the documents submitted by the project proponent *inter-alia* Environment Impact Assessment Report. While granting environmental clearance, necessary safeguard measures / conditions are stipulated which are required to be implemented in the project by the project proponent.

(d) The various steps taken to ensure transparency in environmental clearance process includes posting the information in public domain on Ministry's website related to (i) status of pending projects, (ii) schedules and agenda for the meeting of the Expert Appraisal Committees (iii) minutes of the meeting, (iv) environmental clearance letters, circulars and guidelines relating to the environmental clearance.

Killing of 'Guldaars' in Uttarakhand

†*215. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: ' Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that the big cat 'Guldaars' in Uttarakhand are being killed continuously and if so, the number of Guldaars poached or killed during the last year in the State;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the Ministry is also aware that the way 'Guldaars' are being poached in that State, the extinction of the entire species is feared;

(c) whether Government is making any efforts for preservation and propagation of the species and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is any plan to arrest the smugglers of 'Guldaars' skin and bones and if so, the number of smugglers arrested during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the State of Uttarakhand, five Guldaars (leopards) were poached and eleven man eater Guldaars were killed during the year 2009. However, there is no such situation in the State that the species would become extinct. The State Government of Uttarakhand has taken several steps for protection of wildlife including leopards, such as constituting anti-poaching cells, establishment of dog squads, long range patrolling of sensitive areas, establishment of permanent and temporary anti-poaching camps, close cooperation with NGO's, engagement of ex-army personnel for anti-poaching operations and creation of intelligence network etc.

(c) The important steps taken by the Government for preservation and propagation of leopards are as given below:

1. The Central Government has enacted the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to deal with the issues of wildlife conservation including wildlife crime. Stringent penalties are imposed on the offenders for the contravention of the provisions of the Act.
2. A network of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries has been set up across the country to protect wildlife.
3. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, with a network of five Regional and three Sub Regional Offices, has been set up to control wildlife crime.
4. Financial support is being provided to the State/UT Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of - Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats, Project Tiger and Project Elephant, for the conservation and development of wildlife and its habitats.

5. India is a signatory to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) that regulates international trade in wildlife and its derivatives.

6. India has bilateral arrangements with China and Nepal on combating wildlife crime.
7. Intensive patrolling in sensitive protected areas is carried out along with coordination with other law enforcement agencies.

(d) As reported by the State Government of Uttarakhand, during the year 2009, eight skins of Guldaar were seized and criminal proceedings have been initiated against five persons as a result of the joint efforts of the Anti-poaching Cell, State Forest Department and Non Governmental Organizations.

Import of coal from South Africa

*216. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has become one of the largest coal buyers from South Africa;

(b) whether India imports coal from Richards Bay Coal Terminal (RBCT) in South Africa;

(c) whether India buys about a fourth of its coal requirement from South Africa while the rest is imported from Indonesia;

(d) whether India's coal imports from RBCT have grown by 160 per cent from 6.8 million tonnes in 2008 to 17.7 million tonnes in 2009;

(e) whether India's import accounted for 44 per cent of RBCT exports in April-May this year, approximately at the rate of 2 to 3 tonnes per month; and

(f) if so, to what extent India has been self-sufficient in coal production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) The import of coal from South Africa has steadily increased over the years from 3.2 mts in 2005-06 to 14.49 mts in 2009-10. The share of import from South Africa in the total import of coal by India accordingly increased from 8.4% to 19.8% during this period. Indian import of coal from Indonesia, however, have increased from 16.05 mts in 2005-06 to 32.16 mts in 2009-10 i.e. about 44% of total imports. The concerned agency namely Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence &

Statistics (DGCI& S) Ministry of Commerce & Industry does not have information on the coal imported from RBCT South Africa.

(f) While in case of non-coking coal production may be increased to some extent, in case of coking coal, however, the country has to resort to imports as the total quantity required cannot be fulfilled indigenously because of its non-availability.

Status of Sahyadri Tiger project

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

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has submitted a report to the Central Government about the 'Sahyadri Tiger Project' under the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA);

(b) whether the non-completion of the project is due to non-acquisition of land and some financial constraints; and

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to ensure acquisition of land for the project and removal of financial constraints by providing sufficient funds to allow the completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Based on the "in-principle" approval accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority, the Government of Maharashtra has notified the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, with an area of 741.22 sq.km. comprising of the Chandoli National Park and the Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary, vide its notification dated 05.01.2010.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, funding support is being provided to the said reserve for protection and management.

Surrogate advertisements of intoxicants

*218. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued an advisory to television channels asking them to immediately take off their surrogate advertisement of brands that manufacture cigarettes, liquor, tobacco products and other intoxicants;

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

(c) whether surrogate advertisements are required to obtain clearance certificate from the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC); and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copy of Advisory dated 17.06.2010 is enclosed as Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) A Notification dated 27.02.2009 was issued by the Government amending Rule-7(2)(viii)(A) which provides that a product that uses a brand name or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants may be advertised on cable service subject to certain conditions which includes clearance certificate from the CBFC. However, the said rule has not yet been operationalised. Therefore, no advertisement of a product that uses a brand name or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants is permitted on cable service.

Statement

Copy of Advisory dated 17-06-2010



SUPRIYA SAHU

DIRECTOR (BC)

भारत सरकार

सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली-110115

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING

NEW DELHI - 110115

No.804/36/2010-BC-III

New Delhi, 17th June, 2010

D I R E C T I V E

It has been observed that many TV Channels are showing advertisements

In violation of the Rule 7(2)(viii)(A) of the Cable Television Network Rules, 1994. It is hereby brought to the notice of

all concerned that the Notification dated 27.02.2009 of this Ministry cannot be cited as an excuse to telecast advertisements of products in violation of Rule 7(2)(viii)(A) of Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 as the guidelines under the amended rule have not yet been framed.

It is also clarified that certificates issued by CBFC In pursuance of the Ministry's Notification dated 09.08.2006 cannot be used as these are null and void in view of the subsequent amendments in Rule 7(2)(viii) of Cable Television Network Rules, 1994.

Therefore, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, In exercise of powers, amongst others, under the uplinking /downlinking guidelines issued by it, the terms and conditions of permission granted to a TV Channel to uplink or downlink and under Section 20 of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, hereby, directs all TV Channels Including news and current affairs Channels to stop earring any advertisement of a product on their Channel that uses a brand name or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other Intoxicants and strictly follow the provisions of Rule 7(2)(viii)(A) of Cable Television Network Rules, 1994.

All TV Channels must ensure compliance of these directives and withdraw forthwith all such advertisements being shown by them. Any further violation of the above provision of Advertisement Code may entail more stringent action in future including suspension or prohibitlon of broadcast.

(SUPRIYA SAHU)

Director (BC)

Tele # 23389202

To

All TV Channels Including the News and Current Affairs Channels.

News Broadcasters Association.

Indian Boradcasting Foundation.

Production of Bio-gas

*219. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many States are lagging behind in the production of bio-gas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many bio-gas plants are non-functional;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons behind closure of bio-gas plants in various parts of the country; and

(e) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government for increasing bio-gas production by introducing new viable technology in bio-gas plants?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) and Biogas based Distributed/ Grid Power Generation Programme (BPGP) for installation of family type biogas plants for cooking and small and medium size plants for decentralized power generation applications. Large size biogas plants based on urban and industrial wastes are also being installed under the Programme on Energy Recovery from Urban and Industrial Wastes for biogas based power generation. Application-wise number of biogas plants installed under these programmes along with an estimated capacity of biogas production in the country is given in the Statement-I (See below).

Under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme a total of 3.17 lakh numbers of family type biogas plants have been installed against a physical target of 3.28 lakh plants during the first three years of the Eleventh Plan. State-wise achievement *vis-a-vis* physical target during the last three years is given in the Statement-II (See below). About 50% of the States have achieved their targets in full and another 25% of the States have achieved 90% of their physical targets during last three years.

The reasons for lower achievement of targets could be due to higher cost of biogas plants, reduction in cattle holding by individual families, increasing availability of subsidized LPG and its free connection in rural areas and low priority given by some of the State Governments for implementation of the programme. In order to compensate higher cost of biogas plants Government has increased Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for installation of biogas plants w.e.f. November, 2009. The increase in Central Financial Assistance is likely to help

State Government Departments/

Implementing Agencies in achieving their physical targets thereby increasing production of biogas in the country.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has taken up an evaluation of National Biogas and Manure Management Programme for the biogas plants installed during the Tenth Five Year Plan by an independent organization. According to the report received by the Ministry an average of 95.80% of the surveyed biogas plants were found functional in six representative States. Details of the same are given in the Statement-III (See below).

The reasons for closure of family type biogas plants could be attributed to a variety of reasons namely, non-availability of cattle dung, shifting of beneficiaries, convenient availability of LPG, age of biogas plants, faulty construction, disinterest of beneficiary in properly feeding and operation of biogas plants, etc. Three numbers of large size biogas power projects based on urban and industrial wastes are reported to be non-functional due to the problems of operation and maintenance by the user organization, internal problems of the promoters and supply of poor quality of waste and inability of the waste segregation system of the plant etc.

(e) Besides providing Central Financial Assistance, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has taken a number of steps for increasing biogas production in the country through the implementation of the said programmes. This includes organization of periodical trainings, meetings, discussions and business meets and seminars with various stake holders, namely State Government Nodal Departments and implementing agencies, industries, entrepreneurs, technology providers, banks, financial institutions, users and other organizations associated with the implementation and popularization of various types of biogas plants in the country. Technical assistance and publicity also forms part of the programme for implementation. The Central Financial Assistance for installation of family type biogas plants has been increased in the month of November, 2009 and innovative methods for implementation and financing have been incorporated through the involvement of banks, financial institutions, industries and entrepreneurs. Pre-fabricated models of family type biogas plants have also been introduced for faster implementation of National Biogas and Manure Management Programme.

In order to further increase biogas production in the country, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has taken up demonstration projects on 'Integrated Technology Package for biogas generation, purification, bottling and piped distribution' through the installation of medium size biogas-fertilizer plants following entrepreneurial route from the year 2009-10. The purified and bottled biogas and processed bio-fertilizer produced from these plants are being emphasized for establishing 'Business Model' in this sector of renewable energy as bottled biogas can be used as a supplement to LPG/ CNG/ diesel and bio-fertilizer for sustaining soil-fertility and promoting organic farming. Newer and viable technologies are encouraged in setting up of medium and large size biogas plants in the country.

Statement-I

*Application-wise Biogas Plants installed and Estimated
Biogas Production Capacity*

Sl. No.	Type of Biogas Plants	No. of Biogas Plants installed upto 31st March, 2010	Estimated Biogas Production capacity (in lakh m3)
1.	Family size Biogas Plants for cooking applications.	4253624	85.07
2.	Large size Biogas Plants based on Urban and Industrial wastes for power generation.	58	5.35
3.	Medium size Biogas plants for electricity generation.	210	0.228
TOTAL		42,53,892	90.648

Statement-II

*State-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during first three years
of the Eleventh Plan (2007-08 to 2009-10)*

Sl.No.	State / UT / Agency	Physical Target during 2007-08 to 2009-10	Physical Achievement during 2007 -08 to 2009-10	% of Achievement vis-a-vis target
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52500	35249	67.14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	500	612	122.40

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	15550	21650	139.23
4.	Bihar	600	582	97.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	9500	8651	91.06
6.	Goa	175	86	49.14
7.	Gujarat	26000	24699	95.00
8.	Haryana	4000	3817	95.43
9.	Himachal Pradesh	450	670	148.89
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	260	277	106.54
11.	Jharkhand	1200	2390	199.17
12.	Karnataka	34000	22078	64.94
13.	Kerala	13500	12280	90.96
14.	Madhya Pradesh	47000	36833	78.37
15.	Maharashtra	36000	45331	125.92
16.	Manipur	250	0	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	900	2075	230.56
18.	Mizoram	400	250	62.50
19.	Nagaland	750	1261	168.13
20.	Orissa	13000	11523	88.64
21.	Punjab	19500	21518	110.35
22.	Rajasthan	175	358	204.57
23.	Sikkim	600	1374	229.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	4500	5274	117.20

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Tripura	600	244	40.67
26.	Uttar Pradesh	11000	9217	83.79
27.	Uttarakhand	1800	3154	175.22
28.	West Bengal	34500	45223	131.08
29.	KVIC	49000	**	**
TOTAL :		378210	316676	83.73

** Achievements of KVIC are included in the respective States.

Statement-III

Functionality of the Biogas Plants in accordance with the Evaluation Study for the Biogas Plants installed during the Tenth Plan under NBMMP

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Installed	Sample	
	Function-	Plants	Size	nality
			(2.5%)	%
1.	Assam: Representing NER Region (5% sample size is taken in this region)	298	27	92.60%
2.	West Bengal: Representing Eastern Region	62708	1582	92.29%
3.	Gujarat: Representing Western Region	33796	879	97.61%
4.	Punjab: Representing Northern Region	9907	251	100%
5.	Kerala: Representing Southern Region	12724	298	99.32%
6.	Chhattisgarh: Representing Central Region	22138	540	99.44%
TOTAL :		141571	3577	95.80%

National Afforestation Programme

*220. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the National Afforestation Programme, including the stated intent, expected outcomes and environmental benefits;

(b) the allocation of funds and expenditure towards the Programme during the last three years;

(c) the details of the mechanisms put in place to monitor and evaluate the Programme; and

(d) the expected contribution of this programme towards controlling global warming and combating climate change?

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 with people's participation. The scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at the State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) at village level. The programme mainly aims at rehabilitation of degraded forests and other areas by institutionalizing decentralized and participatory forest management and supplementing livelihoods improvement processes. The expected outcomes include improved natural forest stock, increased and improved forest cover and increased capacity of fringe communities to develop and manage natural resources. Rehabilitating degraded forests helps in enhancing environmental benefits including climate mitigation, food security, water security and biodiversity conservation.

(b) The State-wise details of funds sanctioned and released under NAP during last three years (2007-08 to 2009-10) are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) The operational guidelines of NAP provides for a multi-level monitoring and evaluation mechanism. This includes commissioning independent evaluation by the State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) twice during the project cycle, commissioning independent evaluation of the projects through experts and organizations by the Ministry and monitoring by the State Level Steering Committee and National Level Steering Committee.

(d) The contribution of the programme towards controlling global warming and climate change has not been specifically assessed. However it is well recognized that the rehabilitation of degraded forests and afforestation works will *inter alia* help in addressing global warming and climate change.

Statement

State-wise details of Funds sanctioned and released during 2007-08 to 2009-10

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	State	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	47.08	32.54
2	Chhattisgarh	139.15	93.49
3	Gujarat	138.80	81.11
4	Haryana	73.04	53.64
5	Himachal Pradesh	24.52	17.74
6	Jammu and Kashmir	35.08	26.42
7	Karnataka	84.57	58.43
8	Madhya Pradesh	86.67	58.92
9	Maharashtra	100.85	72.32
10	Orissa	77.67	49.46
11	Punjab	19.17	12.20
12	Rajasthan	27.74	20.48
13	Tamil Nadu	36.85	26.30
14	Uttar Pradesh	126.97	97.76
15	Uttarakhand	36.90	28.63
16	Goa	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
17	Jharkhand	95.72	71.94
18	Bihar	25.49	21.14
19	Kerala	34.56	22.27
20	West Bengal	26.25	19.40
	TOTAL (Other States)	1237.06	864.19
21	Arunachal Pradesh	13.89	10.47
22	Assam	41.23	32.84
23	Manipur	36.27	27.81
24	Nagaland	28.87	25.06
25	Sikkim	33.08	26.77
26	Tripura	13.10	9.11
27	Mizoram	59.39	47.64
28	Meghalaya	17.28	12.84
	TOTAL (NE States)	243.10	192.55
	GRAND TOTAL	1480.16	1056.74

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Approval for providing coal linkage to Bihar

1486. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) how many power projects of Bihar are awaiting approval for providing coal linkages;

(b) whether Government would clear the proposals expeditiously in view of severe power crunch in the State; and

(c) if so, the details of each project vis-a-vis the requirement and commitment of coal therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) As on 31st July, 2010, the following applications received from the project developers for setting up power projects in the State of Bihar are pending with this Ministry:

Sl.No.	Name of Proposed location	Proposed location	Proposed Capacity
	Thermal Power Plant and Promoter /project developer	of the Unit	
1	2	3	4
1.	Muzaffarpur (Extension) Thermal Power Station, Bihar State Electricity Board	Muzaffarpur, Kantii, Bihar.	750 MW
2.	Barauni (Extension) Thermal Power Station, Bihar State Electricity Board	Barauni, Begusarai, Bihar.	500 MW
3.	Chausa Thermal Power Plants (formerly known as Nabinagar Thermal Power Station, Bihar State Electricity Board)	Chausa, Distt. Buxar	1980/2000 MW
4.	Kajara Thermal Power Plants; (formerly known as Katihar Thermal Power Station, Bihar State Electricity Board)	Kajra, Distt. Lakhisarai, Bihar	1980/2000 MW
5.	Pirpainti Power Station, Bihar State Electricity Board	Pirpainti, Bhagalpur, Bihar.	1980/2000 MW
6.	New Nabinagar Super Thermal Power Station (NTPC Limited- Bihar State Electricity Board Joint Venture).	Vill. Barem Harcharanpur and Gokul Bihgha, Aurangabad, Bihar.	2640 MW

1	2	3	4
7.	Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Station (Stage-III Extension) of NTPC Limited	Village-Kahalgaon Town P.O. Kahalgaon, Distt-Bhagalpur, Bihar	500 MW
8.	Jas Infrastructure Capital Private Limited	Banka, Bihar	2640 MW
9.	Nalanda Power Company Limited	Manikpur and Mohanpur, Pirpainti, Bhagalpur, Bihar	2000 MW
10.	Adhunik Power and Natural Resources Limited (Formerly Adhunik Thermal Energy Limited)	Kahalgaon, Distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar.	660 MW
11.	Sarvottam Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Kahalgaon, Bhagalpur, Bihar	540 MW
12.	Arissan Power Limited	Village Mangra, Lakrapari, Distt. Banka, Bihar.	1320 MW

As per the provisions under the New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP), the Standing Linkage Committee (Long-term), an inter-Ministerial Committee, considers the applications for authorization of Letter of Assurance (LoA) for setting up power Projects, based on, *inter-alia*, recommendations of the Ministry of Power and other relevant factors. Ministry of Power has been requested to offer their comments/recommendations on these applications. On receipt of comments/recommendations of Ministry of Power and other relevant factors, these applications will be placed before the Standing Linkage Committee (Long term) for their consideration. The coal requirement/commitments would be known only after the applications are considered and recommended by the Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) for issuance of Letter of Assurance.

Identification of "go" and "no-go" areas of coalfields

1487. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased

to state:

(a) whether the Ministry along with the Ministry of Environment and Forests has initiated an exercise to identify the "go" and "no-go" areas of coalfields;

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

(c) whether any time-frame has been fixed for completion of the said exercise;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) the extent to which coal production would increase on completion of this exercise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. An exercise has been taken up jointly by Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Environment and Forests to superimpose maps of coal bearing areas on maps of forest cover in case of nine coalfields with a view to identify prima-facie 'Go' and 'No-Go' areas for coal mining. The exercise is in an advanced stage and estimation of impact on production would be premature.

Investment for increasing coal production

1488. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited and the Singareni Collieries Company Limited are proposing to invest around Rs. 4000 crore and Rs. 1400 crore respectively, during 2010-11 for increasing coal production in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of progress made by these companies for production of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) As per Annual Plan 2010-11 of Ministry of Coal, the budget provisions of Coal India Limited to augment coal production in the country is Rs. 3800.00 crore and an additional lump sum *ad-hoc* provision amounting Rs. 6000.00 crore has been kept for proposed acquisition of assets abroad. As far as Singareni Collieries Company Limited is concerned a budget provision of Rs. 1334.93 crores has been kept for augmenting production for the year 2010-11.

(b) The production of coal by Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited has been increasing year on year as given below:-

(In million tonnes)						
Company	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
CIL	384.51	379.46	405.00	403.73	435.00	431.27
SCCL	38.04	40.60	41.50	44.55	44.50	50.42

Exploration in lignite mines

1489. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of lignite mines planned for exploration during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, goals set and achieved, so far, year-wise;

(b) the details of new lignite mines planned for exploration during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a big gap between production and demand of lignite in the country; and

(d) how the Ministry is planning to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The details of lignite mines planned by Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC) for exploration alongwith goals set and achieved for drilling during Eleventh Five Year Plan so far are given below:

(in Metres)						
Mine Name	Quantum of drilling planned for Eleventh plan		Quantum of drilling achieved		Remarks	
			2007-08	2008-09	Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Jayamkondam North		4000	4187	Nil	4187	7

2.	Jayamkondam South	16000	12965	3021	15986
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Bithnok	5000	4975	Nil	4975	
4.	Hadla	2500	2621	Nil	2621	Work
5.	Riri	2000	2038	Nil	2038	completed
6.	Valia	26000	7780	17304	25084	
7.	Palana	5000	Nil	Nil	Nil	To be taken up
TOTAL :		60500	34566	20325	54891	

(b) The program of regional and detailed exploration for new lignite mines during the Twelfth Plan will be decided by the Working Group on Coal and Lignite to be constituted by Planning Commission which will be finalized during the terminal year of Eleventh Plan (2011-12).

However, the details of new lignite mines planned by NLC during the Twelfth plan is furnished below:

State	Mine Name	Exploration status
Tamil Nadu completed	Jayamkondam North	Detailed exploration
	Jayamkondam South	
	Devangudi	
	Mine-III	
Rajasthan completed	Bithnok	Detailed exploration
	Hadla	
	Palana	Detailed exploration
completed		by DMGR. Check drilling proposed to be done.

(c) Yes, Sir. The gap in the projected demand and actual lignite production in 2009-10 was 13.59 million tonnes.

(d) The major producer of lignite in the country is NLC besides some production by the State Corporations of Gujarat and Rajasthan. The major consuming sector is the power sector and the reason for shortfall in case of NLC has been slippage in the implementation of the linked Thermal

Power Stations in Eleventh plan mainly on account of the delays on the part of the main contractor BHEL and some land acquisition constraints. The issue is being taken up at highest level by the Ministry of Coal with concerned authorities from time to time. Further a number of lignite blocks have also been allotted for captive consumption purposes to meet the demand of the power sector.

Potential of coal production

1490. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the potential of coal production in main coal producing States including Jharkhand;

(b) how much of this potential is being exploited in these States;

(c) the number of coal mines projects pending for environmental clearance in these States during the last ten years; and

(d) the steps taken to accelerate the process of getting environmental clearance for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The potential of coal production of main coal producing States and the current level of production is furnished in the table below:

(in million tonnes)		
State	Proved Reserves	Actual Production achieved in 2009-10
1	2	3
Jharkhand	39633	105.93
West Bengal	11752	23.13
Orissa	21507	106.41
Uttar Pradesh	866	13.97
Madhya Pradesh	8505	74.07

1	2	3
Chhattisgarh	12441	110.00
Maharashtra	5360	41.01
Assam	348	1.11
Andhra Pradesh	9257	50.43

(c) Presently, 63 projects are at various stages of obtaining Environment Clearance.

(d) Getting Environmental Clearance is a continuous and ongoing process and issues related to delays are addressed by the coal companies with the concerned authorities and also by the Ministry of Coal with the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the State Governments whenever required.

Inter Ministerial Group for timely clearance of coal blocks

1491. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only one eighth of the 200 odd coal blocks allocated until March, 2009 could be made operational due to various obstacles including statutory environment and forest clearances from the concerned Ministries at the Center and State level;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government would propose to set up an Inter Ministerial Group to ensure timely clearance for coal blocks before auctioning takes place; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) As on date out of 208 allocated coal blocks, 26 coal blocks have come into production which is around 12.5%. Development of coal blocks involves a gestation period of 3 to 7 years for reaching the production stage and another two to three years for reaching the optimal production capacity. As per the guidelines, coal production from a captive coal block should commence within

36 months (42 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of open cast mines and in 48 months (54 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of underground mine, from the date of allocation. If the coal block is not explored, additional two years are allowed for detailed exploration and three months for preparation of geological report. The allocatees of coal blocks which are yet to commence production are in various stages of obtaining statutory clearances and mining lease, preparing mining plan, acquisition of land, procuring machinery and equipment etc. for both mining as well as end-use project. Obtaining of statutory clearances like environment and forest clearances are mandatory for the coal block allocatees. The responsibility of obtaining statutory clearances and developing the coal block as per the prescribed guidelines and milestone chart attached with the allocation letter rests entirely with the allocatee company.

There is no proposal with the Government to set up an Inter Ministerial Group.

Magnitude of illegal coal mining

1492. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of mafia operators are indulging in illegal coal mining in Jharkhand, West Bengal, Orissa and other States;

(b) the details of magnitude of illegal coal mining per annum; and

(c) the details of measures worked out by the Ministry to stop these illegal mining altogether?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Illegal mining of coal is carried out stealthily and clandestinely. There is no reporting of such illegal mining activities from the mines located in the lease hold areas of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and its subsidiaries in Jharkhand, West Bengal, Orissa and other States.

(b) Due to reason stated above, it is not possible to specify the exact magnitude of illegal coal mining in these States. However, as per raids conducted by security personnel as well as joint raids with the law and order authorities of the concerned State Government, the quantity of coal recovered, its approximate value during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

(prov.) are as under:-

(Quantity recovered in tones and Value in Rs. lakhs)

Company	State	2009-2010 (Prov.)		2008-2009		2007-2008	
		Quantity Recovered	Value	Quantity Recovered	Value	Quantity Recovered	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	West Bengal	5763.00	67.880	4203.00	42.030	2055.00	20.550
	Jharkhand	2398.00	28.42	2326	23.26	442.00	4.42
	Total	8161.00	96.30	6529.00	65.29	2497.00	24.97
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	Jharkhand	2127.18	35.932	1986.15	34.630	131.00	2.034
	West Bengal	4.00	0.080	64.81	1.290	0.00	0.00
	Total	2131.18	36.01	2050.96	35.920	131.00	2.034
Central Coalfields Ltd	Jharkhand	30.00	0.30	93.00	0.85	429.90	7.55
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	UP/MP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.00
Western Coalfields Ltd.	Maharashtra	00.00	0.00	00.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	MP	0.00	0.00	11.00	0.110	41.00	0.800
	Total	0.00	0.00	11.00	0.11	41.00	0.800

South Eastern Coalfield Ltd.	MP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.600
	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	40.00	0.600
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.00
North Eastern Coalfields	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.00
Coal India Limited	Total	10322.18	132.61	8683.96	102.17	3138.9	35.95

(c) Since, law and order is a State subject, primarily it is the responsibility of State/District administration to take necessary deterrent action to stop/curb illegal mining of coal. However, the following measures have been taken by the Government with the help from coal PSUs to prevent illegal coal mining:

- (i) Rat holes created by illegal mining are dozed off and filled up with stone and debris wherever possible.
- (ii) Trenches have been dug to isolate the illegal mining sites.
- (iii) Concrete walls have been erected on the mouth of the abandoned mines to prevent access and illegal activities in these areas.
- (iv) Fencing of illegal mining sites and displaying of sign boards mentioning "Dangerous and Prohibited Place".
- (v) Dumping of overburden is being done on the outcrop zones.
- (vi) Erection of barbed-wire/wall fencing around pithead depots, static security manning including deployment of armed guards during the night hours.
- (vii) Sealing of illegal mining spots is resorted to. Stringent action is taken against transport vehicles caught in the act of theft or pilferage.
- (viii) Training of existing security personnel, refresher training of CISF personnel and basic training to new recruits in security discipline are arranged for strengthening the security set up.
- (ix) Engaging of lady security guard for preventing women and children indulging in theft/pilferage of coal, strengthening of the security discipline by reassessing the requirement of security personnel, horizontal movement of executives with aptitude for security work and inducting qualified security personnel at junior, middle and senior levels.
- (x) Ministry of Coal has been urging from time to time the Coal Producing States to check illegal mining. The State Governments were also advised to instruct their State law enforcing authorities to take stringent action under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 curbing illegal activities.

- (xi) The Ministry of Coal has written to the Chief Secretaries of the coal producing States requesting them to put in place effective mechanism to check illegal mining. The States were also asked to give appropriate direction to the concerned authorities to take effective steps to check such illegal activities at places where large scale illegal mining was believed to be taken place. The State Governments were also advised to consider framing of suitable Rules, if not already done, under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to strengthen the hands of District authorities in curbing such illegal activities.
- (xii) Based on the decisions taken in the meeting held on 17.05.2005 between Secretary (Coal) and Chief Secretary (Jharkhand), Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL) and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) have taken up action to check illegal mining. Joint action for prevention of illegal mining has been initiated by the management of coal companies and District Administration. Government of Jharkhand has constituted State as well as District level Task Forces for this purpose.
- (xiii) Minister of State (I/C) for Coal held meetings with the Chief Minister, West Bengal on 24.06.2009 and with His Excellency, the Governor of Jharkhand on 26.05.2009 to request the concerned State Government to check/curb the illegal mining activities under their respective States.
- (xiv) In September 2009, Ministry of Coal again requested Chief Secretaries of coal bearing States to instruct their State law enforcing authorities to take stringent action under the provisions of the MMDR Act, 1957 to check illegal mining activities.
- (xv) Chairman, CIL has written on 13.02.2010 to all its subsidiary companies to take steps to curb illegal mining activities.
- (xvi) Chairman, CIL also wrote the Director, CBI on 18.02.2010 for involvement of CBI to bring much needed close coordination between the coal companies, State police and Administration to take up the matter seriously to curb the theft of coal and illegal mining activities.

Production of coal

1493. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken any initiative to encourage the production of coal needed by the power plants domestically;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Apart from initiating a series of measures, Ministry of Coal has allocated 208 coal blocks to private and public companies to enhance coal production in the country. In addition, major steps taken by Coal India Ltd. to increase production of coal in its command area, which in turn enhances the supply to power sector is as under:

- CIL has identified 142 new projects during XI Plan period with ultimate capacity of 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).
- Six high capacity underground mines identified for development and Operation through latest international technology.
- Restart mining in 18 abandoned mines belonging to three of its subsidiaries namely ECL, BCCL and CCL with appropriate technology, forming JVs with reputed mining companies.
- To augment coal availability, acquisition of mining stake abroad, directly or through Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV).
- Upgradation of equipment size matching with bench height and stripping ratios. For Dumper, upgradation from 35/50 T to 60T, 85T to 100T, 120 T to 150 T as well higher sizes are being introduced.
- Use of high capacity hydraulic shovels (10 to 25 CuM) will find increased acceptability. High capacity dozers of sizes up-to 850 HP will complement the higher capacity excavators.

Coal for Sattupalli Thermal Power Station

1494. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the request of the Andhra Pradesh Power Generation for providing 3.25 mt pa coal for 600 MW Sattupalli Thermal Power Station, indicating the quantum of coal linkage provided, so far, against the recommended 3.25 mt coal by the Ministry of Power; and

(b) by when the demanded linkage is likely to be provided fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) and (b) As per the provisions of the New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP), the Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) (SLC(LT)), an inter-Ministerial Committee, considers the applications for authorization of "Letter of Assurance" (LOA) for setting up power projects, based on, *inter-alia*, recommendations of the Ministry of Power and other relevant factors. Ministry of Power was requested to offer their comments/recommendations on the application received from Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation (APGENCO) for setting up a 600 MW power project at Sattupalli. This case was not taken up by the SLC (LT) for power in its earlier meetings for considering 11th Plan Projects as this case was not recommended as a 11th Plan project by the Ministry of Power. On receipt of comments/recommendations of Ministry of Power and other relevant factors, the application will be placed before the SLC (LT) for its consideration.

Operationalisation of coal blocks

1495. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only one eighth of the 200 odd coal blocks allocated until March, 2009 were made operational due to various obstacles like obtaining statutory environment and forest clearance from the concerned department of States;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the coal blocks estimated to produce around 267 million tonnes of coal are in dense forest area and classified as A category or no-go zone;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to clear coal rich areas as the country is facing larger shortages of coal primarily due to the rising demand of power sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) As on date out of 208 allocated coal blocks, 26 coal blocks have come into production which is around 12.5%. Development of coal blocks involves a gestation period of 3 to 7 years for reaching the production stage and another two to three years for reaching the optimal production capacity. As per the guidelines, coal production from a captive coal block should commence within 36 months (42 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of open cast mines and in 48 months (54 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of underground mine, from the date of allocation. If the coal block is not explored, additional two years are allowed for detailed exploration and three months for preparation of geological report. The allocatees of coal blocks, which are yet to commence production, are in various stages of obtaining statutory clearances and mining lease, preparing mining plan, acquisition of land, procuring machinery and equipment etc. for both mining as well as end-use project. Obtaining of statutory clearances like environment and forest clearances are mandatory for the coal block allocatees. The responsibility of obtaining statutory clearances and developing the coal block as per the prescribed guidelines and milestone chart attached with the allocation letter rests entirely with the allocatee company.

(b) and (c) An exercise has been taken up jointly by Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Environment and Forests to superimpose maps of coal bearing areas on maps of forest cover in case of nine coalfields with a view to identify *prima-facie* 'Go' and 'No-Go' areas for coal mining. The exercise being carried out in consultation with the concerned Ministries like Ministry of Power and Ministry of Steel, is in advanced stage and estimation of impact on production is premature.

Resignation of officers and employees from WCL

†1496. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the officers and employees belonging to coal mines of the Pench and Kanhan areas of Chhindwara district in western coal bearing area, who have resigned during the last three years and the reasons therefor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of officers/staff out of these who have withdrawn their resignation and have been reinstated in the service;

(c) the details of rules of the company in this regard; and

(d) the status of the cases of the officials who have tendered resignation and have requested to take them back into the service and the time-frame by which they would be reinstated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The number of Executive and Non-Executive cadre employees of coal mines of Pench and Kanhan Areas of Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL) of district Chhindwara who have resigned from their jobs during the last three years are as under:

Executives:

Years	No. of Executives	Reasons
2007-08	01-Pench Area	Personal reasons
2008-09	01 -Kanhan Area	Personal reasons
2009-10	Nil	-

Non Executives:

Years	Pench Area	Kanhan Area	Total
2007-08	09	06	15
2008-09	07	16	23
2009-10	04	09	13

The Non-Executive Cadre employees have submitted resignations due to their domestic reasons, sickness, to contest elections, etc.

(b) No executive out of the above has withdrawn his/her resignation and none of them has been reinstated in service.

No. of non-executive cadre employees of Pench and Kanhan Areas who have been considered for re-employment are as under:

Years	Pench Area	Kanhan Area	Total
2007-08	Nil	Nil	Nil
2008-09	01	02	03
2009-10	Nil	Nil	Nil

(c) Executives: The rules of the company as contained at Clause 15.3 of Common Coal cadre is as under:

"15.3 Resignation

An employee may resign from the job by informing the appointing authority through his controlling officer in writing of his intention to do so. While no notice for resignation is required during the initial period of probation on his employment in the company, a temporary employee whose probation period has been cleared will have to give at least one month's notice or salary in lieu thereof. In the case of the regular employees confirmed in writing, resignation can be submitted only by giving three month's notice or salary in lieu thereof.

The controlling officer will make necessary recommendation to the appointing authority for acceptance or otherwise of the resignation and the employee will be relieved from his duties only after he is communicated the acceptance of resignation in writing.

Provided that the Management reserves the right not to accept the resignation of the executives against whom disciplinary proceedings are pending or a decision has been taken by the Competent Authority to issue a charge sheet etc., against him/her.

Before the resignation is accepted, necessary NO DEMAND CERTIFICATE should be obtained from the concerned accounts section and other areas/divisions/sections where the employee was working and/ or whose properties were under his control.

In respect of an employee who has executed a bond and is undergoing training or serving the period obligatory under the bond, the terms of appointment and the bond will also have to be fulfilled before his resignation is accepted."

Re-instatement: there is no provision for re-instatement of executives in this regard.

Non-executives: The provisions for resignation made under Clause 32 of the Certified Standing Orders applicable to Non-executive cadre employees of WCI are as under:

“32. Resignation :

32.1 Workmen (other than those who have executed a bond to serve the company for a specified period) who wish to leave the company's service, must give the company one month's notice in the case of monthly rated workmen and two week's notice in the case of others, the management may at its discretion accept the resignation with immediate effect or from any date before the expiry of the notice period. In the case of workmen who have executed a bond to serve the company for a specified period their cases shall be governed as per the provisions of the bond in this respect.

32.2 If a workman leaves the service of the company giving requisite notice then without prejudice to any other action under his contract of service, if any, the management may deduct from his unpaid wages a sum equivalent to the period of notice which he is required to give under these standing orders”.

Re-employment

There is no provision in the standing order of WCL for re-employment of those ex-employees who have separated on account of resignation. However, there is a guideline issued" vide Circular letter NO.WCL/IR/SE/268 dated 03.05.2002 for considering the cases of employees who have resigned for contesting elections. The guidelines are as under:

1. The employee concerned will have to resign from the service of the company for contesting elections of Municipal Corporation/Panchayats, etc.
2. The employee may approach in writing for re-employment within one month from the date of declaration of the election results.
3. The employee concerned will be re-employed if he applied within one month of the declaration of the result, in case he does not succeed in the election. The period of his absence between the date of

resignation and re-employment will be treated as 'Dies-non'.

4. In case an employee succeeds in the election and he completes the term of office, his case will not be taken up for re-employment.

(d) Executives:

None of the executives, who have resigned have requested for re-instatement in the service. Hence, not applicable.

Non-executives

There is no provision for offering re-employment to those ex-employees who have been separated on account of resignation except on the grounds of contesting election as above. No application is pending for consideration.

Allocation of coal to Gujarat

1497. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received detailed representation from Government of Gujarat in regard to allocation of adequate quota of coal to power plants of the State;

(b) the details of stand taken by the Central Government thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that the State faces heavy peaking power shortage due to non-availability of regular coal supply from the central pool; and

(d) the remedial action taken in this context?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has reported that representation has been received from Government of Gujarat for enhancing the Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) for their thermal power stations. Presently, supply of coal to power stations, including those located in Gujarat, is being governed by Fuel Supply Agreements, which *inter-alia*, indicates the Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) as allocated by the Central Electricity Authority. Any request for additional coal or enhancement over and above the allocated ACQ for 2010-11 has to be decided by CEA, keeping in view the overall coal availability and other relevant facts. So far, CEA has not indicated any

enhancement in the ACQ for the Thermal Power Plants located in Gujarat for 2010-11 over and above the allocated ACQ.

(c) and (d) CEA has reported that during the period April-June 2010, Gujarat faced a peak deficit of 904 MW (8.9%). 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. The inter-ministerial Sub-group functioning in the Ministry of Coal monitors regularly the coal supplies to power utilities, including those located in Gujarat, for maintaining dispatches, keeping in view availability, logistics etc.

Supply of coal to Rajasthan

†1498. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal in tonnes being provided monthly to Rajasthan for power production;

(b) whether it is a fact that power production in the State has been affected due to non-availabilities of coal on time; and

(c) whether Government proposes to assure the arrangement of supply of coal on time to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Presently, coal is being supplied by the coal companies of Coal India Limited under Fuel Supply Agreement/Memorandum of Understanding with the concerned power station, including those located in Rajasthan, based on the recommendations of Central Electricity Authority. A statement showing the month-wise contracted quantity and actual supplies in respect of power plants located in Rajasthan is given below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Month	Monthly Contracted Quantity	Actual Despatches (Provisional)
April, 2010	13.20 lakh tones	10.87 lakh tones
May, 2010	13.20 lakh tones	12.59 lakh tones
June, 2010	13.20 Lakh tones	10.95 lakh tones
Total during April- June, 2010	39.60 lakh tones	34.41 lakh tones

The dispatches could have been better but for the less lifting of raw coal from coal companies by the private washery operators engaged by these power plants. Further, they have not imported any coal during April-June, 2010 for power generation.

(b) Central Electricity Authority has intimated that no report of any loss of power generation due to coal shortage during, the period April-July, 2010 has been received from Rajasthan.

(c) The inter-ministerial Sub-group functioning in the Ministry of Coal monitors regularly the coal supplies to power utilities, including those located in Rajasthan, for maintaining dispatches, keeping in view availability, logistics etc.

Investigation into licensing violation by loop telecom

1499. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) is reported to have asked the Ministry to investigate alleged licensing violations by Loop Telecom;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken by the Ministry in this regard;

(c) whether the Ministry has concluded the investigation into the alleged violations of company laws by Loop Telecom:

(d) if so, the status thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay and by when the investigations would be completed and the action taken against the company?

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Settlement of claims of employees of DMIL

1500. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Daewoo Motors India Limited (DMIL) and its over 1400 employees;

(b) whether it is a fact that the employees have not being paid their salaries and benefits even though more than five years have passed since the liquidation process was initiated;

(c) if so, the reasons for not settling the claims of the employees of DMIL and the officials responsible for this goof-up;

(d) the time-frame by which the employees would be given their due benefits; and

(e) the procedure being adopted by the Company Law Board to settle the claims of the existing employees when a company is liquidated and sold to another company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) M/s Daewoo Motors (India) Limited is in liquidation and the matter is sub-judice before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

(e) The liquidation process is governed by the Companies Act, 1956 and the Companies (Court) Rules, 1959. The Company Law Board has no role in respect of companies under liquidation.

Improvement in auditing methodology of companies

1501. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the investigating agency into Satyam fraud has given its recommendations for improvement in "auditing methodology" of the public and private sector companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) The investigation into Satyam fraud is still undent by different investigating agencies.

Modernization of Corporate Governance

1502. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to modernize corporate Governance through simpler, accountability obligated, transparent and democratic company law expected to come into force at least in 2010; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Sir. The Companies Bill, 2009, has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 3rd August, 2009. It will come into force after it is passed by Parliament and notified. Further, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has also released Voluntary Guidelines on "Corporate Governance 2009" which provide corporate India a framework for better governance voluntarily.

Pending projects of NEC

1503. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ongoing pending projects of the North Eastern Council (NEC) and those sanctioned under Innovative NLCPR in the North Eastern Region;

(b) whether the Ministry has directed NEC to complete all the ongoing projects and to clear pending projects in a time bound manner;

(c) if so, the details of action taken by NEC and by when these projects are likely to be completed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) The details of the ongoing/ delayed projects of the North Eastern Council (NEC) and those sanctioned under NLCPR are available on the website of this Ministry at www.mdoner.gov.in.

(b) to (d) In order to complete all ongoing/ delayed projects, sufficient budgetary provision is made in NEC's budget and their progress is monitored by this Ministry and the NEC at various levels. The completion of ongoing/delayed projects is a priority area of the NEC. The completion of the projects depends, inter-alia, on the utilization of funds by the State Governments in the Region and the release of 10% of the approved cost of each project by the State Governments.

Delegation of North-Eastern State Chief Ministers

1504. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister led a delegation of North-Eastern States Chief Ministers to Bangladesh;

(b) which Chief Ministers accompanied him and who were represented by other Ministers or not at all; and

(c) the outcome of the visit?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Destruction of biodiversity due to big dams

1505. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that the big dams of the hydro projects would actually be having adverse impact on climate change due to the destruction of the biodiversity, forests, rivers and so on;

(b) if so, the steps taken to stop the destruction, so far, in the North Eastern Region in particular; and

(c) the details of the planning if China insist on implementation of its Brahmaputra (Tsangpo) diversion project in China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) All big dams of hydro projects are constructed in India including that in North Eastern Region, only after obtaining the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) clearance from the Ministry of Environment & Forests. The EIA clearance is given only after detailed environmental assessment including biodiversity. As far as climate change is concerned the reservoir area is first cleared of any biomass before storage of water so as to avoid any emission of methane. Quantitative assessment of the impact of water and water bodies on climate change has not been made.

(c) China has so far denied any proposal for diversion of Brahmaputra water in China. As per the information available with Government of India, no instances of water diversion activity on river Brahmaputra has been noticed so far.

Clean environment to Vrindavan

1506. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 10 lakh tourists visit holy city Vrindavan during festival like Janmashtami, Radhashtami, Holi etc. and if so the steps taken to remove congestion and provide clean environment to the holy city; and

(b) whether a plan for improvement of the city was prepared by the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and if so, the details thereof and the details of the reasons for not implementing the said plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) It is reported that a large number of devotees visit the holy city of Vrindavan during festivals like Krishna Janmashtami. The Eco-City Scheme was initiated by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) during the Tenth Five Year Plan period in selected towns of cultural importance including Vrindavan, with a view to improving the environment in the core areas of these towns through implementation of identified environmental improvement projects.

(b) The CPCB in collaboration with Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur prepared a plan for improvement of the environment in Vrindavan. A number of project interventions, such as improvement of Banke Bihari Temple area, river front development from Kaliyadaha Ghat to Kesi Ghat, comprehensive improvement along the roads starting from Vrindavan Nagar Palika via Rangnathji Temple to Banke Bihari Temple were proposed.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between CPCB, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) and Vrindavan Nagar Palika for implementation of these projects. As per terms and conditions of MoU, CPCB has released Rs. 43.00 lakhs to UPPCB for implementing the projects through Vrindavan Nagar Palika. The schemes could not be initiated due to non-sharing of fifty percent of fund by Vrindavan Nagar Palika.

Mangrove Park at Pappinisseri

1507. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has directed closure of the 'Mangrove Park' at Pappinisseri in Kannur district of Kerala;

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

(c) whether the Pappinisseri Eco-Tourism Society, which is managing the Mangrove Park, has violated any laws or flouted any rules, in setting up the park; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, and action proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Based on a site,visit report submitted by the Regional Office, Bangalore of Ministry of Environment and Forests, the Directions under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 have been issued on 14th July, 2010 to Shri A. V. Ajay Kumar, Vice President in particular. Near Pappinisseri Paiehayath Office, P.O. Pappinisseri, Kannur, Kerala, the project proponent of Mangrove Theme Park, Kannur to stop all activities relating to the park and also to Chairman, Kerala State Coastal Zone Management Authority to enquire into the matter and to submit a report.

(b) As per the information received from Government of Kerala, the State Government has ordered closure of the park based on the Directions issued by the Ministry.

(c) and (d) As per the site visit report, the Pappinisseri Eco-Tourism Society, which is developing a mangrove theme park at Kannur, have violated the provisions of Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991 by causing destruction of mangroves, construction(s) by reclamation on mangrove land and construction of infrastructure(s) in inter tidal area.

Forest settlement Act

1508. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Forest Settlement Act has been modified;
- (b) if so, the States which have started implementing the same; and
- (c) the details of progress of implementation, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has not enacted any act titled "Forest Settlement Act"; hence the question of its modification and implementation does not arise.

Confiscated iron ore from the Bellikeri port in Karnataka

1509. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported disappearance of 5 lakh tonnes of confiscated iron ore from the Bellikeri port in Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the Deputy Conservator of Forests for Karwar, who had been pivotal in the detection, seizing and investigation of iron ore has been suspended by the State Government; and
- (d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

Environmental clearance for upgradation of roads in forest areas

1510. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given clearance for upgradation of roads constructed in forest areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of roads that have been upgraded/proposed to be up-graded in forest areas in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has issued fresh guidelines regarding upgradation of roads in protected areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
(SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has, on recommendations of the State / UT Governments, given clearances under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for up-gradation of 95 number of roads constructed in forest areas so far. The State-wise details of roads that have been upgraded/ proposed to be upgraded in forest areas in the country is enclosed as Statement-I (See below).

(c) and (d) The guidelines regarding up-gradation of roads in protected areas are already in place. Any project envisaging up-gradation of roads in protected areas needs to be considered under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 keeping in view the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 14.2.2000 and 21.2.2000 in LA. No. 548 in W.P. No. 202 of 1995, order dated 13.11.2000 in LA. No. 2 in W.P. No. 337 of 1995 and order dated 9.5.2002 in LA. No. 18 in W.P. No. 337 of 1995. The Supreme Court's orders in respect of protected areas are enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

*State-wise details of roads that have been upgraded/proposed to
be upgraded in forest area in the country*

Category of Project: Up-gradation of ROAD

State/UT	Approved		In-principle		Pending		Pending	
					with GOI	with - SG		
					Proposed to be Upgraded			
	No. of Proposals	Area Diverted	No. of Proposals	Area Diverted	No. of Proposals	No. of Proposals	Grand Total (no. of proposals)	Area Diverted (in ha) (Approved + In-Principle)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A & N Island	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	5	133.23	0	0.00	0	0	5	133.23
Arunachal Pradesh	0	000	1	65.85	0	0	1	65.85
Assam	6	408.64	1	6.60	0	0	7	415.24
Bihar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chhattishgarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Daman & Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Delhi	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Gujarat	1	5.02	0	0.00	0	0	1	0.00
Haryana	1	0.912	6	8.23	0	3	10	8.23
Himachal Pradesh	6	41.93	2	33.80	0	1	9	75.73
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Jharkhand	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Karnataka	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Kerala	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Lakshdeep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Maharashtra	1	2.04	2	8.43	1	0	4	10.47
Manipur	0	0.00	2	105.00	0	1	3	105.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Mizoram	0	000	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Nagaland	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Orissa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Pondichery	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Punjab	28	273.16	10	17.48	0	6	44	290.64
Rajasthan	4	20659	2	113.57	0	0	6	320.16
Sikkim	5	95 96	3	4.92	0	0	8	100.88
Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Tripura	1	4.5	0	0.00	0	0	1	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	7	83.14	0	0.00	0	0	7	83.14
Uttaranchal	1	3.67	0	0.00	0	0	1	0.00
West Bengal	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Total	66	1244.69	29	363.88	1	11	107	1608.57

Statement-III

Supreme Court Orders in respect of protected areas

1. ".....In the meantime, we restrain respondents Nos. 2 to 32 from ordering the removal of dead, diseased, dying or wind-fallen trees, drift wood and grasses, etc. from any National Park or Game Sanctuary....."

(Supreme Court orders dated 14.02.2000 and 21.02.2000 in LA. No. 548 in WP No. 202/1995)

2. ".....Pending further orders, no dereservation of forests / sanctuaries / national parks shall be effected."

(Supreme Court orders dated 13.11.2000 in LA. No. 2 in WP No. 337/1995)

Note:- This order was re-iterated by the Supreme Court on 9.2.2004 in IA No. 16.

3. ".....In the meantime, no permission under Section 29 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 should be granted without getting approval of the Standing Committee of Indian Board for Wildlife....."

(Supreme Court orders dated 09.05.2002 in LA. No. 18 in WP No. 337/1995)

Setting up of Joint Clean Energy Research and Development Centre

1511. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and United States of America have recently agreed to set up a Joint clean Energy Research and Development Centre to find out technological solutions for low carbon growth;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the benefits likely to be accrued as a result thereof;

(c) whether US has offered any technologies for emission, intensity reduction etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the terms and conditions of such technology transfer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) India and USA have an institutionalized energy dialogue which explores cooperation in clean and efficient energy and development of renewable resources of energy. During the visit of Prime Minister to Washington in November 2009, the two countries signed a Memorandum of Understanding to enhance cooperation on Energy Security, Energy Efficiency, Clean Energy and Climate Change, which seeks to strengthen and intensify India-USA collaboration in these areas.

One of the priority initiative of Indo-US MoU is setting up of an Indo-US Clean Energy Research and Deployment initiative, including a Joint Research centre to foster innovation and joint efforts to accelerate deployment of clean energy technologies. The draft protocol regarding setting up of a Joint Clean Energy Research & Development Centre is still at a discussion stage. The priority areas of focus for the initiative is likely to include solar energy, energy efficiency, bio fuels, clean coal technology and integrated gasification combined cycle project. This will help accelerate deployment of clean energy technologies and accelerate the transition to a low carbon economy.

(c) and (d) India & US have been actively participating under the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development & Climate which aim at developing, deploying and transferring cleaner and more efficient technologies. Both countries are associated in a number of projects under various task forces.

The draft protocol regarding Joint Clean Energy Research & Development Centre is still at discussion stage between India and USA.

Buxa tiger reserve

1512. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that basing on scat samples, there are good number of tigers in the Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal and if so, the details of estimation in this regard; and

(b) whether Government is considering to control mass hunting or akhand shikar in the Similipal Tiger Reserve in Orissa; and

(c) what has been the performance in this regard since 2000?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) As reported by the State, out of 83 scat samples analysed by the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad, 33 samples are positively of tiger origin. Action has been taken by the said institute for genotyping of the positive samples.

(b) and (c) Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, funding assistance is provided to the Similipal Tiger Reserve, which, *inter-alia*, includes protection. The details are given in the Statment-I (*See below*). The milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for protection and conservation of tigers and other wild animals are given in the statement-II.

Statement-I

Funding assistance provided for the protection and management of the Similipal Tiger-Reserve

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Similipal, Orissa	83.31	126.81	32.88	151.91	116.44	80.00	183.87	43.28	550.99	42.35

Statement-II

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

Legal steps

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for providing enabling provisions for constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau.
2. Enhancement of punishment in cases of offence relating to a tiger reserve or its core area.

Administrative steps

3. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to Tiger Reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel / home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication / wireless facilities.
4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority with effect from 4.09.2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, *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.

Bird conservation

1513. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to strengthen bird conservation in the country and the details of efforts made in this regard; and

(b) the details of leading non-Governmental organizations, in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, associated with bird conservation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The important steps and efforts taken by the Government for conservation of birds include:

- (i) Rare and endangered species of birds have been included in the Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 thereby affording them highest degree of protection.
 - (ii) Hunting of birds included in the Schedules of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 is prohibited.
 - (iii) Important bird habitats have been declared as Protected Areas so as to protect the species as well as their habitats.
 - (iv) Financial & technical assistance is provided to the State/UT Governments for protection and management of wildlife including birds and their habitats.
 - (v) India is a signatory to the international conventions like Convention on Migratory Species, Ramsar Convention, etc for better conservation of migratory birds and their habitats including wetlands.
 - (vi) Research and monitoring activities on birds are promoted by the Government of India through reputed organizations/institutions.
- (b) Some leading Non Government Organizations (NGG's) in the States of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, associated with bird conservation are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Some leading Non Government Organizations (NGO) in the States of
Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and
Tamil Nadu associated with bird conservation*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of NGO
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Environment and Landscape Protection Society, Himalayan Nature & Environment Preservation Society, Rural Centre for Human Interests, Society for Development and Environment Protection etc.
2.	Karnataka	Nature Conservation Foundation, Ashoka Trust for Research and Education, North Karnataka Birders Network, etc.
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Samrat Vikramaditya Research Institute, Environment Conservation Society, SRISHT.
4.	Orissa	Wild Orissa, Wildlife Society of Orissa, ASTHA, Action for Protection of Wild Animals etc.
5.	Tamil Nadu	M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, Natural History Trust, Zoo Outreach Organization, Nature Trust, Dhan Foundation, Nature Club, Arulagan, Nilgiri Wildlife and Environment Association etc.

Status of glaciers

1514. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge part of a glacier about 1 km. from Green land have fallen in sea and other glaciers are also developing cracks and if they follow suit, can impact on coastal cities of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is taking any initiative at international level to tackle the foreseen problem in view of the fact that Himalayan glaciers are also melting;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Fourth Assessment Report of the Inter Governmental Panel on Climate Change published in the year 2007 indicated that the projected loss from land ice outside Greenland and Antarctica is 0.05 - 0.51 metre. On an average glaciers and ice caves in the Northern Hemisphere show a moderate but rather consistent increase in mass turnover the last half century and substantially increased melting. As a result, considerable mass loss occurred on the majority of glaciers and ice-caps worldwide which has very likely contributed to the observed sea-level rise. According to the report of Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) published in 2007, which assumes a mean sea-level rise of 0.5 metres by 2070, projects that cities like Kolkata and Mumbai are likely to be affected by coastal flooding.

(c) to (e) The South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Summit held in Thimpu, Bhutan in April, 2010, where India participated, agreed to establish a Commission on SAARC Inter-governmental Mountain Initiative on mountain ecosystems, particularly glaciers and their contribution to sustainable development and livelihoods. Further, the following steps have been taken to save the glaciers of the Himalayan region.

The National Action Plan on Climate Change which was launched in June 2008, includes a National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system (NMSHE) amongst its 8 national missions. A new research centre on Himalayan Glaciology has been established at Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun. The mandate of the NMHSE and the Centre includes the issues and concerns of Himalayan glaciers.

The Government has developed Guidelines and best practices for Sustaining Himalayan Eco-system (G-SHE), which has been shared with all State Governments in the Himalayan Region.

Findings of Central team on POSCO site

1515. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central team headed by Mr. N.C. Saxena had visited the proposed plant site villages of POSCO near Paradip to ascertain whether tribals are living in the land allotted for the POSCO plant; and

(b) if so, the details and findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) A Committee had been established jointly under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the Ministry of Environment and Forests to study and assess the impacts of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, with regards to the Sustainable Management of Forest Resources across the country. As part of its work the Committee had been holding consultations across India. A sub group of the Committee, comprising of Shri Arupjyoti Saikia, Shri Ravi Rebbapragada and Shri Ashish Kothari had also visited Orissa.

(b) During its deliberations and consultations in the state, it came to light of the % Committee that certain violations related to the POSCO project were taking place as well. With reference to the POSCO project they brought the following major facts to the attention of the MoEF:

1. There are Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFDs) in the area, contrary to what the district administration is saying. Both documentary and oral evidence exists to this effect.
2. The FRA process has not been completed, in fact it has not proceeded beyond the initial stages, for various reasons. It is therefore incorrect and misleading for the district administration to conclude that there are no OTFDs "in cultivating possession of the forest land since 3 generations" in the area.
3. Some palli sabhas have given resolutions refusing to consent to diversion of forest land on which they are dependent. These palli sabhas were convened by the district administration itself, after receiving instruction relating to the MoEF circular of July 2009, which indicates that

the administration was aware of the possible presence of forest rights claimants in the area. (It is interesting that this was done after the District Collector had given the opinion that there are no STs and OTFDs in the project area). To the best of the knowledge of the team these palli sabha resolutions have not been sent by the State Government to the MoEF, which is tantamount to deliberate withholding of relevant information/ documents. Only the palli sabha resolutions setting up FRCs in March 2008, have been sent to MoEF (which MoEF has asked the State Government to translate, in April 2010).

The team's findings were reported to the district administration on 24 July, and the State Chief Secretary (along with secretaries of all relevant departments) on 27 July 2010. It appears from news reports, however, that the district administration is proceeding with land acquisition and demolition of the paan cultivation of people on forest land. Reportedly this is of families who have consented to such acquisition; however this does not alter the fact that such work is illegal.

4. The team's conclusion is that any work related to the project in this area, such as what has been reportedly started on 27 July 2010, is a violation of the FRA, and of the conditionality laid down by the MoEF in its forest clearance dated 29 December 2009.

Chemicals in underground water and soil

1516. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Pollution Control Board has discovered huge quantities of chemicals in underground water and soil in a 2.4. km. radius of the Union Carbide Factory disaster site which happened 25 years ago;

(b) if so, whether this contamination has caused or likely to cause diseases like headache, nausea, respiratory and even coma;

(c) whether these toxins were found to be several hundred times more than the permissible limits; and

(d) the steps taken to insulate local population from the disastrous inflictions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) had collected ground water samples from 14 locations and soil samples from 8 locations during 2009 in the vicinity of the former Union Carbide India Limited (UCIL) plant at Bhopal. Analysis of these samples does not indicate presence of heavy metals in the ground water above the permissible limits, except manganese at one location. The values of pesticides in the ground water were under permissible limit at all locations. VOCs were found at nine locations. However, higher concentration of VOCs was observed at one location. Mercury, Zinc, Manganese and Chromium were detected in soil. However, no standards have been notified for the permissible limits of metals in soil.

(d) The Bhopal Municipal Corporation supplies drinking water through tankers and pipelines in these locations. The access of the public to the former plant of UCIL, Bhopal is prohibited.

Loan agreement for Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project

1517. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed any loan agreements with the World Bank for the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project and capacity building for industrial pollution management;

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

(c) the details of the terms and conditions of such loan agreements;

(d) whether Government has prepared any road map for coastal zone management and industrial pollution management in the country;

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

(f) the manner in which Government proposes to utilize the loan received from the World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The agreements were signed on 22.7.2010 with the World Bank for two projects namely, (i) Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and (ii) Industrial Pollution Prevention (IPP) with the total cost of the project as Rs.1155.63 crores and Rs.339.26 crores, respectively.

(c) With regard to the ICZM project the World Bank contribution is Rs.898.12 crores, which is in the form of International Development Association (IDA). For the Industrial Pollution Prevention project, the contribution of the World Bank is Rs.288.68 crores. The repayment period of the loan ranges upto 30-35 years commencing from December, 2020.

(d) and (e) The Government has drawn up a road map for implementing the ICZM Project which includes, strengthening of the coastal regulations to protect the coastal environment and safeguard the livelihood of local communities. The IPP Project includes, the development of a framework for the establishment of a National Programme for Rehabilitation of Polluted Sites and to build the technical capacity of select State Pollution Control Boards for undertaking environmentally sound remediation action for the identified highly polluted sites.

(f) The World Bank loan assistance alongwith Government of India and State Government contribution would be utilized for activities relating to coastal management which includes, hazard mapping, institutional building, Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan preparations in the States of Gujarat, Orissa and West Bengal. With regard to IPP Project remediation of highly polluted sites two in Andhra Pradesh and eight in West Bengal on pilot basis are undertaken.

Protected areas in Orissa

1518. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps being taken by Government to declare Kondakamberu, Gupteswar, Pradhanpat, Chandrapur. Narayanpatna and Kapilas forests in Orissa as protected areas under the Wildlife Protection Act; and

(b) the details of steps taken by the Central Government in ensuring the States enhance the protected area network in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
(SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) As reported by the State Government of Orissa, action for notification of Kapilash Wildlife Sanctuary has been taken. However, there is no proposal for declaration of Kondamberu, Gupteswar, Pradhanpat, Chandrapur and Narayanpatna Sanctuary in the State of Orissa.

(b) The National Wildlife Action Plan (2002-2016) envisages to increase the Protected Area network in the country. However, the State/UT Governments are empowered to declare Protected Areas as per the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

Central team to proposed site of POSCO

1519. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

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

(a) whether Government has sent a Central Team to the proposed site of POSCO Steel Plant at Paradeep in Orissa to ascertain any violation of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 by the State Government;

(b) if so, the details of the report submitted to Government in this regard;

(c) whether the tribal inhabitants exist on POSCO steel plant land site; and

(d) if so, the action Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
(SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests vide its Order dated 28.07.2010 constituted a four member Committee to investigate and ascertain status of implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and Rehabilitation and Resettlement provisions in and around the 1253,225 ha. forest land required for establishment of an Integrated Steel Plant and Captive Port by POSCO-India Pvt. Ltd. in Jagatsinghpur district of Orissa. The Committee is yet to submit its report.

(c) and (d) The status of tribals on the POSCO steel plant land site will be known only after receipt of the report of the Committee.

In case report of the Committee confirms existence of tribals on the said site, Government will take action as per the relevant law.

Demarcation of High Tide Line on Coastal Survey Plan

1520. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demarcation of High Tide Line on the Coastal Survey Plan of sea coast of Goa has been completed;

(b) if so, the method adopted for the purpose and the agencies engaged for the purpose;

(c) whether the maps are available for the public;

(d) whether they are put on the web-sites as per the standards norms of e-governance and provisions of the Right to Information Act; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) As per the information received from the Government of Goa, Directorate of Settlement and Land Records (DSLRL), Government of Goa along with the Goa Coastal Zone Management Authority (GCZMA) with the technical assistance of National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), Dona Paula has completed the demarcation of High Tide Line (HTL), 200 mts line and 500 mts line along the sea coast onto the Cadastral Survey Plan.

(b) The methodology adopted is in conformity with the guidelines framed under the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991.

(c) The Coastal Regulation Zone maps are available to the public which are with the Directorate of Settlement and Land Records, Government of Goa. Further, the village-wise Cadastral Survey Plans are also provided to the Coastal Village Panchayats, which are available on request and payment of requisite fees.

(d) and (e) Government of Goa has already initiated steps to put up the maps on the website of the Department of Science, Technology & Environment, Government of Goa.

Reviewed the National Afforestation Programme

1521. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently reviewed the National Afforestation Programme for conservation, management and development of the forests in the country;

(b) if so, the results thereof including the deficiencies identified by Government in the implementation of the programme; and

(c) the strategies reformulated by Government for conservation, management and development of forests in the country along with the funds allocated State-wise including Himachal Pradesh, to implement the modified Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Environment and Forests undertook a comprehensive review of the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) guidelines based on the feedback from the implementing States and other stakeholders, as well as mid-term evaluation of the programme.

(b) The review brought out the need to strengthen and improve the scheme. It was considered desirable to *inter alia* further decentralize the scheme administration to the states, to modify the institutional arrangements, to streamline the fund flow, and to add two new components with a view to enhance the delivery of the programme.

(c) The revised operational guidelines of NAP came into effect during the current financial year 2010-11. The state proposals are approved if they are prepared in conformity with the revised NAP guidelines and subject to availability of budgetary resources. No amount has been released so far in this year. However the tentative allotment indicated to the states including Himachal Pradesh under the revised NAP Scheme during 2010-11 is furnished in the Statement (See below).

The new initiatives taken by the Government for conservation, management and development of forests include the National Mission for a 'Green India' under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and a grant of Rs. 5000 crores under the 13th Finance Commission Award to incentivize the States for maintaining their forest cover.

Statement

Details of State-wise tentative allotment for 2010-11 (Rs. in crore)

S.No.	State	Tentative Allocation for 2010-11
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	11.00
2	Chhattisgarh	22.00
3	Gujarat	20.00
4	Haryana	12.00
5	Himachal Pradesh	6.00
6	Jammu & Kashmir	9.00
7	Karnataka	12.00
8	Madhya Pradesh	21.00
9	Maharashtra	21.00
10	Orissa	11.00
11	Punjab	3.00
12	Rajasthan	9.00
13	Tamil Nadu	8.00
14	Uttar Pradesh	20.00
15	Uttarakhand	6.00
16	Goa	0.00

1	2	3
17	Jharkhand	17.00
18	Bihar	6.00
19	Kerala	7.00
20	West Bengal	7.00
Total (Other States)		228.00
21	Arunachal Pradesh	6.00
22	Assam	13.00
23	Manipur	9.00
24	Nagaland	10.00
25	Sikkim	9.00
26	Tripura	8.00
27	Mizoram	13.00
28	Meghalaya	7.00
Total (NE States)		75.00
Grand Total		303.00

Committee for Bhopal Gas leak disaster site

1522. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up an Oversight Committee to co-ordinate and monitor the clean up of the Bhopal gas leak disaster site;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee;

(c) whether it is a fact that even after 25 years of the disaster, toxic wastes continue to contaminate the soil and ground water in and around the site; and

(d) if so, by when all such toxic water would be removed from the disaster site?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The responsibility for remediation and waste disposal works pertaining to the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster has been entrusted to Government of Madhya Pradesh. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has constituted an Oversight Committee to provide oversight and support to the Government of Madhya Pradesh in taking the necessary remedial actions. The National Environment Engineering Institute (NEERI), National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) and Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (IICT) have submitted reports on remediation in and around the premises of the former Union Carbide India Ltd Plant at Bhopal. A Peer Review Committee has been set up by the Department of Science and Technology to study the reports and review the comments of experts on the reports. Action is to be taken by the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh for remediation of the contaminated site and disposal of toxic waste.

Clearance to dam projects on Ganga

1523. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has raised the green flag on all dam projects on river Ganga;

(b) if so, the details of dam projects which are pending before Government for clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(c) whether the Forest Advisory Committee has asked the National Ganga River Basin Authority to set up a committee of experts to conduct the study of all the dam projects; and

(d) if so, by when the committee is likely to submit its report to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Order dated 20.02.2009 directed that the re-constituted Forest Advisory Committee shall review its earlier decision on the proposals submitted by the Government of Uttarakhand for diversion of 258.737 ha forest land for Kotlibhel hydro electric

project (Stage -1A) and 496.793 ha forest land for Kotlibhel hydro electric project (Stage- IB), in favour of the National Hydro Power Corporation, and take a fresh decision after considering recommendation of the Central Empowered Committee (CEC).

The recommendation of the CEC referred to in the said Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court is as below:

"the CEC is of the view that it would be prudent that the reconstituted FAC reviews these projects after considering the findings of the studies regarding

(a) cumulative environmental impact of various hydro electric projects particularly on the riverine eco system and land and aquatic biodiversity; and

(b) effectiveness of the mitigative measures and compliance of the stipulated conditions on which various projects have earlier been cleared."

The said recommendation of the CEC is one of the criteria, on whose basis the Forest Advisory Committee frames its recommendations on the fresh proposals seeking diversion of forest land for construction of hydro electric projects on river Ganga and its tributaries.

(b) Details of the proposals seeking diversion of forest land, in accordance with Section-2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for construction of hydro electric projects on River Ganga and its tributaries, pending before the Central Government for approval under the said Act are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) The Forest Advisory Committee in its Meeting convened in December 2009 recommended that the National Ganga River Basin Authority may be requested to study and fix the minimum ecological water flow. The terms of reference of such study may include issues like minimum ecological water flow in River Ganga *vis-a-vis* sustainable aquatic eco-system and bio-diversity there-in.

A study to assess cumulative impact of hydro power projects in Bhagirathi and Alaknanda Basins has been awarded to the Alternate Hydro Energy Centre (AHEC), IIT Roorkee.

Similarly, a study on cumulative environmental impact of various hydro electric projects on the riverine eco system, in general, and terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity, in particular, along with a review of the effectiveness of the mitigative measures and compliance of the stipulated conditions on which various projects have earlier been cleared, has been assigned to the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun.

Report of the study assigned to the IIT Roorkee is likely to be received within a period of six months. Similarly, report on study assigned to Wildlife Institute of India is likely to be received within a period of one year.

Statement

Details of proposals for construction of hydro electric projects on River Ganga and its tributaries pending before the Central Government for approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

A: Projects for which both In-principal and Final Approval are yet to be accorded

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Forest Area
1.	Kotlibhel Hydro Electric Project - (Stage -IA)	258.737 ha.
2.	Kotlibhel Hydro Electric Project - (Stage -IB)	496.793 ha.
3.	Kotlibhel Hydro Electric Project - (Stage -II)	658.282 ha.
4.	Vishnugarh Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project	80.607 ha.
5.	Alaknanda Hydro Electric Project	60.513 ha.

B. Projects for which In-principal Approval has been accorded but Final Approval is yet to be accorded

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Forest Area
1	2	3
1.	Malkhet Hydro Project in Chamoli	6.614 ha.
2.	Melkhet Mini Hydro Electric Project	6.614 ha.

1	2	3
3.	Rayat Hydro Electric Project along with 33 K.V. Electric Transmission Line	2.831 ha.
4.	2x 2250 KW Assiganga Mini Hydel Project	1.583 ha.
5.	Asiganga Mini Hydel Project (Phase-I)	1.239 ha.
6.	Hanol Tyuni Micro Hydel Project	34.858 ha.

Pollution in back water and rivers in Kerala

1524. SHRI K.N.BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed high level of pollution affecting the back waters and rivers in Kerala; and

(b) whether Government would consider to implement the project like clean Ganga to clean the Vembanadu Lake and Astamudi Lake?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) As per information provided by the Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of Kerala, studies have pointed out that the river Pamba, which joins Vembanad backwaters is contaminated by bacterial pollution due to lack of proper sanitation and mass bathing by pilgrims. The downstream of river Periyar is reported to be polluted due to discharge of industrial effluents. High levels of pollution have been noticed at certain hotspots of Vembanad backwaters.

(b) Government has identified the Vembanad and Ashtamudi wetlands under National Wetlands Conservation Programme (NWCP). As per the Management Action Plan (MAP) submitted by the Govt. of Kerala, the Ministry has so far released an amount of Rs.74.45 lakh for conservation and management of the Ashtamudi wetland. With regard to Vembanad wetland a total amount of Rs. 54.5 lakh has been released for the development of Kuttanad Ecosystem. In addition, the State Govt. has been requested to provide a comprehensive MAP for the conservation of Vembanad wetland.

Inspection of Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary

1525. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team set up by the Ministry recently carried out an inspection of the Sultanpur National Park and Bird Sanctuary where the drying of indoor lake led to death of animals and aquatic life including African black fishes;

(b) if so, the details of the report submitted by the team; and

(c) the details of action taken against the officials responsible for death of aquatic animals in such a large number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) A team comprising the officers of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, World Wide Fund for Nature-India and a retired Director General of Forests had visited the Sultanpur National Park on 02.07.2010 and had discussions with State Government officers for finalization of the Management Action Plan of Sultanpur wetland and release of financial assistance for development of the wetland. As informed by the State Government of Haryana, only few fish, mostly African Cat Fish had died in the lake, mainly because of the drying up of the lake in the summer.

(c) No action has been taken against the officials, as death of fishes had occurred mainly because of the drying up of lake, which is a normal process.

Declining of forest cover

†1526. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the forest cover has been declining considerably due to requirement of wood fuel for growing population, increasing dependency of animals on forests and encouragement to new industrialization;

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

(c) whether Government has continuously been spending money for the

last several years for expansion of forest cover; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the amount spent for this purpose during 2004-05 to 2009-10 year-wise and estimated percentage of forest expansion as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The forest cover has increased as per assessment based on (interpretation of satellite data carried out by Forest Survey of India. The decadal increase in forest cover i.e. the difference between the forest cover area as per the assessment of 2007 (ISFR 2009) and that of 1997 assessment (SFR 1997) is 31,349 km².

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The scheme is 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. As on 31.03.2010, 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. The State-wise details of funds released under NAP scheme during the year 2004-05 to 2009-10 are given in the Statement (See below). Tree planting is also a recognized activity in other schemes of Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Agriculture. In addition, States also implement externally aided projects and their schemes for tree planting and afforestation.

Statement

*State-wise details of funds released under NAP scheme during
the year 2004-05 to 2009-10*

		(Rs. in crore)					
S. No.	State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	14.21	7.08	11.06	9.97	11.54	11.03
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.76	2.89	2.93	4.85	3.25	2.37
3	Assam	7.99	5.50	13.60	8.58	9.78	14.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Bihar	2.74	3.42	4.94	6.92	6.48	7.74
5	Chhattisgarh	17.50	17.63	13.05	42.71	25.66	25.12
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	8.77	12.05	17.52	30.93	25.75	24.44
8	Haryana	7.46	4.35	9.20	12.93	20.14	20.57
9	Himachal Pradesh	10.60	9.08	11.56	7.43	6.72	3.59
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3.56	5.28	5.83	8.13	8.47	9.81
11	Jharkhand	8.66	7.85	19.03	24.56	26.32	21.06
12	Karnataka	21.17	23.03	23.54	31.02	15.46	11.95
13	Kerala	1.04	4.99	12.75	8.71	9.45	4.02
14	Madhya Pradesh	17.18	12.61	15.83	13.84	22.55	22.53
15	Maharashtra	13.12	14.69	15.93	29.92	21.87	20.53
16	Manipur	5.43	6.30	7.78	12.37	9.51	5.93
17	Meghalaya	2.45	5.18	5.44	5.94	4.69	2.21
18	Mizoram	11.20	10.06	13.09	16.75	13.61	17.27
19	Nagaland	5.60	5.37	7.22	7.75	6.64	10.67
20	Orissa	11.26	12.05	14.07	19.01	21.63	8.82
21	Punjab	0.14	3.97	3.36	5.88	3.30	3.01
22	Rajasthan	4.80	7.26	5.62	2.50	7.32	10.67
23	Sikkim	3.94	6.23	7.41	11.28	6.63	8.86
24	Tamil Nadu	14.06	20.92	17.22	9.46	8.86	7.98
25	Tripura	4.63	4.27	4.37	5.02	0.89	3.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Uttar Pradesh	18.16	17.04	11.88	36.77	30.80	30.20
27	Uttarakhand	10.54	13.10	11.52	12.39	9.24	7.00
28	West Bengal	6.03	5.92	7.00	7.23	9.06	3.11
GRAND TOTAL		233.00	248.12	292.75	392.95	345.62	318.17

Plastic waste management

1527. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that plastic waste has become a major menace for the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has formulated any action plan to deal with the plastic waste management in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken by Government for disposal of plastic waste in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) Indiscriminate littering and improper collection and disposal of plastic carry bags and pouches can pose problems for human health and environment.

The Government has notified Recycled Plastics Manufacture and Usage Rules, 1999 (amended in 2003) to regulate the manufacture and use of plastic carry bags, containers and recycling of plastics wastes. These rules, *inter alia*, provide that plastic carry bags should have a minimum thickness of 20 microns, carry bags or containers made of recycled plastic shall not be used for packaging of food stuffs, manufacturing of carry bags or container will be undertaken only by units registered with State Pollution Control Boards/ Committees and recycling of plastic waste

will be done in accordance with BIS specifications. Several States have prescribed stricter norms with regard to minimum thickness of plastic carry bags, ranging from 30 to 70 microns. Some States have banned the use of plastic carry bags throughout the State or in ecologically sensitive/ tourist places.

Tiger Reserve in Ranthambore

1528. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently two tigers were poisoned in Ranthambhore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware of the fact that the number of tigers are reduced to only 1411 from 3642 in 2001;

(d) if so, the reasons for sharp decline in the population of tigers; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to protect the tigers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Mortality of two sub-adult tigers has been reported by the State at Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve on 07.03.2010 due to poisoning. Further, two persons accused in the case were arrested, and action has been taken for needful under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

(c) 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 new findings are based on spatial occupancy of tigers and sampling such forests using camera traps in a statistical framework, which is not comparable to the earlier total count using pugmarks. The said findings indicate a poor status of tiger population in areas outside tiger reserves and protected areas.

(d) The reasons for the present status of tiger and other wild animals, in general, are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(e) The milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for conservation and protection of tigers and other wild animals at are in the Statement-II

Statement-I

Reasons for the present status of tiger and other wild animals

1. Mortality of wild animals due to poaching.
2. Degradation of forest status outside Protected Areas / Tiger Reserves owing to human pressure, livestock pressure, and ecologically unsustainable land uses.
3. Fragmentation leading to loss of gene flow from source populations.
4. Mortality of wild animals due to man-animal conflicts.
5. Loss of reproduction owing to disturbance on account of heavily used infrastructure like highways, etc.
6. Lack of adequate protection in outside areas.
7. Loss of forest quality in terms of prey biomass to support large carnivores like tiger and leopard.
8. Insurgency/ law and order problems in some tiger reserves / protected areas / forest areas.

Statement-II

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

Legal steps

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for providing enabling provisions for constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau.
2. Enhancement of punishment in cases of offence relating to a tiger reserve or its core area.

Administrative steps

3. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to Tiger Reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel / home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication/wireless facilities.
4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority with effect from 4.09.2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, *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 and 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.

Funds to check pollution level

1529. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released funds to various States to check the level of pollution in their respective States;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of works undertaken with the help of such funds;

(d) whether Government has undertaken any review of the said works;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken by Government for proper utilization of the funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests provides funds to the States and Union Territories (UTs) under the Scheme of Assistance for Abatement of Pollution for strengthening of Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs). Funds are also provided for setting up Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs), Creation of Common Hazardous Wastes Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) as well as demonstration projects for municipal solid waste, etc. The details of funds provided under these schemes for the last three years and current year are provided in the given Statement-I (See below).

The details of funds made available to various States and UTs under the National River Conservation Programme (NRCP) and National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) for Abatement of water Pollution in rivers and lakes are indicted in the Statement-II (See below).

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) also provides financial assistance to various SPCBs / PCCs for undertaking various activities relating to abatement of pollution. The details of funds released to various SPCBs and PCCs by the CPCB under the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme and Water Quality Monitoring Programme are given in the Statement-III (See below).

(c) The funds released by the Ministry of Environment and Forests have been utilized for strengthening of Laboratories, purchase of equipments and salary support in some cases by the SPCBs /PCCs. Work related to setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), CETPs and TSDFs were also funded; River and Lake cleaning projects have also been taken up in various states.

(d) and (e) Implementation of the above schemes is reviewed regularly by the Central and State Governments as well as the CPCB. Senior officers of the Ministry visit the States regularly and monitor progress of schemes/programmes. Review of the funding pattern, progress and quality of work is done from time to time. The CPCB also conducts inspections of various projects like STPs /CETPs /TSDFs etc. and timely corrective action is taken.

(f) Proper utilization of the funds is ensured by the Central Government, they regularly monitoring these projects and scheme. Monitoring process, *inter alia*, includes mandatory audit of accounts of grantee organization, submission of audited utilization certificates, expenditure statement and a progress report on the activities conducted by the grantee organization besides field visits by officers of the Ministry. The funds are released to various SPCBs /PCCs and the agencies only after receipt of utilization certificates and satisfactory progress reports for previous releases.

Statement-I

Details of the funds provided by the Ministry of Environment and forests to the States and UTs under various schemes

(A) State-wise and year-wise funds released under the Scheme "Assistance for Abatement of Pollution" during the last three years.

(Rupees in Lakhs)					
S.No	SPCB/PCC/Others	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
(upto July, 2010)					
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	00.00	03.73	12.00	00.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	50.00	50.00	00.00	00.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	13.95	26.04	03.00	5.89
4.	Bihar	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
6.	Chandigarh	12.57	12.00	24.07	00.00
7.	Delhi Govt.	27.33	30.00	68.89	00.00
8.	Gujarat	00.00	00.00	56.25	00.00
9.	Goa	00.00	59.00	00.00	26.25
10.	Himachal Pradesh	26.23	00.00	00.00	7.02
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
12.	Jharkhand	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
13.	Kerala	31.90	00.00	00.00	00.00
14.	Lakshadweep	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
15.	Maharashtra	00.00	35.42	00.00	00.00
16.	Manipur	35.29	15.32	21.91	10.00
17.	Madhya Pradesh	16.33	62.67	63.08	00.00
18.	Meghalaya	2.00	03.50	50.00	00.00
19.	Mizoram	18.54	16.28	15.43	00.00
20.	Nagaland	20.00	25.13	7.71	00.00
21.	Orissa	00.00	05.10	1.03	00.00
22.	Punjab	00.00	00.00	64.00	00.00
23.	Puducherry	00.00	00.00	08.99	00.00
24.	Rajasthan	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Sikkim	2.13	01.00	00.00	00.00
26.	Tripura	59.39	09.00	8.67	00.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
28.	Uttranchal	1.10	00.00	00.00	00.00
29.	West Bengal	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
TOTAL		316.77	354.19	405.03	49.16

B. State-wise and year-wise funds released for Promotion of the Common Effluent Treatment Plants to cover 25% of the Project cost as central subsidy during the last three years and current year:

(Rupees Lakh)

S.No	SPCB	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto July, 2010)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	72.00	60.00	0.00
2.	Gujarat	137.91	44.06	304.89	128.14
3.	Maharashtra	252.09	323.94	49.85	0.00
4.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	82.26	0.00
TOTAL		390.00	440.00	497.00	128.14

(C) Assistance *released under the Scheme Creation of Infrastructure for Management of Hazardous Substances to States during last three years and the current year.

(Rs in lakhs)

S. No.	SPCB/PCC	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto July, 2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Andhra Pradesh	30.00	56.75	-	-
4.	Assam	-	6.49	-	-
5.	Bihar	-	-	-	-
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
7.	Chattisgarh	-	-	-	-
8.	Delhi	-	-	-	-
9.	Goa	-	-	-	-
10.	Gujarat	4.95	45.64	24.35	-
11.	Haryana	-	-	-	-
12.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-
14.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-
15.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-
16.	Kerala	-	-	80.0	-
17.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
18.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-
19.	Maharashtra	84.78	160.0	240.0	-
20.	Manipur	-	3.90	-	2.00
21.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
22.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
23.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-
24.	Orissa	-	7.54	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-
26.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
27.	Tripura	-	-	-	-
28.	Uttaranchal	-	-	-	-
29.	West Bengal	-	3.0	-	-
30.	U.P.	-	17.6	80.0	7.99

* The projects for which the above financial assistance has been released are at various states of implementation.

Statement-III

(Rs. in lakh)

*Details of Funds Released (State wise) under National River
/Lake Conservation Plan*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Fund Released			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto July, 2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.	National River Conservation Plan				
1	Andhra Pradesh	6796.00	2538.00	3689.00	
2	Bihar	0.00	0.00	1537.00	
3	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	
4	Gujarat	25.00	148.75	0.00	39.26
5	Goa	70.00	0.00	0.00	
6	Karnataka	275.00	225.00	0.00	
7	Maharashtra	521.47	35.00	738.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Madhya Pradesh	675.00	335.00	90.00	
9	Orissa	706.00	1644.25	0.00	
10	Punjab	4430.00	0.00	0.00	1367.00
11	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	2000.00	
12	Tamilnadu	1840.00	952.00	310.00	
13	Delhi	1487.08	4756.64	6650.00	2350.00
14	Haryana	315.23	2080.00	1490.00	
15	Uttar Pradesh	3766.43	10560.37	11280.00	1000.00
16	Uttranchal	337.42	250.00	1793.62	400.00
17	West Bengal	2369.84	2960.16	5708.00	
18	Kerala	100.00	100.00	0.00	
19	Sikkim	479.00	500.00	1500.00	
20	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Sub Total (NRCP)		24193.47	27085.17	36785.62	5156.26
B. National Lake Conservation Plan					
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2	J&K	3166.00	1250.00	2785.00	
3	Karnataka	259.00	484.00	0.00	
4	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	
5	Madhya Pradesh	875.00	60.00	20.00	
6^	Maharashtra	100.00	75.50	376.90	29.00
7	Orissa	0.00	100.00	0.00	
8	Rajasthan	1343.50	1352.50	464.00	500.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	
10	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	
11	Uttar Pradesh	100.00	400.00	273.00	870.00
12	Uttranchal	427.54	340.00	0.00	
13	West Bengal	0.00	400.00	0.00	130.00
14	Nagaland	581.00			
Sub Total (NLCP)		6271.04	4462.00	4499.90	1529.00

Statement-III

Details of funds released to various SPCBs and PCCs by the CPCB

(A) Details of Payment Released to Various Monitoring Agencies under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) during last three years and current year.

Sl. No.	Name of Monitoring Agency	2007-08 (Amt in Rs.)	2008-09 (Amt in Rs.)	2009-10 (Amt. in Rs.)	2010-11 (upto July, 2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh SPCB		9335917	4158333	
2.	Assam SPCB	2025834	7186667	3577500	1380000
3.	Bihar SPCB				
4.	Chandigarh PCC	920833	1117500	1988000	
5.	Chattisgarh ECB		682500		
6.	Gujarat SPCB	1884167	2110000	3412500	
7.	Goa SPCB		1065833		3225000
8.	Jharkhand SPCB	2406667	1185833		

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Jammu & Kashmir SPCB	1747000			
10.	Haryana SPCB	441527			11802001
1 1.	Himachal Pradesh SEP & PCB	3992056	3573611	3404167	
12.	Karnataka SPCB	538333	1625417	3565333	198766
13.	Kerala SPCB	942083	1922916	3056250	
14.	Maharashtra SPCB	5581667	5132583	6986917	273083
15.	Meghalaya SPCB		897667	586000	
16.	Manipur SPCB				
17.	Madhya Pradesh SPCB		2155695	3072500	
18.	Mizoram SPCB	425000	810000		2919000
19.	Nagaland SPCB	198333	623334	283333	
20.	Orissa SPCB	892500	1867084	5230000	3102083
21.	Punjab SPCB	1133333	586000		
22.	Pondicherry PCC	1020000	405000		
23.	Rajasthan SPCB	3143333	2510000		2092500
24.	Sikkim SPCB				2689000
25.	Tamil Nadu SPCB				4903750
26.	Uttar Pradesh SPCB	904306	9416445	3309583	4086667
27.	Uttaranchal EP&PCB	690000	368333		
28.	West Bengal SPCB	1501667	1960416	4069000	

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	NEERI	6324306		9534300	
30.	Calibration			1970837	
31.	CNCI			600000	
Total		36712945	56538751	58804553	40918500

Note:- SPCB - State Pollution Control Board, SEP&PCB - State Environment Protection & Pollution Control Board, EP& PCB - Environment Protection & Pollution Control Board, PCC - Pollution Control Committee.. NEERI is at present monitoring in 6 cities in 5 different states/Union territories namely Delhi, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

(B) Details of fund released (In Rs.) to SPCBs/PCCs towards National Water Quality Monitoring Programme during last three years and current year.

State/ UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto July, 2010)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	553354	1160139	2061284	22012
Assam	465400	1301410	1303785	-
Bihar	1456	674203	602299	-
Chattisgarh	348180	490355	427525	407365
Goa	92715	-	72828	145500
Gujarat	523030	1260827	963881	34930
Haryana	82482	-	178578	6437
Himachal Pradesh	291160	556415	425985	266885
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	19190	7140
Jharkhand	222630	190190	654710	64530
Karnataka	658749	760961	708412	306177

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala	597584	1602361	1453443	3805
Madhya Pradesh	461556	991156	1196915	282930
Maharastra	946349	1436962	2059425	586272
Manipur	165285	74875	330920	. -
Meghalaya	-	105455	151180	-
Mizoram	39020	84450	86070	-
Nagaland	81680	108705	100555	2945
Orissa	612113	575412	1352342	917308
Punjab	407947	389908	308700	26880
Rajasthan	217651	399589	355058	26376
Sikkim	-	767790	-	340740
Tamil Nadu	481544	751759	618780	138474
Tripura	70440	174140	-	201730
Uttar Pradesh	659566	670700	771181	431260
Uttaranchal	187470	70495	93110	229040
West Bengal	311301	737668	676093	11148
Chandigarh	%54435	107140	77135	-
Lakshedweep	-	-	7000	-
Daman, Diu, Dadra Nagar	-	-	-	393550
Pondicherry	90960	112805	143845	-
Total	8624057	15555870	17200229	4853434

Green India mission document

1530. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a move to meet the challenge of climate change, Government has come out with a mission document aiming to increase the forest cover, which can serve as 'carbon sinks' for removing greenhouse gases;

(b) if so, whether the draft Green India mission document has since been prepared;

(c) if so, the salient features of the draft document; and

(d) to what extent does the mission aim to check the increase of Greenhouse gases by increasing the restoring the forest cover in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Madam. Under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) announced by the Government of India, the "National Mission for a Green India" has been mooted as one of the eight missions. The mission document is under formulation.

(b) to (d) The draft Green Indian Mission has been prepared in May 2010 and uploaded on the Ministry's website for feedback from all the stakeholders. Seven regional consultations were also held in Guwahati, Pune, Dehradun, Visakhapatnam, Bhopal, Jaipur and Mysore during June and July, 2010 with different stakeholders including NGOs, civil society organizations, Government officials, experts, researchers and other concerned citizens. Based on the feedback received, the Mission document is being finalized. The salient features of the draft Green India Mission document which was put up for consultations are:

(a) Double the area taken up for afforestation/ecorestoration in India in the next 10 years.

(b) Increase the Green House Gases removals by India's forests to 6.35% of India's total Green House Gases emissions by the year 2010 and

(c) Enhance the resilience of forests/ecosystems being treated under the mission.

National mission for Green India

1531. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized a draft proposal document for the National Mission for a Green India and also targets to take up 20 million hectares for ^ afforestation/restoration over the next 10 years;

(b) if so, whether Government would also set up a Technical Group to develop methods to make assessment and monitoring to reducing emissions caused by deforestation and forest degradation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and further steps taken by Government to reduce deforestation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) announced by the Government of India, the "National Mission for a Green India" has been mooted as one of the eight missions. The mission document is under formulation.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Report on Green House Gas emissions

1532. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently released report on Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions Intensity of India reveals that many energy intensive sectors such as cement, transport and power generation are not doing much to introduce clean processes and are not improving the efficiency;

(b) whether it is a fact that the report prepared by the Indian Network of Climate Change Assessment shows significant increase in GHG in these sectors; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI

JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) According to the recent report prepared under the aegis of Indian Network for Climate Change Assessment (INCCA), the total Green House Gases (GHGs) emissions of anthropogenic origin from the sectors such as Energy, Agriculture, Industry, Forestry and Wastes was of the order of 1,727 million tons of CO₂ equivalent. Between 1994 and 2007, some of the sectors indicate significant growth at a Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in GHG emissions such as cement production (6.0%), electricity generation (5.6%) and transport (4.5%). The report only provides the sources and the estimations of emission of GHGs. The analysis of the energy intensities and efficiency related aspects were beyond the scope of the report.

The Government has released the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which outlines India's strategy to meet the challenge of Climate Change. Two of the eight National Missions i.e. National Solar Mission and National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency relate to mitigation of emissions and include ambitious programmes aimed at generating solar power and conserving energy. Energy Efficiency mission envisages setting norms for achieving energy efficiency under perform, achieve and Trade Scheme. Further, public and private sector entities participate in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol which helps in reducing emissions. These initiatives have the effect of reducing carbon emissions. In addition to a range of policies and programmes taken to respond to reducing emissions, interalia, include:

- (i) Setting up of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency and encouraging energy conservation and introduction of energy efficiency labeling.
- (ii) promoting use of renewable energy
- (iii) power sector reforms and active renewable energy programme
- (iv) use of cleaner and lesser carbon intensive fuel for transport
- (v) fuel switching to cleaner energy
- (vi) afforestation and conservation of forests
- (vii) promotion of clean coal technologies
- (viii) reduction of gas flaring

(ix) encouraging Mass Rapid Transport systems

(x) environmental quality management for all sectors

Green memorial at Dandi

1533. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has earmarked on yet another ambitious project to build a green memorial at Dandi to immortalize the salt march by Gandhiji in 1930;

(b) if so, the details thereof in regard to develop the 376km Ahmedabad-Dandi route into 'heritage road and corridor' which has been announced in 2005;

(c) the details of corpus fund allocated for this project and various activities to be undertaken as part of the project; and

(d) whether the said project would be covered under Eco-friendly tourist destination or international map?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has launched on 7th July, 2010 "Green Action for National Dandi Heritage Initiative (G.A.N.D.H.I)" with a cost estimate of Rs.25crores. The various component of the project includes, conservation of the Coast and coastal resources, mangrove afforestation and bio-shield, conservation of coastal features and wetlands; adopting nature-based development of resources, promoting non-convention. The project also covers community development, livelihood improvement; promoting eco-tourism.

(b) Development of Dandi Heritage route from Ahmedabad to Dandi is undertaken by Ministry of Surface Transport and National Highways Authority of India. The stretch has been declared as a National Highway.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Culture has earmarked Rs.20crores for the development of night halt places where Gandhiji and his associates stayed on the Sabarmati Dandi route. Further, Rs.50lakhs out of an estimate of Rs.6.7crores has been released for development of a library at Dandi. Saifee villa is restored at Dandi by Archaeological Survey of India. The Ministry of Tourism is supporting Government of Gujarat to develop Dandi destination as tourism project.

Clearance for prospecting licence in Morgal-II coal block

1534. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has allocated Morgal-II coal block to Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited (GMDC) in Chhattisgarh in August, 2006;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government of Chhattisgarh has requested the Central Government for forest clearance for prospecting licence over forest area measuring 1987.912 hectare land of Morgal-II coal block allocated to GMDC, an undertaking of Government of Gujarat;

(c) whether the forest clearance has been accorded to Government of Chhattisgarh: and

(d) if not, by when the clearance would be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) A proposal for undertaking prospecting in the Morgal-II coal block, allocated by the Central Ministry of Coal to Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited (GMDC), was received from the State Government of Chhattisgarh on 25.11.2009. As the coal block falls in. Hasdeo-Arand coalfield, which is categorized as Category 'A' area as per the joint exercise undertaken by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the Ministry of Coal, the State Government was conveyed the inability of the Central Government to accord permission for prospecting of coal in this coal block in light of decision taken by the Central Government in such cases.

Forest land occupied by tribals in Rajasthan

†1535. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the area of forest land that has been occupied by tribal people in Rajasthan; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to regularise these occupancy and if so, by when?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

Fund for wildlife sanctuary in Rajasthan

1536. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount provided and the work undertaken during the last year to various tiger reserves of the country under the project tiger;

(b) the details of the amount provided to Rajasthan and the work undertaken during that year under wildlife sanctuary; and

(c) whether the amount has been fully utilised by the State and if so, the details of work undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, central assistance is provided to 39 tiger reserves in 17 tiger range States for protection and management of designated reserves. The details of central assistance provided during 2009-10 and their utilization are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) and (c) The details of funding support provided to the Wildlife Sanctuaries of Rajasthan under the Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats and their utilization are given in the statement-II (see below). As reported by the State, the funds have been utilized for components relating to protection and management of sanctuaries.

Statement-I

*Tiger Reservewise Release and Utilisation during 2009-10
under the CSS of Project Tiger (MoEF).*

Sl. No.	Tiger Reserve	State	Released 2009-10	Utilized 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1	Nagarjunasagar	Andhra Pradesh	94.910	103.26*
2	Namdapha	Arunachal Pradesh	14.620	113.29*

1	2	3	4	5
3	Pakke	Arunachal Pradesh	48.860	224.41*
4	Kaziranga	Assam	165.000	321.79*
5	Manas	Assam	0.000	697.10*
6	Nameri	Assam	21.590	56.03*
7	Valmiki	Bihar	8.000	0.00
8	Achanakmar	Chhattisgarh	1 193.500	1200.00*
9	Indravati	Chhattisgarh	42.150	42.15
10	Udanti-Sitanadi	Chhattisgarh	103.050	51.01
11	Palamau	Jharkhand	110.735	141.38*
12	Bandipur	Karnataka	164.197	159.77
13	Bhadra	Karnataka	128.087	157.59*
14	Dandeli Anshi	Karnataka	144.370	187.68*
15	Nagarhole	Karnataka	210.818	198.25
16	Periyar	Kerala	151.800	172.77*
17	Bandhavgarh	M.P	159.960	188.77*
18	Kanha	M.P	280.180	256.43
19	Panna	M.P	175.895	1759.22*
20	Pench	M.P	158.320	165.68*
21	Sanjay Dubri	M.P	145.840	170.00*
22	Satpura	M.P	1502.371	1403.62
23	Melghat	Maharashtra	155.185	138.43
24	Pench	Maharashtra	75.872	80.00*
25	Tadoba-Andhari	Maharashtra	131.820	149.21*
26	Sahyadri	Maharashtra	5.000	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
27	Dampa	Mizoram	2171.000	128.00
28	Satkosia	Orissa	127.730	153.71*
29	Similipal	Orissa	42.350	147.63*
30	Ranthambhore	Rajasthan	10560.000	10729.84*
31	Sariska	Rajasthan	134.170	890.06*
32	Kalakad Mundanthurai	Tamil Nadu	138.455	180.72*
33	Mudumalai	Tamil Nadu	51.854	156.20*
34	Corbett	Uttaranchal	241.705	217.64
35	Buxa	West Bengal	38.580	48.09*
36	Sunderbans	West Bengal	259.970	273.13*
37	I) Dudhwa	U.P	285.957	315.93*
	II) Katarniaghat U.P		128.480	90.66
38	Anamalai	Tamil Nadu	50.245	134.98*
39	Parambikulam	Kerala	129.360	129.36
Total			19751.986	21733.762

* Also includes utilization of unspent amount of previous years.

Statement-II

Funds released to the State Government of Rajasthan under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme-'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' during 2009-10

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Sanctuary and National Park	Fund released	Amount utilised
1	2	3	4
1.	Bassi WLS	33.23	29.12
2.	Bhainsroadgarh WLS	27.59	26.805

1	2	3	4
3.	Desert NP	34.13	34.13
4.	Durrah WLS	30.899	30.552
5.	Jaisamand WLS	35.197	34.432
6.	Jawahar Sagar WLS	16.00	14.922
7.	Keoladeo NP	69.04	68.94
8.	Kumbalgarh WLS	58.27	57.883
9.	Mount Abu WLS	27.888	24.97
10.	Phulwari ki Nal WLS	47.125	45.546
11.	Sajjangarh WLS	27.685	27.535
12.	Sitamata WLS	47.412	42.624
13.	Talchappar WLS	5.45	5.45
14.	Todgarh WLS	36.83	36.048
Total		496.746	478.957

Development in food processing industry

1537. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a large scale extension and development in food processing industry in the country;

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

(c) the average annual turnover of food processing industry in the country; and

(d) the percentage of export in this turnover?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It has been estimated that the processing levels of the food processing sector in

the country have increased from 6% in 2006 to 11% in 2010. This sector is growing over 13% per annum.

(c) The food processing sector is dominated by the un-organised sector. As such, this data is not maintained by the Ministry, however, for organized sector number of registered FPI's are 25,367 with total investment of Rs. 84,094 crores with average annual turn over of Rs. 2,04,267 crores.

(d) As regards export growth, as per data maintained by APEDA the year-wise figures are as follows:-

Year	Quantity (in MT)	Value (Rs. in crore.)
2006-07	3256518.07	10792.894
2007-08	5927906.00	14103.870
2008-09	49255585.00	16978.690

The growth rate are as under:-

2007-08	39.68%
2008-09	20.38%

Food processing units in rural areas

1538. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by Government to encourage food processing units in those villages where due to absence of such units vegetables perish;

(b) the details of incentives being provided by Government to encourage the installation of such units in rural areas; and

(c) whether there is any special scheme to provide special status to those areas where such industries are not there at all?

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

(a) and (b) The Ministry has been implementing various plan schemes for development

of food processing industries in the country including rural areas. These schemes are (i) Scheme for

Infrastructure Development with major components i.e. Mega Food Park, Cold Chain and Value Added Centres, Modernization of Abattoirs, (ii) Scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/ Modernisation/ of FPI, (iii) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and R&D (iv) Scheme for Human Resource Development, (v) Scheme for Strengthening of Institution and (vi) Scheme for Upgradation of Quality of street Food.

There is no separate scheme exclusively for rural areas, however, under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation / Establishment/ Modernization of Food Processing Industries financial assistance is provided for setting up of new food processing units as well as technological Upgradation and expansion of existing units in urban as well as rural areas. Ministry 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 or 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs in difficult areas under the Scheme of Setting up/Modernization/Expansion of food processing industries.

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.

(c) No, Sir.

Setting up new cold storage

†1539. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to lack of cold storages in the country substantial quantity of vegetables and fruits are spoiled;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is going to make arrangement for setting up new cold storages in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(a) and (b) Yes Sir, the level of wastage of agricultural food items is estimated to be 30-35% amounting to about Rs. 30,000/- crores in the country, occurring at various stages of handling after harvesting due to fragmented farming, lack of adequate post-harvest infrastructure such as lack of cold storages/ cold chain facilities, transportation, proper storage facilities etc. The loss due to wastages could be reduced by promoting the development of food processing industries, strengthening of post-harvest infrastructure and filling the gaps in the supply chain.

(c) and (d) To promote setting up of the cold storages in the country, Government is operating several Plan Schemes under which financial assistance is provided for setting up of cold storages / cold chain facilities. Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has a Plan Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure during the 11th Plan to provide financial assistance to project proposals received from public / private organizations for cold chain infrastructure development. The scheme envisages financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 50% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas and 75% for North Eastern Region and difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore. The initiatives are aimed at filling the gaps in the supply chain, strengthening of cold chain infrastructure, establishing value addition with infrastructural facilities like sorting, grading, packaging and processing for horticulture including organic produce, marine, dairy, poultry, etc. Other agencies of the Government like Deptt. of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), National Horticulture Board (NHB), Agricultural and Processing Food Products Development Authority (APEDA), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and State Government also provide assistance for cold storages under their respective schemes. Rs. 210 crore has been allocated to MFPI for the purpose of development of Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure during the 11th Plan.

Further, to promote setting up of more cold storages in the country, Government, in the Union Budget 2010-11, has announced to allow external commercial borrowings for cold storage or cold

room facilities including farm level pre-cooling for preservation or storage of agricultural and allied produce, marine products and meat, as a part of the farm to market initiative and to promote private sector investment in setting up of cold storages. In addition, Government has also announced project import status at a concessional customs duty of 5% with full exemption from service tax to the initial setting up and expansion of cold storage, cold room including farm pre-coolers for preservation or storage of agriculture and related sectors produce and full exemption from custom duty to refrigeration units required for the manufacture of refrigerated vans or trucks.

Wastage of agricultural food items

1540. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment is made every year for the loss incurred due to wastage of agricultural food items at various stages in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such loss during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of steps the Ministry is taking or proposes to take to reduce the losses; and

(d) to what extent the Vision 2015 Document helps in addressing the above issues?

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

(a) and (b) No, Sir. No such annual assessment is made by the Ministry on losses incurred due to wastage of agricultural food items at various stages in the country. However, it has been estimated that the overall annual wastage of agricultural produce in the country has reduced from Rs. 58,000 crores in 2004 to Rs. 30,000 crores in 2010.

(c) In order to achieve the above, the Ministry has been implementing various plan schemes, namely i) Scheme for Infrastructure Development with major components i.e. Mega Food Park, Cold Chain, Value Addition & Preservation Infrastructure, Modernization of Abattoirs, ii)

Scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/ Modernisation/ of FPI, iii) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and R&D iv) Scheme for Human Resource Development, v) Scheme for Strengthening of Institution and vi) Scheme for Upgradation of Quality of Street Food. Under the scheme of funding R&D projects, the Ministry has been funding projects submitted by reputed institutions like NT, etc. to develop new technologies & new products so as to enhance shelf life & reduce wastages.

(d) In order to increase the level of processing and promote industrial growth in the sector, the Ministry has come out with Vision 2015 with an objective of trebling the size of the industry, increasing the level of processing of perishables from 6% to 20%, value addition from 20% to 35% and share in global food trade from 1.5% to 3% by 2015.

Survey to reduce wastage of food items

†1541. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for want of basic infrastructure in the country, perishable food items like cereals, fruits, vegetables, fishes etc. are going waste;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted to find out measures to reduce this loss;

(c) if so, the details of measures adopted?

(d) whether any scheme has been prepared to implement these measures; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It has been estimated by studies conducted by various stakeholders that Rs. 30,000 crores worth of agricultural produce is wasted every year for want of basic infrastructure in the country.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) to (e) The Ministry has been implementing various plan schemes, namely i) Scheme for Infrastructure Development with major components i.e. Mega Food Park, Cold Chain, Value Addition & Preservation Centre, Modernization of Abattoirs, ii) Scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/ Modernisation/ of FPI, iii) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and R&D iv) Scheme for Human Resource Development, v) Scheme for Strengthening of Institution and vi) Scheme for Upgradation of Quality of Street Food. Under the scheme of funding R&D projects, the Ministry has been funding projects submitted by reputed institutions like HT, etc. to develop new technologies & new products so as to promote technologies to enhance shelf life & reduce wastages.

To promote setting up of the cold storages in the country, Government is operating several Plan Schemes under which financial assistance is provided for setting up of cold storages / cold chain facilities. Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has a Plan Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure during the 11th Plan to provide financial assistance to project proposals received from public / private organizations for cold chain infrastructure development. The scheme envisages financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 50% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas and 75% for North Eastern Region and difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore. The initiatives are aimed at filling the gaps in the supply chain, strengthening of cold chain infrastructure, establishing value addition with infrastructural facilities like sorting, grading, packaging and processing for horticulture including organic produce, marine, dairy, poultry, etc. Other agencies of the Government like Deptt. of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), National Horticulture Board (NHB), Agricultural and Processing Food Products Development Authority (APEDA), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and State Government also provide assistance for cold storages under their respective schemes. Rs. 210 crore has been allocated to MFPI for the purpose of development of Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure during the

11th Plan.

Further, to promote setting up of more cold storages in the country, Government, in the Union Budget 2010-11, has announced to allow external commercial borrowings for cold storage or cold

room facilities including farm level pre-cooling for preservation or storage of agricultural and allied produce, marine products and meat, as a part of the farm to market initiative and to promote private sector investment in setting up of cold storages. In addition, Government has also announced project import status at a concessional customs duty of 5% with full exemption from service tax to the initial setting up and expansion of cold storage, cold room including farm pre-coolers for preservation or storage of agriculture and related sectors produce and full exemption from custom duty to refrigeration units required for the manufacture of refrigerated vans or trucks.

Potential of food processing industries

†1542. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the capacity of food processing industries in our country is very limited in comparison to USA, China, Japan, England, France, etc.;

(b) if so, the potential of food processing industries in each of the above countries; and

(c) the potentials thereof in India and the target set as of now by Government to enhance these potentials?

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

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not maintain data on the capacity of food processing industries in foreign countries. However, it is estimated that the processing levels in India are lower than the levels in other countries like USA, China, Japan, England and France etc.

(c) In order to increase the level of processing and promote industrial growth in the sector, the Ministry has come out with Vision 2015 in the year 2005 with an objective of trebling the size of the industry, increasing the level of processing of perishables from 6% to 20%, value addition from 20% to 35% and share in global food trade from

1.5% to 3% by 2015.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Food safety and quality assurance schemes/plans

1543. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the food safety and quality assurance schemes/plans of food processing industries under implementation in Gujarat and rest of the country;

(b) the mechanism for certification of processed food existing in the State; and

(c) the steps being taken to enable adherence to stringent quality in the processed food products and increase confidence of consumers in our processed products?

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

(a) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries under its scheme for (i) Research and Development in Processed Food Sector, (ii) Setting up / Upgradation of Quality Control/ Food Testing Laboratories, (iii) Implementation of HACCP / ISO22000, ISO14000 / GHP / GMP quality / safety management systems and (iv) Promotional activities is providing financial assistance for implementation of Total Quality Management System in the country including the state of Gujarat. Under the scheme all implementing agencies are eligible for reimbursement of 50% of cost of consultant fee, fee charged by Certification Agency, plant and machinery, technical civil works, and other expenditure towards implementation of Total Quality Management System including ISO14000, ISO22000, HACCP, GMP and GHP in general areas subject to maximum limit of Rs. 15 lakh and 75% in difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 lakh.

In addition, other organizations like Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under Ministry of Commerce, and Development Commissioner Small Scale Industries DC(SSI) under Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are also providing assistance under its various schemes for quality development.

(b) Consequent upon the establishment of the Food Safety and

Standards Authority of India under the provision of FSSAI, 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. Now, these orders and act are being implemented under the administrative control of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India.

(c) 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 authorized / 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.

Radio television centres in Orissa

1544. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of production centres of DD functioning in Orissa;
- (b) the number of radio stations functioning in the State including

FM service and the status thereof;

(c) whether any organization applied for the license to launch the
FM radio services in the State;

(d) if so, the names of those organizations and their locations;

(e) whether any private organisation operates radio services in the State; and

(f) whether that the popularity of the AIR is declining and if so, the steps taken by Government to popularize the service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Three production centres of Doordarshan are functioning in Orissa. These are located at Bhawanipatna, Bhubaneswar and Sambalpur.

(b) At present 13 Radio Stations [Transmitters-16(MW-8, SW-1, FM-7)] of AIR are functioning in Orissa. The details are given in the statement-I (see below). In addition to this 5 private FM Radio Station are functioning in Orissa, 03 in Bhubaneswar/Cuttack and 02 in Rourkela. Detailed status of these 5 stations are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes sir. The details are given in the statement-II.

(f) No Sir. The Audience Research of DG:AIR conducts yearly surveys to assess the popularity of. AIR programmes across the country. The comparative result of the studies conducted at AIR Cuttack for the last three years for Primary Channel reveals marginally fluctuating trend of listenership and an increasing trend in FM Rainbow.

Channel	12006-07	12007-08	12008-09
Primary Channel	47.8	42.	46.7
FM Rainbow	20.0	21.5	25.0

A slight decline in the listenership to Primary channel, AIR Cuttack during the year 2007 and 2008 is perhaps due to the shift to Radio Audience to FM Rainbow. FM Rainbow reveals of a constant growth in

listenership especially in the year 2008 listenership grew by 5 percent
as compared to the year 2006

Statement-I

Details of 13 Radio stations of AIR functioning in Orissa

1. Existing Coverage:

	Total Coverage (MW+FM)		FM Coverage
By population	99.00%	By population	17.76%
By area	98.27%	By area	13.74%

2. Radio Stations - 13 Transmitter- 16 (MW-8, SW-1, FM-7)

S.No.	Station	Category	Transmitters
1	Baripada	Local Radio Station	5KWFM
2	Berhampur	Local Radio Station	6 KW FM
3	Bhawanipatna	REGIONAL	200 KW MW
4	Bolangir	Local Radio Station	6 KW FM
5	Cuttack	Regional	300 KW MW 1kW MW (Vividh Bharati) 6 KW FM (Rainbow)
6	Deogarh	LPT Relay	100 WFM
7	Jeypore	Regional	100 KW MW 50 KW SW
8	Joranda	Local Radio Station	1 kWMW
9	Keonjhar	Local Radio Station	1 kWMW
10	Puri	Local Radio Station	3 KW FM
11	Rourkela	Local Radio Station	6 KW FM
12	Sambalpur	Regional	100 KWMW
13	Soro	Local Radio Station	1 KWMW

Statement-II

Details of Radio Stations functioning in Bhubaneshwar, Cuttack and Rourkela and details of Private Organisation operators in the State

S.No.	City	Category	State	Name of the Company	Channel Identity	Date of operation
1.	Bhubneshwar/Cuttack	C	Orissa	ADLABS Films	FIG-FM	14.04.2007
2.	Bhubneshwar/Cuttack	C	Orissa	Eastern Media	Chocolate	04.05.2007
3.	Bhubneshwar/Cuttack	C	Orissa	South Asia	S.FM	28.06.2007
4.	Rourkela	C	Orissa	ADLABS Films	BIG FM	26.01.2008
5.	Rourkela	C	Orissa	Eastern Media	Radio Chocolate	22.01.2008

Control of fraudulent advertisements

†1545. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to control fraudulent advertisements;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government also proposes to constitute any committee or task force for the protection of interests of consumers victimized by advertisements; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (d) As per the Consumer Protection

Act 1986, an aggrieved

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

consumer is free to seek relief for loss incurred on account of misleading advertisements in Consumer Disputes Redressal agencies set up under the Act.

Besides, the Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 with the twin objective of preserving the freedom of press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies, monitors and takes cognizance, *suo moto* or on complaints, of advertisements in print media, which if it is *prima facie* satisfied, are violative of the ethics of journalistic practice. Accordingly, PCI, in order to prevail upon the press to practice self-regulation, has been issuing directions/appeals to newspapers/magazines to guide them in publication of advertisements etc. PCI has formed Norms of Journalistic Conduct under Article 13(2)/(b) of PCI Act, 1978. The guidelines prepared by PCI on the subject (Para 36 of the Norms) for adherence by the print media are given in the Statement (See below).

Further, in respect of the advertisements released through electronic media, private TV Channels are required to adhere to the Advertising Code prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act 1995 and the Rules framed thereunder.

Statement

PCFs Norms of Journalistic Conduct

36. Advertisements

- (i) Commercial advertisements are information as much as social, economic or political information. What is more, advertisements shape attitude and ways of life at least as much, as other kinds of information and comment. Journalistic propriety demands that advertisements must be clearly distinguishable from news content carried in the newspaper.
- (ii) No advertisement shall be published, which promotes directly or indirectly production, sale or consumption of cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor and other intoxicants.

(iii) Newspaper shall not publish advertisements, which have a tendency to malign or hurt the religious sentiments of any community or section of society.

- (iv) Advertisements which offend the provisions of the Drugs and Magical Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act as amended in 2002, or any other statute should be rejected.
- (v) Newspapers should not publish an advertisement containing anything which is unlawful or illegal, or is contrary to public decency, good taste or to journalistic ethics or propriety.
- (vi) Journalistic propriety demands that advertisements must be clearly distinguishable from editorial matter carried in the newspaper. Newspapers while publishing advertisements should specify the amount received by them. The rationale behind this is that advertisements should be charged at rates usually chargeable by a newspaper since payment of more than the normal rates would amount to a subsidy to the paper.
- (vii) Publication of dummy or lifted advertisements that have neither been paid for, nor authorised by the advertisers, constitute breach of journalistic ethics specially when the paper raises a bill in respect of such advertisements.
- (viii) Deliberate failure to publish an advertisement in all the copies of a newspaper offends against the standards of journalistic ethics and constitutes gross professional misconduct.
- (ix) There should be total co-ordination and communication between the advertisement department and the editorial department of a newspaper in the matter of considering the legality propriety or otherwise of an advertisement received for publication.
- (x) The editors should insist on their right to have the final say in the acceptance or rejection of advertisements, specially those which border on or cross the line between decency and obscenity.
- (x) Newspapers to carry caution notice with matrimonial advertisements carrying following text "Readers are advised to make appropriate thorough inquiries before acting upon any advertisement. This newspaper does not vouch or subscribe to claim and representation

made by the advertiser regarding the particulars of status, age,
income of the bride/bridegroom".

The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in connection with FAO No 65/1998 of Smt Harjeet Kaur Vs Shri Surinder Pal Singh directed the Press Council of India to instruct the newspaper to publish classified/matrimonial advertisement by advising them to alongside publish the said Caution Notice in their newspapers

(xii) An editor shall be responsible for all matters, including advertisements published in the newspaper. If responsibility is disclaimed, this shall be explicitly stated beforehand.

(xiii) Tele-friendship advertisements carried by newspapers across the country inviting general public to dial the given number for 'entertaining' talk and offering suggestive tele-talk tend to pollute adolescent minds and promote immoral cultural ethos. The Press should refuse to accept such advertisements.

(xiv) Classified advertisements of health and physical fitness services using undignified V languages, indicative of covert soliciting, are violative of law as well as ethics. The newspaper should adopt a mechanism for vetting such an advertisement to ensure that the soliciting advertisements are not carried.

(xv) Advertisements of contraceptive and supply of brand item attaching to the advertisement is not very ethical, given the social milieu and the traditional values held dear in our country A newspaper has a sacred duty to educate people about precautionary measures to avoid AIDS and exhibit greater far sight in accepting advertisement even though issued by social welfare organisation.

(xvi) Employment News which is trusted as a purveyor of authentic news on government jobs should be more careful in accepting advertisements of only bonafide private bodies.

(xvii) While accepting advertisements of educational institutes newspapers may ensure that such advertisements carry the mandatory statement that the concerned institutes are recognized under the relevant enactments of law.

(xviii) Advertisements play extremely vital role in shaping the values and concerns of the ^present day society and as more and more lenient view is taken of what is not the norm, the speedier

may be acceptability of such matters in 'public perception' but at what cost is the essential point for consideration It should be borne in mind that in the race to be globally relevant we do not leave behind the values that have earned India the unique place it enjoys globally on moral and ethical plane.

Concealment of cable connections

†1546. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether, even after making the set top box mandatory, cable operators are not disclosing all their connections to Government and as a result thereof Government is not getting crores of rupees of entertainment tax;

(b) if so, the number of such cases that have come to the notice of Government, so far and whether any Government investigative agency is monitoring this; and

(c) the amount of entertainment tax collected by Government, so far, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) The use of set top boxes has been made compulsory for viewing pay channels only in certain notified parts of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and whole of metropolitan city of Chennai by implementing Conditional Access System (CAS) as per the provisions of Section 4A of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995. A viewer who decides to view only free to air channels in the CAS notified areas is not required to purchase set top box. Since the exact number of free-to-air subscribers does not get captured in the subscriber management system maintained at the level of Multi System Operator, the total number of subscribers of a cable operator is normally ascertained from the disclosure made by cable operator

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

himself. The difficulties in ascertaining the; exact subscriber base of an analog cable operator makes the system prone to under reporting of subscriber base leading to concealment of payable entertainment tax and loss to the Government. No specific data is maintained with regard to individual complaints in this regard and the complaints have been more in the nature of general complaints rather than specific against a cable operator.

The Entertainment Tax is a State Subject. Therefore, it is for the concerned State Government to get the matter investigated and monitor their entertainment tax collections. The Central Government does not maintain any data of entertainment tax collected by the State Governments from the Cable operators.

Film Bazaars

1547. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether NFDC is organizing film bazaars across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise during the last three years especially in regions like East Godavari, West Godavari, Araku and Bhadrachalam areas in Andhra Pradesh and the other backward regions like Telangana;

(c) the response received, so far; and

(d) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) NFDC is organizing Film Bazaar, as part of International Film Festival of India every year since 2007 in Goa only.

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

(c) Film Bazaar has been set up with the objective of promoting collaborations between the Indian and International film fraternity in the realms of film production and distribution. The first edition of Film Bazaar attracted 200 delegates which increased to 345 delegates from 22 countries in 2009.

(d) The fourth edition of Film Bazaar, India will be held in Goa from November, 23-26, 2010 as part of the International Film Festival of

India.

Establishment of National Centre for Excellence

1548. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is all set to establish a National Centre for Excellence in Animation, Gaming and Special Effects in Mumbai to cater to the burgeoning demands in these fields;

(b) whether a budget of Rs. 52 crore has already been allocated for the purpose;

(c) whether there is a huge potential for growth and Government needs to play a proactive role to identify new opportunities in this area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when the proposed centre is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, as part of the eleventh plan proposals, has a plan scheme to set up a National Centre of Excellence for Animation, Gaming and Special Effects.

For this plan scheme, an outlay of Rs. 52 crore has been provided during the eleventh plan period (2007-12).

The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting had appointed a consultant to undertake a study on the human resource (HR) gap in the animation, gaming & special effects sectors. As per the said report, there is a supply demand gap in human resource in the said sectors. Further, the HR gap increases as one moves up in the value chain, it was, therefore, recommended to set up the said National Centre of Excellence for Animation, Gaming & Special Effects to bridge the HR gap.

A detailed project report is under preparation by the consultant. The said Centre would be set up in accordance with the timelines in the detailed project report.

Loans to Hindi film industry

†1549. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether all multinationals and private banks have decided to stop offering loans to the Hindi film industry for the purpose of making new films;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and since when such decision was taken;

(c) whether Government is aware that film makers would again resort to taking private loans and this would channelize the money of gangsters and the under world; and

(d) if so, the details of steps by which Government plans to control these gangsters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) As stated by the Ministry of Finance, the Indian Banks Association (IBA) and Reserve Bank of India have no information about any multinational or private bank stopping the financing of film industry. It has also been informed by IBA that loans are extended by banks based on their commercial judgement and credit policy.

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

Income from advertisements and programmes

1550. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the income earned from advertisements, serials and other programmes by Akashvani and Doordarshan Kendras during the last two years, till date;

(b) the profit margins out of the total income earned during the said period, separately;

(c) whether, some private companies owe advertisement fees to Akashvani/Doordarshan;

(d) if so, the details of outstanding dues, company-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by Government to recover the outstanding dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) As informed by Prasar Bharati the details of gross revenue earned from advertisements, serials and other programmes by All India Radio and Doordarshan during the last two years and till June, 2010 are as follows:

(Rupees in crore)		
Year	AIR	DP
2008-09	232.93	818.19
2009-10	249.11	1000.36
2010-11 (upto June 2010)	44.78	143.05

(b) Prasar Bharati is a public service broadcaster and its primary objective is to inform, educate and entertain people of this country. All India Radio and Doordarshan are the constituents of Prasar Bharati, which is registered as a Non-profit organization under Section 12 A read with Section 12 AA(1)(b) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Total outstanding dues against private companies are given in the Annexure. [See Appendix 220th, Annexure No.8]

(e) The steps taken by All India Radio/Doordarshan to recover the outstanding dues are as under:

- Monthly monitoring is done and reminders, notices etc. are sent to defaulters to clear outstanding dues;
- After reminders if the dues are not cleared by the defaulting agencies, their credit facility is withdrawn by giving 15 days notice and their Bank Guarantees are encashed;
- No fresh publicity campaign / extension of publicity campaign is given to the defaulting agencies unless they agree to give advance payment and commit to abide by an agreed payment plan;
- In case of chronic defaulters, Legal action is taken to recover the dues.

Implementation of Shetty Commission Report

1551. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shetty Commission Report on new pay and salary structure for the judicial employees has been implemented by all States, State High Courts and District Courts;

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

(c) whether the District Court of the Gujarat have not been included so far under new pay and salary structure; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and by when these benefits are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (DR. M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Working condition in subordinate courts

1552. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of pathetic conditions under which judges in subordinate courts are being forced to work;

(b) if so, the details of the report on the working condition in subordinate judiciary;

(c) whether the subordinate courts in the country needs overhaul and better infrastructural facilities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (DR. M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) The various State Governments and the Central Government have been j implementing measures for the improvement of infrastructure facilities at the district and subordinate courts.

The Central Government implements a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme to augment the resources of the State Governments for the development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary. Since the inception of the Plan scheme in 1993-94 and till date, the Central Government has disbursed Rs.1 132.19 crore to the States and the Union Territories for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary against which the States have reported an expenditure of Rs.2111 crore (31.3.2010) including their own contribution.

In addition, the Central Government is implementing a scheme for computerisation of district and subordinate courts that, inter alia, provides for augmenting the facilities of power supply to the courts for their Information and Communication Technology infrastructure.

The Government is aware that the infrastructure of district and subordinate courts needs considerable improvement. The possibility of further augmenting the financial resources of the States in this regard is under examination.

The need to further improve the infrastructure available and provide better facilities has been mentioned in a Report prepared by the Registry of the Supreme Court and has been taken on record by the Hon'ble apex Court when it heard the matter of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary in an Interlocutory Application No.279/2010 in W.P.No. 1022/1989 (All India Judges' Association & Ors. case), on 12.7.2010.

Pending cases

1553. SHRI RAASHID ALVI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases are pending in various courts of the country for the last five years;

(b) how many fresh cases have been filed in Supreme Court and High Courts during the last five years; and

(c) how many cases have been admitted out of total cases, how many cases have been dismissed and in how many cases judgments have been

delivered?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (DR. M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The following number of cases were pending in the Supreme Court, the various High Courts and the Subordinate courts during the last five years:

Year ending 31st Dec.	Pendency
2005	29121963
2006	28774251
2007	29282074
2008	30404830
2009	31334354

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

The Constitution (108th Amendment) Bill

1554. SHRI RAASHID ALVI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the further steps being taken by Government since the passing of the Constitution (108th Amendment) Bill?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (DR. M. VEERAPPA MOILY): After passing of the Bill in the Rajya Sabha on 9th March, 2010, a motion for consideration and passing of the Bill in the Lok Sabha is under active consideration of the Central Government.

Vacant post of judges

1555. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL:

SHRI RAASHID ALVI:

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

(a) the number of vacancies for judges, their period of vacancy and existing sanctioned strength in High Courts and Supreme Court at the end of March, 2010;

(b) the details of Government's plans to fill up these vacancies; and

(c) whether Government is planning to increase the retirement age of judges or giving contract employment to retired judges to speed up the process of law?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (DR. M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and
(b) A statement showing the number of Approved strength of judges and
vacancies of Judges in the

Supreme Court and the High Courts as on 31.03.2010 is given in the statement (see below). Vacancies do keep arising on account of retirements, resignations or elevation of Judges.

Pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgment of October 6, 1993 in the Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record & Anr. Vs. Union of India, read with the Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998, the process of initiation of proposal for appointment of a Judge of the Supreme Court/High Courts lies with the Chief Justice of India and the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court respectively. The Government is periodically reminding the Chief Justices of the High Courts to initiate proposals in time for filling up the existing vacancies as well as the vacancies anticipated in next six months.

(c) A proposal to increase the retirement age of Judges of the High Courts from 62 years to 65 years is under consideration of the Government. There is no proposal to give contract employment to retired Judges in the higher judiciary.

Statement

The number of approved strength of Judges and vacancies of judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts as on 31-3-2010

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Approved Strength as on 31.03.2010	Vacancies of Judges as on 31.03.2010
1	2	3	4
A.	Supreme Court of India	31	4
B.	High Court		
1	Allahabad	160	84
2	Andhra Pradesh	49	16
3	Bombay	75	11
4	Calcutta	58	21

1	2	3	4
6	Delhi	48	7
7	Gauhati	24	4
8	Gujarat	42	18
9	Himachal Pradesh	11	-
10	Jammu & Kashmir	14	5
11	Jharkhand	20	6
12	Karnataka	50	10
13	Kerala	38	7
14	Madhya Pradesh	43	10
15	Madras	60	6
16	Orissa	22	6
17	Patna	43	14
18	Punjab& Haryana	68	21
19	Rajasthan	40	13
20	Sikkim	3	1
21	Uttarakhand	9	-
Total		895	266

Outdated Laws

1556. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 362 given in the Rajya Sabha on 23 November, 2009 and state:

(a) whether, out of total 364 Acts of pre-independence vintage and 741 of after independence, 26 have not been enforced and 13 have been partly enforced.

(b) if so, whether such obsolete, redundant, archaic Acts should be done away with;

(c) what is the scenario of Acts by States, whether they also deserve pruning;

(d) whether the country suffers from plethora of laws; and

(e) if so, the recommendation of Law Commission in this regard and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (DR. M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) A study of the list of Central Acts indicates that out of 364 Acts of pre-independence and 741 Acts of post independence 12 Acts have not been enforced and 13 Acts have been partly enforced. The desirability or otherwise of repealing Acts is examined by the concerned administrative Ministry/Department in consultation with the other Ministries/Departments of the Government.

(c) A policy decision as to whether a State Act is to be pruned or not is taken by the concerned State Government and necessary enactment is made by the concerned State Legislature.

(d) and (e) It is not correct to say that the country suffers from a plethora of laws and any specific action in this regard is required to be taken.

Reimbursement of expenditure on FTCs to Gujarat

1557. SHRI NATUJIHALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that though the Fast Track Court (FTC) Scheme was extended till the year 2010, the amount of Central assistance has been reduced substantially;

(b) whether Government is aware that as a result of this Gujarat has to bear an extra burden of more than Rs. 856.80 lakh per annum and total Rs. 4,284.00 lakh for the period of extension of the scheme i.e. upto 2010;

(c) if so, whether Government is considering to reimburse the extra amount incurred by the State Government of Gujarat; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (DR. M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The term of scheme of the Fast Track Courts recommended by the Eleventh Finance Commission ended on 31st March, 2005. The Supreme Court, which is monitoring the functioning of Fast Track Courts through the case of Brij Mohan Lai Vs UOI & Ors. observed that the scheme of Fast Track Courts should not be disbanded all of a sudden and in its order dated 31st March, 2005, directed the Union of India to continue the Fast Track Courts. The Government accorded its approval for the continuation of 1562 assistance to the States included an additional amount of Rs.8.6 lakh to be provided to the States in the first two years towards the cost of construction for additional space in the court room and Rs.4.8 lakh per court per year towards recurring expenditure.

(b) to (d) A grant of Rs. 3570.70 lakh was released to the Government of Gujarat during the period of extension of the scheme from the year 2005-06 to 2008-09. The grant has been released as per the norms of the existing scheme and there is no proposal to reimburse any amount that may have been incurred by the State Government in addition to the central assistance.

Setting up of High Court benches

†1558. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the States where the Ministry is considering to set up benches of High Court, keeping in view public sentiments, demands, convenience and by when the Ministry proposes to set up these benches;

(b) whether any proposal for setting up benches of Allahabad High Court has been received by Government from the State; and

(c) if so, the location where High Court bench is likely to be set up according to the proposal and whether the Ministry proposes to modify the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (DR. M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The

Government has received complete proposals from the Governments of West Bengal and Karnataka

for establishment of a Circuit Bench of the Calcutta High Court at Jalpaiguri and Permanent Benches of the Karnataka High Court at Dharwad and Gulbarga respectively.

(b) and (c) The Central Government has not received any proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of a Bench of the Allahabad High Court anywhere in the State. Setting up of a Bench of a High Court away from its principal seat is considered by the Central Government on receipt of a complete proposal from the State Government in terms of section 51(2) of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, which has the consent of the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court.

Grants for evening courts

1559. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the State Government of Gujarat has launched the concept of 'Evening Courts' and at present, 98 such courts are functional in the State;

(b) whether the State Government has submitted a proposal for special grant for this purpose;

(c) if so, whether the Central Government is considering the proposal; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (DR. M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Yes, Sir. 87 Evening Courts were reported to be functional in Gujarat as on 05.05.2010.

(b) to (d) No proposal has been received from the State Government in the recent past. An earlier proposal from the State Government for central assistance was not agreed to as there was no such scheme under which central assistance could be provided to the States for Evening Courts.

In acceptance of the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance

Commission, grants have been provided for the State Governments, including for the State of Gujarat, for operation of Morning/Evening/Shift Courts. The amount allocated for Gujarat for this purpose is 161.17 crore for the five year period 2010-15.

Shetty Commission Report

1560. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of States have, so far, not implemented the recommendations of Shetty Commission for implementation of new salary structure and pay-revision for employees of the judicial services, till date;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the judges of the respective courts have already benefited and are availing new salary structure of the said Commission and rest of the employees of judicial services, so far, are not given such benefits; and

(d) the reasons for partial adoption by the State Governments and by when the employees would be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (DR. M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Empowering state governments to prescribe area of minor minerals

†1561. DR. PRABHA THAKUR:

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to invest the States with the right to prescribe the area of minor mineral in the proposed Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation (MMDR) Act, 2010; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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. Since the draft Act

is under consideration, the specific measures and provisions are not yet finalised.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Delay in grant of mining leases by states

1562. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is virtually a mute spectator when mineral-rich states sit for years on applications for new mining leases or renewal of existing ones;

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

(c) the steps being taken to correct the situation in future; and

(d) the loss incurred by Government from such situation, so far, during the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Mines is conscious of its responsibility to have a transparent and efficient system at the Central level as well as the State level for processing mineral concession proposals including new proposals for mining leases and renewal of the existing leases. As per Rule 63A of the Mineral Concession Rules (MCR), 1960 framed by the Central Government, the State Governments are required to dispose of an application for grant of Mining Lease within 12 months from the date of its receipt. The State Governments are also responsible for renewal of mining leases, as per the provisions of Rule 24A of the MCR, 1960.

Since State Governments are the owners of the minerals, the leases are granted by the State Governments in accordance with the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, and the Rules framed thereunder. The Central Government has instituted the mechanism of the Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee to monitor and resolve delays. The primary reasons for the delay are insufficient information/documents furnished by the applicants, time taken in obtaining statutory forest and environment clearances, and inappropriate application of the provisions of the MMDR Act, 1957 and MCR, 1960 by the State Governments.

(c) The Ministry of Mines has taken several steps in this direction.

They are:

- i. The Ministry of Mines, in consultation with the State Governments, has issued detailed guidelines on 24th June, 2009, 25th September, 2009, 9th February, 2010 and 3rd June, 2010 in order to bring about more clarity in processing the mineral concession proposals. These guidelines are also available on the Ministry's website (www.mines.nic.in).
- ii. 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.
- iii. A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee has been constituted in the Ministry of Mines under the chairmanship of Secretary (Mines) to monitor and minimize delays in grant of approvals for mineral concessions.
- iv. The Ministry of Mines has recently prescribed quarterly reports on the status of (i) concession applications received by the State Governments; (ii) lease/licence execution; and (iii) renewal applications.

(d) Such information is not centrally maintained, since royalties and other revenues are received by State Governments.

Need for mining regulator

1563. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry prefers a regulator for mining and wants a penalty on export of ore;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status thereof, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (c) 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. Since the draft Act is under consideration, specific measures and provisions are not yet finalised.

Quality Management Committee of GSI

1564. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a quality management committee of Geological Survey of India (GSI);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the objectives of the Committee;

(c) whether a meeting of the Committee was held in the recent past;

(d) if so, the details of the issues discussed therein; and

(e) the details of decisions taken to improve the quality of services and products of GSI?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India, Ministry of Mines has set up a Quality Management Cell in the Geological Survey of India(GSI) on 1st February, 2010, with the following objective keeping the Report of the High Powered Committee on restructuring of GSI:

- To help evolve and devise new mechanisms and systems for better quality management and control so that the services rendered by GSI are at par with international standards.
- Help devise mechanisms and systems for quality management and implement quality management system and procedures in GSI.
- Ensure quality audit and quality control.
- Conduct evaluation studies.

To execute the above mandate, a Quality Management Committee (QMC) comprising of the members from the following organisations was constituted to steer and advise the Cell on measures to be undertaken to enhance the quality of GSI services, advise on Quality audit of GSI and oversee the implementation:

- (i) Three senior officers of GSI, with experience in baseline data

acquisition, mineral resource assessment and laboratory system
management.

(ii) Three senior retired officers of GSI with similar experience.

(iii) One representative of each of the following organization (not below the rank of Scientist 'F'):

- a) Council of Scientific Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi,
- b) National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad,
- c) National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research (NCAOR)/ National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), Goa,
- d) Oil & Natural Gas Commission (ONGC), Dehradun,
- e) Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Ahmedabad,
- f) Atomic Mineral Division (AMD), Hyderabad,
- g) Representative of Management Development Institute (MDI), Gurgaon and
- h) Quality Council of India, Delhi

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. After the constitution of the committee two meetings of the QMC have been held on 30.03.2010 and 12.07.2010 as follows:

(i) The major issues discussed during the 1st QMC meeting are as under:

- Methodology to be adopted for improving the quality of various services rendered by GSI and measures to enhance the quality of field inputs and output generated by GSI through its Field Season Programmes (FSP).
- Devising methods/mechanisms for in-house quality management for enhancing the quality of services rendered by GSI.
- Operationalising in-house quality management systems and procedures.
- Constitution of task force in all the Missions to prepare a base document for quality control/management.
- Standardization of the working procedures through prescription of procedures, setting down responsibilities and accountability and enforcement including reporting and evaluation.

(ii) The issues discussed during the 2nd QMC meeting are as under:

- Preparation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for all services/activities.
- Incentivising motivation, leadership, supervision and monitoring of quality of work at various hierarchical levels.
- Issues related to obtaining certification of labs especially the

Chemical labs, based on SOPs.

- Human Resource development through various training programme including advanced training.

- Making Quality issues an integral part of all Field Season Programme (FSP) related activities and quality review to be taken up in all Mid Term Review (MTR), Regional Advisory Council (RAC), Head of the Department (HoD), Quarterly Progress Review (QPR), Central Geological Programming Board (CGPB) and its Committees meetings.
- Carrying out of sample studies for assessing the ground situation.

(e) Quality improvement is a continuous process. The High Powered Committee on restructuring of GSI made specific recommendations on the need to improve quality on all aspects of GSI's functioning and a multipronged effort has been initiated, based on the initiatives mentioned in answer to part (c) and (d) of this question. It is expected that as the quality improvement processes become internalized, benchmarks of quality standards will be evolved along with standardization of processes, with a view to ensuring progressively, quality control, quality management, quality assurance and quality certification for the various services and products of GSI.

Environmental levy on mines

1565. SHRI MP ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of Environment and Forests has suggested to make it mandatory to charge an environmental levy from the miners; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Ministry thereto?

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. Since the draft Act is under consideration, specific measures and details are not yet finalised.

Action plan for mining in Jharkhand

1566. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive action plan exists, regarding mining of important minerals available in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the potential of availability of these minerals and the action plan for their mining; and

(c) how far this has helped in generating employment and income in the State?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (c) As per available information, Jharkhand State has a notified policy of preference in allocation of mineral concessions in favour of persons who establish mineral based industry in Jharkhand. For systematic development of mineral resources, Jharkhand State has fully adopted the new guideline dated 24.6.2009 of the Ministry of Mines, wherein prospecting license route to mining lease has been made mandatory wherever quantification of mineral resources as per United Nations Framework classification is not available. Jharkhand is rich in mineral resources in coal, iron ore, bauxite, limestone, copper, gold, uranium etc. Employment generation increases substantially after the allocation is converted to working mines. Since royalty is collected by the State Governments as the owner of minerals, information on total revenue generated from mining is not centrally maintained.

Survey of mineral resources in Afghanistan

1567. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Afghanistan has turned to old friendship with India to tap the million dollars worth of minerals it is sitting on while the red carpet is being laid out for investment by Indian firms;

(b) whether Afghanistan has sought support from the Geological Survey of India to ascertain rare earth reserves across its territory;

(c) if so, whether India has offered to survey potential in this regard; and

(d) if so, by when a final decision is likely to be taken and the survey in this regard is likely to be conducted?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) With a view to encouraging Indian participation in Afghanistan's mining sector, the Afghanistan Minister of Mines, Hon'ble Wahidullah Shahrani had a meeting with Shri B.K. Handique, Hon'ble Union Minister of Mines in June 2010 in

New Delhi. Hon'ble Shahrani also met Hon'ble External Affairs Minister in Kabul on 19th July, 2010 during which the Afghan side encouraged Indian companies to explore business opportunities in mining.

(b) No, Sir.

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

National Institute for Climate and Environment Studies

1568. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry would join hands with the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) for setting up of a National Institute for Climate and Environment Studies;

(b) if so, by when and where it would be set up indicating the initial investment likely to be made for the Institute; and

(c) whether the Institute would also study the state of Himalayan Glaciers apart from studying the climate change as well as measuring the effect of greenhouse emissions in different geographic regions of the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Department of Space (DOS) has proposed to setup a new Institute called "National Institute for Climate and Environment Studies (NICES)" with the involvement of Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF), Department of Science & Technology (DST) and Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES). The institute will initially be located and nucleated at the National Atmospheric Research Laboratory (NARL), Gadanki near Tirupati, which is an autonomous laboratory involved in monitoring the Earth's atmosphere, and functions under DOS. There is no time frame for setting up this institute. Mandate of the Institute includes, inter alia, monitoring and measuring the impact of global warming on the Himalayan Glaciers and long term studies on the impacts of climate change.

Multi Sectoral Development Programme in Bihar

1569. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Multi Sectoral Development Programme in minority concentration districts of Bihar is way behind the schedule;

(b) whether the Ministry has written a letter to the Chief Minister of Bihar drawing his attention to his high claim on minority welfare as symbolic and low on ground work and has asked him to send well considered projects for release of funds under the programme; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the State Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) A special area development programme called Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) is implemented in 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) throughout the country from 2008-09, of which seven MCDs are in Bihar. The total tentative allocation for seven MCDs of Bihar is Rs.523.30 crore for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Of this fund, projects for Rs.240.50 crore, which were found to be in consonance with the scheme of MsDP, were approved upto first quarter of 2010. This was 46% of the total tentative allocation for Bihar. Further, against total Central release of Rs. 122.28 crore, expenditure under MsDP for Bihar was Rs.23.49 crore upto first quarter of 2010, which is 19.21% of the total Central funds released.

The project proposals approved under MsDP for seven districts of Bihar are for construction of Indira Awas Yojana houses, anganwadi centres, additional classrooms, laboratories and toilets for various types of schools, additional primary health centres, solar lanterns and installation of hand pumps. Therefore, Bihar Government was advised to propose projects which would have more beneficial impact on the education of minority communities, such as construction of hostels for girls and boys to facilitate their studies at secondary and higher secondary levels. Further, to provide an alternative to students, who are unable to pursue school education, it was also advised that proposals could be made for construction of polytechnic institutes and industrial training institutes with hostels facility for girls and boys which would, inter-

alia, facilitate them to take up various Modular Employable Skill courses. These advices were given, among other things, as some balance funds are still available for proposing projects in the revised district plans for MCDs of Bihar.

Bihar Government has informed that they are aware of the need for such facilities and advice has been given to further explore the possibility of seeking assistance under MsDP. Bihar

Government has stated that proposal for release of second installment of funds is being prepared and would be sent soon and the Ministry has been requested to release it immediately thereafter so that work is completed quickly.

Quota of advertisements to urdu newspapers

†1570. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry and its subordinate organizations give any kind of quota or rebates to Urdu newspapers for publishing advertisements; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) As per advertisement policy of the Government of India, around 35% of total advertisements are given to newspapers in regional and other languages like Bodo, Garhwali, Kashmiri, Khasi, Konkani, Maithili, Manipuri, Mizo, Nepali, Rajasthani, Sanskrit, Santhali, Urdu and tribal languages as certified by State Governments. The newspapers in these languages also get priority in the empanelment with the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) for advertisements.

Further, under DAVP's Advertisement Policy, to provide special encouragements for newspapers in languages like Bodo, Garhwali, Dogri, Kashmiri, Khasi, Konkani, Maithili, Manipuri, Mizo, Nepali, Rajasthani, Sanskrit, Santhali, Sindhi, Urdu and tribal languages/dialects as certified by State Government OR newspapers published in Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and North Eastern States can be considered for empanelment after 6 months of regular and uninterrupted publication as against the qualifying period of 18 months for empanelment with DAVP in the case of all regional and other language small and medium newspapers and 36 months for big newspapers.

Under DAVP's Advertisement Policy, a newspaper/ journal should have a

minimum paid circulation of not less than 2000 copies for being considered eligible for empanelment. However, newspapers/ journals in Bodo, Dogri, Garhwali, Kashmiri, Khasi, Konkani, Maithili, Mizo, Nepali,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rajasthani, Sanskrit, Santhali, Sindhi, Urdu and tribal languages as certified by State Government, published all over the country and newspapers/journals published in backward, border, hilly areas OR remote areas OR tribal languages OR those published in J&K, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and North Eastern States need to have substantiated minimum paid circulation of only 500 copies per publishing day.

Allocation of funds to NMDFC

1571. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allotted to the National Minority Development and Finance Corporation during the last five years;

(b) the sanction of funds to this institution or projects lying during the last five years, State-wise; and

(c) whether the funds are not utilized properly and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The details of funds allotted to National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) by the Government of India during the last five years are given below:

Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)
2005-07	25.00
2006-07	18.29
2007-08	70.00
2008-09	75.00
2009-10	125.00
Total	313.29

(b) The funds are disbursed State-wise by NMDFC through the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Details of the funds disbursed by NMDFC during the last five years are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) The funds disbursed by the Government of India have been utilized properly by NMDFC in accordance with the guidelines of the scheme.

Statement

Details of amount disbursed by NMDFC during the last five(5) years

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Name of State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) / NGOs	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Financial Corporation	800	700	850	0	0	2350
		Through NGO's	54	56.7	38.7	47.25	45	241.65
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Through NGO's	2.25	0	0	0	0	2.25
3	Assam	Assam Minorities Development Corporationn Ltd.	305	100	125	0	0	530
		Through NGO's	4.5	0	9	0	12.42	25.92
4	Bihar	Bihar State Minorities Financial Corporation Ltd.	0	300	200	900	0	1400
		Through NGO's	0.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	18.5
5	Chandigarh	Chandigarh SCs/BCs/Minorities Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.	5	3	5	2	6	21
		Through NGO's	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh State Antyavasayee Coop Finance and Devt Corpn.Ltd.	0	100	0	0	100	200
		Through NGO's	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Delhi	Delhi SC/ST/OBC/Minonties & Handicapped Financial & Development Corporation	0	0	10	17	34	61
		Through NGO's	10.8	4.5	11.25	0	11.25	37.8
8	Gujarat	Gujarat Backward Classes Development Corporation	0	25	0	0	0	25
		Gujarat Minorities Finance and Development Corpn. Ltd.	0	270	200	300	314.33	
	1084.33							
		Through NGO's	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	HP, Minorities Finance and Development Corporation	150	115	150	75	230	720
		Through NGO's	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Haryana	Haryana Backward Classes & Economically Weaker Sections Kalyan Nigam	350	415	450	350	550	2115
		Mewat Development Agency	0	0	0	0	526	526
		Through NGO's	0	0	0	9	0	9

11	Jammu & Kashmir	J&K SC/ST & BC Development Corporation	0	0	0	0	0	0
		J&K Women's Development Corporation	300	370	387.5	420	560	2037.5
		Through NGO's	0	0	0.215	0	0	0.215
12	Jharkhand	Jharkhand State Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd.	100	0	35	110	0	245
		Through NGO's	9	6.75	19.44	0	0	35.19
13	Kerala	Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corp'n. Ltd.	1700	2450	2700	2900	1900	11650
		Kerala State Cooperative Federation for Fisheries Development Corp'n. Ltd.	0	200	400	650	1810	3060
		Kerala State Women's Development Corp'n.Ltd.	300	625	50	675	1460	3110
		Through NGO's	0	0	0	4.5	13.5	18
14	Karnataka	Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation Ltd.	550	0	525	450	350	1875
		Through NGO's	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Maharashtra	Maulana Azad Alpsankhyak Aarthik Vikas Nigam	0	75	800	500	500	1875
		Through NGO's	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16	Manipur	Manipur Tribal Development Corporation	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Through NGO's	0	0	1.8	1.8	0	3.6
17	Meghalaya	Through NGO's	0	0	3.6	0	0	3.6
18	Madhya Pradesh	MP Backward Classes & Minorities Finance and Development Corporation	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Madhya Pradesh Hastshilp Avam Hathkargha Vikas Nigam	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Through NGO's	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Mizoram 1209.81	Mizoram Cooperative Apex Bank	0	200	400	300	309.81	
		Zoram Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Through NGO's	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Nagaland	Nagaland Industrial Development Corpn. Ltd.	700	300	400	400	600	2400
		Nagaland Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd.	150	200	112.5	100	520	1082.5
		Nagaland State Social Welfare Board	0	0	200	0	50	250
		Through NGO's	0	0	0	0	0	0

21	Orissa	Orissa State SC/ST Finance & Development Corporation	100	0	0	0	0	100
		Through NGO's	14.625	4.5	-	27	38.25	84.375
22	Pondicherry	Puducherry Backward Classes and Minorities Development Corporation.	5	10	22.5	100	200	337.5
		Through NGO's	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Punjab	Punjab State BCs Land Development & Finance Corporation	500	525	750	400	469.64	
	2644.64	Through NGO's	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Rajasthan	Rajasthan SC/ST Finance & Development Corporation	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Rajasthan Minorities Finance and Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd.	100	150	250	100	300	900
		Through NGO's	4.5	4.725	2.25	0	2.25	13.725
25	Tamilnadu	Tamilnadu Minorities Economic Development Corporation	500	880	1300	900	2000	5580
		Through NGO's	155.25	72.45	216	65.25	134.55	643.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26	Tripura	Tripura Minorities Cooperative Development Corporation	5	25	30	50	96	206
		Through NGO's	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	UP Minorities Financial Development Corporation Ltd.	1100	0	0	0	0	1100
		Through NGO's	17.765		45	0	0	62.765
28	Uttaranchal	Uttranchal Alpsankhyak Kalyan Thatha Wakf Vikas Nigam	300	265	0	0	20	585
		Through NGO's	9			0	0	9
29	West Bengal	West Bengal Minorities Development and Finance Corporation	2494	2800	3700	3200	6600	18794
		Through NGO's	15.8	18	7.74	14.49	6.75	62.78
		Total	10812	11275	14412	13073	19774	69346

Residential schools for minority girls

1572. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of NGOs assisted by Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) for construction of residential schools exclusively for minority girls;

(b) the details of number of girl students enrolled in the educational complexes availing financial assistance by MAEF State-wise; and

(c) the details of measures taken by MAEF to strengthen vocational/technical training centres and the number of girls enrolled in vocational/training centres aided by MAEF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) does not provide grants-in-aid for residential schools exclusively for minority girls. The MAEF sanctions grants-in-aid to Non Government Organizations (NGOs) managing institutions where, *inter alia*, number of beneficiaries from educationally backward minorities is more than 50% subject to other eligibility criteria.

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

(c) The MAEF is running a vocational training centre at Delhi where free training is provided to girl students in courses like dress designing / cutting and tailoring, textile designing, arts and crafts and computers. At present, 198 girls are enrolled to receive training at vocational training centre run by MAEF.

Implementatipn of Sachar Committee Report

1573. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of implementation of Sachar Committee Report;

(b) the proposals for future; and

(c) the extent to which the recommendations of the panel are not being implemented along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) The status of implementation on the decisions taken by the Government

on the follow up action on the recommendations of Sachar Committee implemented by the concerned Ministries / Departments of the Central Government is given in the Statement (See below). It is also available on the website of the Ministry i.e. www.minorityaffairs.gov.in. The implementation of schemes, programmes and initiatives for the welfare of minorities is an ongoing process and the Government is committed towards that objective. The recommendations of the Sachar Committee were considered and the following three recommendations were not implemented as these were not found to be acceptable:

- (i) Enumeration of castes/groups as a part of decennial census exercise.
- (ii) Creation of a new All India cadre of officers, to manage the affairs of State Wakf Boards and Central Wakf Council.
- (iii) Having an alternative admission criteria to facilitate admissions to the most backward amongst all the socio-religious communities in the regular universities and autonomous colleges.

Statement

Status of implementation on the decisions taken by the Government on the follow up action on the recommendations of Sachar Committee by the concerned Ministries/departments of Central Government

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 Rashtriya 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 unserved 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.
- (l) 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) The Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 2010 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 27th April, 2010 and passed by the Lok Sabha on 7th May, 2010. The Lok Sabha has now referred the Bill to the Rajya Sabha.
- (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) 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, Uttarakhand, 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.

(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.

Financial assistance by Maulana Azad Education Foundation

1574. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance allocated/sanctioned by the Maulana Azad Education Foundation to non-Governmental organization/local bodies in different States/Union Territories, under various schemes during the last three years, scheme-wise, NGO/local body-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) the financial assistance actually utilized by these NGO's under the said scheme during the said period, scheme-wise, NGO/local body-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether there are a number of cases for release of grants-in-aid pending with the Foundation during the last three years;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) by when these cases are likely to be cleared and the funds released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) During the last three years, i.e, in 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) has provided financial assistance to 280 Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) amounting to Rs.37.26 crore in the country. The details of financial assistance allocated/sanctioned by the MAEF to NGOs/local bodies in different States/Union Territories are available on the website of the Foundation, i.e. www.maef.nic.in.

(b) The grants-in-aid sanctioned by the Foundation are released in two instalments in the ratio of 70:30. The second instalment is released only after utilization certificate for the first release is received. During the last three years, out of the sanctioned amount of Rs.37.26 crore, the MAEF has released Rs.23.08 crore to 245 NGOs towards first instalment and Rs.1.06 crore to 28 NGOs towards second instalment.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Since these proposals were not complete in all respect, the NGOs have been advised to submit all required documents to process their proposals for release of grants-in-aid from the MAEF. The Foundation considers applications on first come first served basis subject to the condition that the application is complete in all respects, and subject to the availability of financial resources.

Scholarship to minorities

1575. DR.T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of applications for the scholarships offered by the Central Government for the minorities have increased 14 fold to nearly 50 lakhs as compared to the 2007-08;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps with a support and reservation to empower these applicants educationally and economically; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) To empower the students from minority communities, through award of Pre-matric, Post-matric and Merit-cum-means based scholarships, funds are released on the basis of the proposals received from the States/Union Territories. These scholarships are divided among States/ Union Territories on the basis of their minority population as enumerated in 2001 census. Within the States/ Union Territories, the number of scholarships for each minority community is determined on the pro-rata minority population basis. At least 30% of total scholarships are earmarked for girls. The details of scholarships given in the last three years and target for 2010-11 are given below:

Scholarship	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
Scheme	No. of scholarships	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	No. of scholarships & released	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	No. of scholarships & released	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Physical Target & released	Financial Target
Pre-matric	Scheme not launched		512657	62.21	1729076	202.94	20 lakh	450 crore
Post-matric	24868	9.63	170273	70.63	364387	148.74	4 lakh	265 crore
Merit-cum-means	17258	40.91	26195	64.73	35982	97.51	20,000 + Renewals	135 crore
TOTAL	42126	50.54	709125	197.57	2129445	449.19		

Achievements during 2009-10 under Pre-matric, Post-matric and Merit-cum means scholarship schemes are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Achievements during 2009-10 under Pre-matric, Post-matric and Merit-cum-means scholarship schemes

(A) Achievements under Post-matric Scholarship Scheme for the year 2009-10

Sl.No. State/UT No.		No of scholarships sanctioned						
		Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsi	Total	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	25795	765	79	53	0	26692	12248
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	9728	148	26	6	0	9908	3886
4	Bihar	13219	10	13	3	0	13245	6024
5	Chhattisgarh	602	89	130	1	0	822	561
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	7225	517	23	0	1	7766	3781
8	Haryana	562	12	1323	0	0	1897	914

9	Himachal Pradesh	264	2	82	1	0	349	186
10	Jammu and Kashmir	5662	6	317	7	0	5992	2475
11	Jharkhand	6973	204	43	1	0	7221	3710
12	Karnataka	23870	3710	12	6	0	27598	17778
13	Kerala	29930	22931	0	0	0	52861	33650
14	Madhya Pradesh	2954	63	89	1	0	3107	1257
15	Maharashtra	14417	374	182	358	2	15333	9120
16	Manipur	696	2726	0	0	0	3422	1526
17	Meghalaya	47	18	0	0	0	65	29
18	Mizoram	35	2869	0	280	0	3184	1668
19	Nagaland	6	17	0	0	0	23	14
20	Orissa	1138	120	0	30	0	1288	632
21	Punjab	465	451	16818	3	0	17737	11635
22	Rajasthan	7816	20	308	0	0	8144	3869

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23	Sikkim	0	52	0	193	0	245	67
24	Tamil Nadu	12810	13532	0	0	0	26342	17568
25	Tripura	159	6	0	0	0	165	45
26	Uttar Pradesh	53348	57	431	92	0	53928	28009
27	Uttarakhand	125	12	8	0	0	145	98
28	West Bengal	74760	506	101	293	0	75660	39278
29	Andaman & Nicobar	15	9	0	0	0	24	12
30	Chandigarh	65	9	84	1	0	159	91
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9	16	0	0	0	25	17
32	Daman & Diu	20	0	0	0	0	20	1 1
33	Delhi	753	19	148	2	0	922	571
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	58	40	0	0	0	98	61
Total		293526	49310	20217	1331	3	364387	200791

(B) Achievements under Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme for the year 2009-10

Sl.No.	States/Uts	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsi	Total	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	81070	4729	330	119	0	86248	55152
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	85912	1357	71	36	0	87376	45225
4	Bihar	35629	5	26	8	0	35668	19385
5	Chhattisgarh	3887	292	525	61	0	4765	2505
6	Goa	259	335	0	0	0	594	333
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	6731	27	8105	4	0	14867	5663
9	Himachal Pradesh	781	5	299	10	0	1095	504
10	Jammu & Kashmir	52586	3	506	326	0	53421	24751
11	Jharkhand	18036	396	77	1	0	18510	10248

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12	Karnataka	75020	11660	16	133	0	86829	46488
13	Kerala	91300	70290	0	0	0	161590	93862
14	Madhya Pradesh	17902	107	260	9	0	18278	10006
15	Maharashtra	118880	12215	2502	67464	429	201490	70442
16	Manipur	2200	8580	0	0	0	10780	5077
17	Meghalaya	298	10220	0	0	0	10518	6094
18	Mizoram	110	9020	0	298	0	9428	5057
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa	11550	5448	2	49	0	17049	8722
21	Punjab	6298	1216	116393	0	0	123907	55006
22	Rajasthan	55503	82	4723	10	0	60318	26124
23	Sikkim	0	198	0	406	0	604	321
24	Tamil Nadu	40260	43890	0	0	0	84150	47673

25	Tripura	1062	6	0	1	0	1069	526
26	Uttar Pradesh	368168	195	2328	498	0	371189	157946
27	Uttarakhand	428	8	13	0	0	449	175
28	West Bengal	234960	3371	511	1706	0	240548	125315
29	Andaman & Nicobar	17	79	0	0	0	96	66
30	Chandigarh	439	85	994	0	0	1518	737
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	31	9	0	0	0	40	18
32	Daman & Diu	110	0	0	0	0	110	49
33	Delhi	24563	183	1557	10	0	26313	14531
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	154	105	0	0	0	259	111
TOTAL		1334144	184116	139238	71149	429	1729076	838112

(C) Achievements under Merit-cum-means based scholarship scheme during 2009-10

Sl.No. State/UT		No. of Scholarships sanctioned						
		Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsi	Total	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	1203	110	3	3	0	1319	670
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	1823	79	3	5	0	1910	515
4	Bihar	2712	3	2	1	0	2718	418
5	Chhattisgarh	56	53	10	2	0	121	65
6	Goa	12	56	0	0	0	68	45
7	Gujarat	631	68	4	1	1	705	245
8	Haryana	160	1	139	0	0	300	80
9	Himachal Pradesh	20	1	11	3	0	35	17
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1089	2	184	3	0	1278	271

11	Jharkhand	676	21	12	0	0	709	84
12	Karnataka	1435	317	3	1	0	1756	1104
13	Kerala	1646	1858	0	0	0	3504	2032
14	Madhya Pradesh	897	46	38	3	0	984	447
15	Maharashtra	2491	215	49	266	7	3028	1241
16	Manipur	20	78	0	0	0	98	32
17	Meghalaya	14	71	0	0	0	85	38
18	Mizoram	1	116	0	5	0	122	39
19	Nagaland	4	139	0	0	0	143	43
20	Orissa	185	52	0	4	0	241	72
21	Punjab	55	65	1764	0	0	1884	988
22	Rajasthan	841	18	97	0	0	956	168
23	Sikkim	0	4	0	16	0	20	11
24	Tamil Nadu	909	1299	1	0	0	2209	1357
25	Tripura	51	1	0	2	0	54	35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26	Uttar Pradesh	4637	37	119	14	1	4808	669
27	Uttarakhand	93	2	14	0	0	109	31 i
28	West Bengal	6309	26	19	25	0	6379	790
29	Andaman and Nicobar	5	3	0	0	V	8	^3"
30	Chandigarh	6	1	21	0	0	28	12
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	292	12	81	2	0	387	158
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	9	7	0	0	0	16	4
TOTAL		28282	4761	2574	356	9	35982	11684

Scholarship to minorities in Rajasthan

†1576. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of minority community students in Rajasthan, given scholarship during 2009-10;

(b) the number of girl students out of them provided with scholarship;

(c) the details of scholarships provided for pre-matriculation, post-matric and higher education; and

(d) whether Government contemplates to abolish the essentiality of enclosing minority (Muslim) certificate with the scholarship application form?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) The details of scholarships awarded to students belonging to minority communities in Rajasthan during 2009-10 under the schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs are as under:

Scheme	Total no. of scholarships	Out of total no. of girl students	Amount released (Rs. in crore)
Pre-matric scholarship	60,318	26,124	4.72
Post-matric scholarship	8,144	3,869	4.00
Merit-cum-means scholarship	956	168	2.40
Maulana Azad National Fellowship scheme Commission	A sum of Rs.14.90 crore has been placed at the disposal of University Grants Commission for award of 756 fellowships throughout the country. Out of these 21 (including 6 for girl students) are earmarked for Rajasthan.		

(d) No, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Renewable energy capacity

1577. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the current renewable energy capacity in the country;
- (b) whether the current capacity has improved from the previous year and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether wind energy has contributed a significant portion to the improved capacity and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the current proportion of renewable energy generation of that the total generation, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The current grid interactive renewable power generation capacity installed in the country is about 17,173MW as on 30.06.2010.

(b) Yes, Sir. The renewable power generation capacity at the beginning of FY 2009-10 i.e. 1.4.2009 was about 14,485 MW. The same has increased to 16,817 MW at beginning of the current financial year i.e. 1.4.2010. Further capacity of 356 MW has been added during the first three months of the current year, leading to the total installed capacity of 17,173 MW as on 30.06.2010.

(c) The contribution of wind power in the total renewable power installed capacity of 17,173 MW is significant at 12,009 MW, as on 30.06.2010.

(d) Renewable power contribution in the total installed capacity of 1,62,366 MW from all sources in the country as on 31.3.2010 is about 10.5%. State-wise break-up is given in enclosed statement.

Statement

State-wise and Mode-wise all India installed electricity generation capacity as on 30.06.2010

State / U.Ts.	Hydro	Thermal				Nuclear	RES	Total
		Steam	Diesel	Gas	Total (Thermal) (3+4+5)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
North Region								
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	135	0	600.4	735.4	0	0.05	735.45
Haryana	884.51	2615	3.92	0	2618.92	0	77.9	3581.33
Himachal Pradesh	779.6	0	0.13	0	0.13	0	330.32	1110.05
Jammu and Kashmir	780	0	8.94	175	183.94	0	129.33	1093.27
Punjab	2230.23	2630	0	0	2630	0	295.63	5155.86
Rajasthan	987.96	3750	0	443.8	4193.8	0	1126.95	6308.71
Uttar Pradesh	524.1	4672	0	0	4672	0	597.48	5793.58
Uttarakhand	1652.15	0	0	0	0	0	132.97	1785.12

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Central Sector (NR)	5512.2	7650	0	2344.06	9994.06	1620	0	17126.26
SUB-TOTAL (NR)	13350.75	21452	12.99	3563.26	25028.25	1620	2690.63	42689.63
Western Region								
Chhattisgarh	120	3380	0	0	3380	0	218.95	3718.95
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	48	48	0	30.05	78.05
Gujarat	772	5750	17.48	3470.22	9237.7	0	1823.29	11832.99
Madhya Pradesh	1703.67	2807.5	0	0	2807.5	0	244.36	4755.53
Maharashtra	3331.83	9330	0	1092	10422	0	2533.28	16287.11
Central Sector (WR)	1520	6860	0	3533.59	10393.59	1840	0	13753.59
SUB-TOTAL (WR)	7447.5	28127.5	17.48	8143.81	36288.79	1840	4849.93	50426.22
Southern Region								
Andhra Pradesh	3617.52	4382.5	36.8	2745.4	7164.7	0	711.69	11493.92

Karnataka	3599.8	3080	234.42	220	3534.42	0	2381.29	9515.51
Kerala	1831.5	0	256.44	174	430.44	0	142.86	2404.8
Lakshadweep	0	0	9.97	0	9.97	0	0.75	10.72
Puducherry	0	0	0	32.5	32.5	0	0.03	32.53
Tamil Nadu	2108.2	3220	411.7	1026.3	4658	0	5093.81	11860.01
Central Sector (SR)	0	6090	0	359.58	6449.58	1100	0	7549.58
SUB-TOTAL (SR)	11157.02	16772.5	949.33	4557.78	22279.61	1100	8330.43	42867.06
Eastern Region								
Andaman Nicobar	0	0	60.05	0	60.05	0	5.35	65.4
Bihar	0	530	0	0	530	0	54.6	584.6
DVC	143.2	3560	0	90	3650	0	0	3793.2
Jharkhand	130	1550	0	0	1550	0	4.05	1684.05
Orissa	2061.92	420	0	0	420	0	64.3	2546.23
Sikkim	0	0	5	0	5	0	47.11	52.11
West Bengal	977	6121.38	12.2	100	6233.58	0	164.85	7375.43

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Central Sector (ER)	570	7410	0	0	7410	0	0	7980
SUB-TOTAL (ER)	3882.12	19591.38	77.25	190	19858.63	0	340.26	24081.02
North Eastern Region								
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	15.88	0	15.88	0	73.45	89.33
Assam	100	60	20.69	263.5	344.19	0	27.11	471.3
Manipur	0	0	45.41	0	45.41	0	5.45	50.86
Meghalaya	156	0	2.05	0	2.05	0	31.03	189.08
Mizoram	0	0	51.87	0	51.87	0	36.47	88.34
Nagaland	0	0	2	0	2	0	28.67	30.67
Tripura	0	0	4.85	127.5	132.35	0	16.01	148.36
Central Sector (NER)	860	0	0	375	375	0	0	1235
SUB-TOTAL (NER)	1116	60	142.75	766	968.75	0	218.19	2302.94
TOTAL ALL INDIA	36953.4	86003.38	1199.8	17220.85	104424	4560	16429.44	162366.87

Note: R E S Includes 1168 MW of SHP capacity transferred from conventional Hydro capacity.

RES: Renewable Energy Sources including Small Hydro Project. Wind Power, Biomass Power, Biomass Gassifier and Urban and Industrial Waste

Tidal and geothermal energy

1578. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of tidal energy and geothermal energy generated and utilized during the last three years in the country; and

(b) the prospect of their generation as vital energies?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Tidal energy and geothermal energy power plants have not been set up in the country, so far.

(b) As per earlier assessments, the coastal regions of the States of Gujarat and West Bengal have potential for harnessing the tidal energy. The Ministry has sanctioned a project for setting up a 3.75 MW demonstration tidal energy power plant at the Durgaduani Creek in Sunderban region in West Bengal to the West Bengal Renewable Energy Development Agency (WBREDA), Kolkata. The project is under implementation. The Gujarat Power Corporation Limited (GPCL), Gandhinagar has also initiated efforts to prepare techno-economic feasibility report of tidal power generation across the coastline of Gujarat.

As per preliminary resource studies carried out so far, there are potential sites for power generation from geothermal energy in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Uttarakhand. Some of these States have taken steps to undertake detailed studies for confirming the geothermal energy potential and setting up of geothermal energy power plants.

Rate of power generated from solar energy

1579. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any rate for purchase of power generated from solar power plants;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the basis of fixing such rates?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) Tariff for solar power is to be fixed by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and/or respective State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs). For the financial year 2010-11, CERC has fixed a rate of Rs. 17.91 per unit for purchase of power from solar photovoltaic power plants and Rs. 15.31 per unit from solar thermal power plants. CERC has announced the rates based on the initial capital cost of the solar power plants, operation and maintenance costs, rate of interest, estimated annual generation of power and the return on equity. In addition, several SERCs have also announced tariff for purchase of solar power by State level utilities.

Objectives of JNNSM

1580. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission has been formulated for mass production of power and mass participation of consumers in the production of power;

(b) if so, whether the subsidy part would be given to post production level to avoid the fake producers to grab subsidy and vanish; and

(c) the steps being taken for accountability and transparency in Government aid?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) has been launched by the Government to provide a policy framework for setting up an enabling environment for solar technology penetration in the country for grid connected power generation and off-grid applications.

The grid connected solar power projects under JNNSM are envisaged to be set up on build, own and operate basis. The generation based incentive linked to tariff declared by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission for these projects would be provided on post installation for the

electricity fed to the grid. For off-grid applications, release of funds shall be back ended as reimbursement on completion and verification thereof. For various programme administrators, which include Central

and State Government organizations, the release of funds could be front ended. In order to implement the programmes under JNNSM, policy guidelines for selection of projects in a transparent fashion have been issued recently.

Encouragement for generating power from non-conventional resources

1581. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is encouraging various States to put to use non-conventional resources to generate power, State-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof with a list of installed capacity to generate power using scale methods;

(c) whether Government has received proposals from various State Governments for clearance and setting up of more non-conventional resources based power projects in those States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of projects, so far cleared during the current financial year with total number of KWs of power to be generated from these projects?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is encouraging the setting up of projects for generation of power from different renewable energy sources through a mix of fiscal and financial incentives, such as, capital/ interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, nil/ concessional excise and customs duties. Preferential tariff for renewable power is also been given in most potential States. Grid interactive renewable power generation plants with an aggregate capacity of about 17,173MW have been installed in the country as on 30.06.2010. State-wise details thereof, are given in the Statement-I (See below). The scale of these plants ranges from a few kW to several MW level depending upon several factors, such as, the chosen renewable resource, its potential available at

selected site and other site specific conditions that govern the project cost/investment requirement.

(c) to (e) As electricity is a Concurrent subject, the setting of renewable power projects falls within the competence of State Governments to take up and execute without obtaining prior clearance of the Centre. However, project proposals are submitted to the Ministry for grant of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) under its various promotional schemes/programmes 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 received by the Ministry for sanction of CFA during 2010-11 for setting up of power plants under different programmes are given in Statement-II

Statement-I

State-wise details of grid interactive power installed capacity from various renewable energy sources as on 30.06.2010.

Grid connected Renewable Power

Sl. No.	States/UT	Small Hydro Power (MW)	Wind Power (MW)	Bio-Power Biomass Waste Power to Energy (MW)	Solar Power (MW)	Total Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	186.83	138.50	363.25	43.16	0.10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	78.56				0.03
3	Assam	27.11				
4	Bihar	54.60		9.50		
5	Chhatisgarh	19.05		199.90		
6	Goa	0.05				
7	Gujarat	12.60	1891.38	0.50		
8	Haryana	70.10		35.80		
9	Himachal Pradesh	337.82				
10	Jammu and Kashmir	129.33				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	Jharkhand	4.05					4.05
12	Karnataka	652.45	1517.00	336.18	1.00	6.00	2512.63
13	Kerala	133.87	27.75			0.03	161.65
14	Madhya Pradesh	71.16	229.40	1.00	270	0.10	304.36
15	Maharashtra	252.33	2100.35	228.50	5.70	1.00	2587.88
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	4.30				68.60
21	Punjab	132.55		62.50	9.25	1.33	205.63
22	Rajasthan	23.85	1095.80	59.30		0.15	1179.10
23	Sikkim	47.11					47.11
24	Tamil Nadu	90.05	5005.00	419.20	5.65	0.05	5519.95
25	Tripura	16.01					16.01
26	Uttar Pradesh	25.10		581.70	500	0.38	612.18
27	Uttaranchal	132.92				0.05	132.97
28	West Bengal	98.40		16.00		1.15	115.55
29	Andaman and Nicobar	5.25				0.10	5.35
30	Chandigarh						
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli						
32	Daman and Diu						
33	Delhi					1.05	
34	Lakshadweep					0.75	0.75
35	Pondicherry					0.03	0.03
TOTAL (MW)		2767.06	12009.48	2313.33	72.46	12.28	17173.55

MW = megawatt

Statement-II

*State-wise details of proposals received for sanction of CFA during 2010-11 for setting up of power plants
(above 1 kWp capacity) as on date under different renewable energy programmes*

Grid connected Renewable Power

Sl.No. Power	States/UT	Small Hydro Power				Wind Power		Solar					
		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
9	Himachal Pradesh												

10	Jammu & Kashmir				6	60.00	6	60.00	1	20.00		
11	Jharkhand								1	30.00		
12	Karnataka								8	133.80		
13	Kerala	5	32.00	4	26.00							
14	Madhya Pradesh								3	1701.00	2	1421.00
15	Maharashtra								3	170.00	2	150.00
16	Manipur								3	125.00		
17	Meghalaya					15	150.00					
18	Mizoram								3	91.00		
19	Nagaland											
20	Orissa											
21	Punjab								3	335.00	1	105.00
22	Rajasthan								2	10468.00	1	10268.00
23	Sikkim	1	3.00	1	3.00							
24	Tamil Nadu								5	98.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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 and Nicobar												
30	Chandigarh												
31	Dadar and Nagar Haveli												
32	Daman and Diu												
33	Delhi												
34	Lakshadweep												
35	Pondicherry									2	22.50		

MW= Megawatt; kW = kilowatt, kWp = kilowatt peak. Cap. = Capacity.

Compulsory installation of solar heating systems and solar panels

1582. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of a huge potential of solar energy, Government proposes to make it compulsory for all new constructions to compulsorily install solar heating systems and solar panels; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Model regulation / bye-laws for installation of solar assisted water heating systems in functional buildings were circulated by the Ministry of Urban Development to all States/Union Territories with a view to make installation of these systems mandatory in certain categories of buildings. Based on this, so far 21 States have issued necessary orders to their Urban Local Bodies, and 90 Municipal Corporations/Municipal Committees/Development Authorities in eight States have amended their building bye-laws or are implementing the orders in this regard.

Support from foreign institutions for renewable energy programme

1583. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign institutions are supporting the Renewable energy programme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the kind of loan assistance being given to encourage wind mills in the country;

(c) the States and Union Territories which have potential, landscape and wind velocity for the wind mills; and

(d) the total number of wind mills functioning in the country at present, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Riso, National Laboratory, Denmark has provided

technical support to Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET),
Chennai, an autonomous institution under Ministry in preparation of

Wind Atlas and presently providing technical assistance to C-WET in capacity building for wind forecasting technique and developing an off-shore wind energy potential map. National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), USA and C-WET have a technical collaboration in the field of wind energy under the Indo-US Dialogue. Solar Energy Centre (SEC) of the Ministry has been collaborating with NREL, USA and National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST) of Japan on solar resource assessment, technology evaluation, testing and standardization. Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), under the administrative control of Ministry and other Indian Financial Institutions are providing loans to encourage implementation of wind power projects in the country. Also Nordic Investment Bank has sanctioned a line of credit for US \$ 50 Million to IREDA for Renewable energy and Energy Efficiency.

(c) There are 8 major wind potential States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Potential has also been found in West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep, Orissa and Uttarakhand.

(d) Wind mills having individual machine capacities in the range from 225 kW to 2100 kW are functioning in the country. The present total installed capacity is 12,128 MW. The State-wise breakup is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise breakup of Wind Power Installed Capacity(MW)

State	Installed capacity upto 31.07.2010 (MW)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	139
Gujarat	1933
Karnataka	1517
Kerala	28

1	2
Maharashtra	2110
Rajasthan	1096
Tamil Nadu	5070
Others	4
TOTAL	12128

Solar, wind and tidal energy generation

1584. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the solar, wind and tidal energy generation during the last five years, State wise;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to increase such energy generation;

(c) the share in total production of energy in the country;

(d) the cost per mega watt as compared to other sources; and

(e) whether solar, wind and tidal power generation are economically viable?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) State-wise details of wind and solar power generation capacity installed during the last five years i.e. 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in the Statement-I (See below). The tidal energy is still under development stage and no project has been set up in the country so far.

(b) The Government has taken several steps and measures to increase and promote renewable power generation in 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.

- 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 initiated recently to give a boost to deployment of solar energy systems, solar photovoltaic as well as solar thermal.

(c) Renewable power contributes about 10.5 percent of the total installed capacity from all sources in the country as on 30.6.2010.

(d) The capital cost of grid-interactive renewable power generation projects is highly resource and site specific. Resource-wise details are as under:

(Rs. in crore)	
Renewable resource	Range of capital investment required / MW
Small Hydro Power	6.00- 7.50
Wind Power	5.50 - 6.00
Biomass Power	4.50 - 5.00
Bagasse Cogeneration	4.30 - 5.00
Energy from Urban/ Industrial Waste	4.00 - 12.00
Solar Power	15.00- 20.00

(e) The economic viability of renewable power projects is dependent on several factors that include the available potential at selected project site, other site specific conditions, criticality of load requirement affecting project design/ cost and the cost of the other

available competing
power supply options. As indicated in the table in reply to part (d)
above, Solar power projects are

presently costly and generally not economically viable without Government support. The cost of wind power projects is at par with that of other types of power projects. Tidal power is still under development stage and its economic viability is not yet established.

Statement

State-wise details of wind and solar power generation capacity set up during the last five years, i.e., 2005-06 to 2009-10.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Wind Power (MW)	Solar Power (MWp)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	14.90	
2	Arunachal Pradesh		
3	Assam		
4	Bihar		
5	Chhattisgarh		
6	Goa		
7	Gujarat	1595.73	
8	Haryana		
9	Himachal Pradesh		
10	Jammu and Kashmir		
11	Jharkhand		
12	Karnataka	1091.50	6.00
13	Kerala	25.75	
14	Madhya Pradesh	199.90	
15	Maharashtra	1608.85	
16	Manipur		
17	Meghalaya		
18	Mizoram		
19	Nagaland		

1	2	3	4
20	Orissa		
21	Punjab		1.00
22	Rajasthan	785.20	
23	Sikkim		
24	Tamil Nadu	2849.52	
25	Tripura		
26	Uttar Pradesh		
27	Uttaranchal		
28	West Bengal		1.10
29	Andaman and Nicobar		
30	Chandigarh		
31	Dadar and Nagar Haveli		
32	Daman and Diu		
33	Delhi		0.05
34	Lakshadweep		
35	Pondicherry		
	TOTAL	8171.35	8.64

Power situation

1585. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any details of the demand and supply of power in each State especially in Andhra Pradesh during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

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

(c) the actual demands met in each State; and

(d) the steps being taken to meet the requirements of each State especially Andhra Pradesh in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The year-wise, State-wise details of energy requirement, energy availability, peak demand and peak met including Andhra Pradesh during the Eleventh Plan (upto July, 2010) are given in the Statement (See below).

(d) Following steps have been taken/are being taken by the Government to augment power generation in the country so as to meet the shortage of power in the country : -

- (i) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (ii) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (iii) Thrust to import of coal to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous source.
- (iv) Allocation of gas from KG Basin (D6) for gas based power stations in the country.
- (v) Tapping of surplus power from captive power plants.
- (vi) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (vii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (viii) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network through Acceleration Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) as a major step towards loss reduction.

Out of the generating capacity addition of 3479 MW in Andhra Pradesh envisaged for commissioning during the Eleventh Plan in State sector and

Private Sector, capacity of 1804 MW has already been commissioned and the remaining projects are under various stages of construction. Andhra Pradesh will also benefit out of 3440 MW capacity addition in central sector targeted for commissioning in Southern Region during this period as per their entitlement subject to signing of Power Purchase Agreements.

Statement

Year-wise, State-wise details of energy requirement, energy availability, peak demand and peak net including Andhra Pradesh during Eleventh plan

(A) Power Supply Position (Revised)

State/ System/ Region	April, 2007 - March, 2008							
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus / Deficit (-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus / Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,446	1,446	0	0.0	275	275	0	0.0
Delhi	22,439	22,301	-138	-0.6	4,075	4,030	-45	-1.1
Haryana	29,353	25,652	-3,701	-12.6	4,956	4,821	-135	-2.7
Himachal Pradesh	5,992	5,814	-178	-3.0	1,061	1,010	-51	-4.8
Jammu and Kashmir	11,782	8,362	-3,420	-29.0	1,950	1,439	-511	-26.2
Punjab	42,372	38,795	-3,577	-8.4	8,672	7,340	-1,332	-15.4
Rajasthan	36,738	35,597	-1,141	-3.1	6,374	5,564	-810	-12.7

Uttar Pradesh	62,628	51,335	-11,293	-18.0	11,104	8,568	-2,536	-22.8
Uttaranchal	7,047	6,845	-202	-2.9	1,200	1,150	-50	-4.2
Northern Region	219,797	196,147	-23,650	-10.8	32,462	29,495	-2,967	-9.1
Chhattisgarh	14,079	13,409	-670	-4.8	2,421	2,188	-233	-9.6
Gujarat	68,747	57,614	-11,133	-16.2	12,119	8,885	-3,234	-26.7
Madhya Pradesh	41,560	35,700	-5,860	-14.1	7,200	6,436	-764	-10.6
Maharashtra	114,885	93,846	-21,039	-18.3	18,441	13,575	-4,866	-26.4
Daman and Diu	1,774	1,580	-194	-10.9	240	215	-25	-10.4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,388	3,372	-16	-0.5	460	424	-36	-7.8
Goa	2,740	2,707	-33	-1.2	457	408	-49	-10.7
Western Region	247,173	208,228	-38,945	-15.8	38,277	29,385	-8,892	-23.2
Andhra Pradesh	64,139	61,511	-2,628	-4.1	10,048	9,162	-886	-8.8
Karnataka	40,320	39,230	-1,090	-2.7	6,583	5,567	-1,016	-15.4
Kerala	15,663	15,284	-379	-2.4	2,918	2,730	-188	-6.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tamil Nadu	65,780	63,954	-1,826	-2.8	10,334	8,690	-1,644	-15.9
Pondicherry	1,841	1,841	0	0.0	276	276	0	0.0
Lakshadweep #	24	24	0	0	6	6	0	0
Southern Region	187,743	181,820	-5,923	-3.2	26,777	24,368	-2,409	-9.0
Bihar	9,155	7,933	-1,222	-13.3	1,882	1,243	-639	-34.0
DVC	13,387	13,039	-348	-2.6	1,852	1,803	-49	-2.6
Jharkhand	5,139	4,458	-681	-13.3	865	787	-78	-9.0
Orissa	18,846	18,500	-346	-1.8	3,142	2,905	-237	-7.5
West Bengal	29,020	27,902	-1,118	-3.9	5,283	4,987	-296	-5.6
Sikkim	284	267	-17	-6.0	69	66	-3	-4.3
Andaman and Nicobar #	240	180	-60	-25	40	32	-8	-20.0
Eastern Region	75,831	72,099	-3,732	-4.9	12,031	10,699	-1,332	-11.1
Arunachal Pradesh	391	302	-89	-22.8	101	75	-26	-25.7
Assam	4,816	4,412	-404	-8.4	848	766	-82	-9.7

Manipur	530	501	-29	-5.5	119	97	-22	-18.5
Meghalaya	1,620	1,232	-388	-24.0	455	279	-176	-38.7
Mizoram	288	246	-42	-14.6	97	58	-39	-40.2
Nagaland	377	334	-43	-11.4	91	88	-3	-3.3
Tripura	777	. 686	-91	-11.7	171	141	-30	-17.5
North-Eastern Region	8,799	7,713	-1,086	-12.3	1,742	1,347	-395	-22.7
ALL INDIA	739,343	666,007	-73,336	-9.9	108.866	90,793	-18,073	-16.6

Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

(B) Power supply Position (Revised)

State/ System/ Region	April, 2008 - March, 2009							
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus / Deficit (-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus / Deficit (-)	
)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,414	1,414	0	0.0	279	279	0	0.0
Delhi	22,398	22,273	-125	-0.6	4,036	4,034	-2	0.0
Haryana	29,085	26,625	-2,460	-8.5	5,511	4,791	-720	-13.1
Himachal Pradesh	6,260	6,241	-19	-0.3	1,055	1,014	-41	-3.9
Jammu & Kashmir	11,467	8,698	-2,769	-24.1	2,120	1,380	-740	-34.9
Punjab	41,635	37,238	-4,397	-10.6	8,690.	7,309	-1,381	-15.9
Rajasthan	37,797	37,388	-409	-1.1	6,303	6,101	-202	-3.2
Uttar Pradesh	69,207	54,309	-14,898	-21.5	10,587	8,248	-2,339	-22.1
Uttaranchal	7,841	7,765	-76	-1.0	1,267	1,267	0	0.0
Northern Region	227,104	201,951	-25,153	-11.1	33,034	29,504	-3,530	-10.7

Chhattisgarh	14,866	14,475	-391	-2.6	2,887	2,830	-57	-2.0
Gujarat	67,482	60,851	-6,631	-9.8	11,841	8,960	-2,881	-24.3
Madhya Pradesh	42,054	34,841	-7,213	-17.2	7,564	6,810	-754	-10.0
Maharashtra	121,901	95,761	-26,140	-21.4	18,049	13,766	-4,283	-23.7
Daman & Diu	1,797	1,576	-221	-12.3	240	215	-25	-10.4
D.N.Haveli	3,574	3,457	-117	-3.3	504	443	-61	-12.1
Goa	2,801	2,754	-47	-1.7	466	413	-53	-11.4
Western Region	254,475	213,715	-40,760	-16.0	37,240	30,153	-7,087	-19.0
Andhra Pradesh	71,511	66,673	-4,838	-6.8	11,083	9,997	-1,086	-9.8
Karnataka	43,168	40,578	-2,590	-6.0	6,892	6,548	-344	-5.0
Kerala	17,645	15,562	-2,083	-11.8	3,188	2,751	-437	-13.7
Tamil Nadu	69,668	64,208	-5,460	-7.8	9,799	9,211	-588	-6.0
Pondicherry	2,020	1,773	-247	-12.2	304	275	-29	-9.5
Lakshadweep #	24	24	0	0	6	6	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Southern Region	204,012	188,794	-15,218	-7.5	28,958	26,245	-2,713	-9.4
Bihar	10,527	8,801	-1,726	-16.4	1,842	1,333	-509	-27.6
DVC	14,002	13,699	-303	-2.2	2,217	2,178	-39	-1.8
Jharkhand	5,361	5,110	-251	-4.7	889	887	-2	-0.2
Orissa	20,519	20,214	-305	-1.5	3,062	2,987	-75	-2.4
West Bengal	31,289	30,290	-999	-3.2	5,387	5,379	-8	-0.1
Sikkim	343	330	-13	-3.8	97	95	-2	-2.1
Andaman-Nicobar #	236	184	-52	-22	40	38	-2	-5.0
Eastern Region	82,041	78,444	-3,597	-4.4	12,901	11,789	-1,112	-8.6
Arunachal Pradesh	426	271	-155	-36.4	130	79	-51	-39.2
Assam	5,107	4,567	-540	-10.6	958	797	-161	-16.8
Manipur	556	477	-79	-14.2	128	95	-33	-25.8
Meghalaya	1,713	1,386	-327	-19.1	457	293	-164	-35.9
Mizoram	330	269	-61	-18.5	100	64	-36	-36.0

Nagaland	475	436	-39	-8.2	95	86	-9	-9.5
Tripura	800	728	-72	-9.0	167	156	-11	-6.6
North-Eastern	9,407	8,134	-1,273	-13.5	1,820	1,358	-462	-25.4
Region								
ALL INDIA	777,039	691,038	-86,001	-11.1	109,809	96,785	-13,024	-11.9

Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

(C) Power Supply Position (Revised)

State/ System/ Region	April, 2009 - March, 2010							
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus / Deficit (-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus / Deficit (-)	
)								
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,576	1,528	-48	-3.0	308	308	0	0.0
Delhi	24,277	24,094	-183	-0.8	4,502	4,408	-94	-2.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana	33,441	32,023	-1,418	-4.2	6,133	5,678	-455	-7.4
Himachal Pradesh	7,047	6,769	-278	-3.9	1,118	1,158	40	3.6
Jammu & Kashmir	13,200	9,933	-3,267	-24.8	2,247	1,487	-760	-33.8
Punjab	45,731	39,408	-6,323	-13.8	9,786	7,407	-2,379	-24.3
Rajasthan	44,109	43,062	-1,047	-2.4	6,859	6,859	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	75,930	59,508	-16,422	-21.6	10,856	8,563	-2,293	-21.1
Uttaranchal	8,921	8,338	-583	-6.5	1,397	1,313	-84	-6.0
Northern Region	254,231	224,661	-29,570	-11.6	37,159	31,439	-5,720	-15.4
Chhattisgarh	11,009	10,739	-270	-2.5	2,819	2,703	-116	-4.1
Gujarat	70,369	67,220	-3,149	-4.5	10,406	9,515	-891	-8.6
Madhya Pradesh	43,179	34,973	-8,206	-19.0	7,490	6,415	-1,075	-14.4
Maharashtra	124,936	101,512	-23,424	-18.7	19,388	14,664	-4,724	-24.4
Daman & Diu	1,934	1,802	-132	-6.8	280	255	-25	-8.9
D.N.Haveli	4,007	3,853	-154	-3.8	529	494	-35	-6.6

Goa	3,092	3,026	-66	-2.1	485	453	-32	-6.6
Western Region	258,528	223,127	-35,401	-13.7	39,609	32,586	-7,023	-17.7
Andhra Pradesh	78,996	73,765	-5,231	-6.6	12,168	10,880	-1,288	-10.6
Karnataka	45,550	42,041	-3,509	-7.7	7,942	6,897	-1,045	-13.2
Kerala	17,619	17,196	-423	-2.4	3,109	2,982	-127	-4.1
Tamil Nadu	76,293	71,568	-4,725	-6.2	11,125	9,813	-1,312	-11.8
Pondicherry	2,119	1,975	-144	-6.8	327	294	-33	-10.1
Lakshadweep #	24	24	0	0	6	6	0	0
Southern Region	220,576	206,544	-14,032	-6.4	32,178	29,049	-3,129	-9.7
Bihar	11,587	9,914	-1,673	-14.4	2,249	1,509	-740	-32.9
DVC	15,199	14,577	-622	-4.1	1,938	1,910	-28	-1.4
Jharkhand	5,867	5,407	-460	-7.8	1,088	947	-141	-13.0
Orissa	21,136	20,955	-181	-0.9	3,188	3,120	-68	-2.1
West Bengal	33,750	32,819	-931	-2.8	6,094	5,963	-131	-2.1
Sikkim	388	345	-43	-11.1	96	94	-2	-2.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman- Nicobar#	240	180	-60	-25	40	32	-8	-20.0
Eastern Region	87,927	84,017	-3,910	-4.4	13,220	12,384	-836	-6.3i
Arunachal Pradesh	399	325	-74	-18.5	95	78	-17	-17.9
Assam	5,122	4,688	-434	-8.5	920	874	-46	-5.0
Manipur	524	430	-94	-17.9	111	99	-12	-10.8
Meghalaya	1,550	1,327	-223	-14.4	280	250	-30	-10.7
Mizoram	352	288	-64	-18.2	70	64	-6	-8.6
Nagaland	530	466	-64	-12.1	100	96	-4	-4.0
Tripura	855	771	-84	-9.8	176	173	-3	-1.7
North-Eastern Region	9,332	8,296	-1,036	-11.1	1,760	1,445	-315	-17.9
ALL INDIA	830,594	746,644	-83,950	-10.1	119,166	104,009	-15,157	-12.7

Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States

(D) Power Supply Position (Provisional)

State/ System/ Region	April, 2010-July, 2010							
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus / Deficit (-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus / Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	587	587	0	0.0	301	301	0	0.0
Delhi	10,401	10,361	-40	-0.4	4,810	4,739	-71	-1.5
Haryana	11,714	10,789	-925	-7.9	5,946	5,439	-507	-8.5
Himachal Pradesh	2,451	2,381	-70	-2.9	1,083	1,055	-28	-2.6
Jammu & Kashmir	4,324	3,277	-1,047	-24.2	2,130	1,503	-627	-29.4
Punjab	16,879	15,335	-1,544	-9.1	8,668	7,880	-788	-9.1
Rajasthan	14,528	14,222	-306	-2.1	6,821	6,203	-618	-9.1
Uttar Pradesh	26,386	21,134	-5,252	-19.9	10,662	9,386	-1,276	-12.0
Uttaranchal	3,305	2,946	-359	-10.9	1,662	1,377	-285	-17.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Region	90,575	81,032	-9,543	-10.5	35,636	33,015	-2,621	-7.4
Chhattisgarh	3,229	3,130	-99	-3.1	2,913	2,759	-154	-5.3
Gujarat	24,385	22,663	-1,722	-7.1	10,181	9,277	-904	-8.9
Madhya Pradesh	14,002	10,988	-3,014	-21.5	6,880	5,514	-1,366	-19.9
Maharashtra	44,264	34,860	-9,404	-21.2	19,766	15,402	-4,364	-22.1
Daman & Diu	642	624	-18	-2.8	239	239	0	0.0
D.N.Haveli	1,390	1,390	0	0.0	502	490	-12	-2.4
Goa	1,071	1,039	-32	-3.0	544	453	-91	-16.7
Western Region	88,983	74,694	-14,289	-16.1	39,560	32,142	-7,418	-18.8
Andhra Pradesh	26,371	24,449	-1,922	-7.3	12,018	10,396	-1,622	-13.5
Karnataka	16,062	14,303	-1,759	-11.0	7,642	6,627	-1,015	-13.3
Kerala	5,913	5,788	-125	-2.1	3,052	2,916	-136	-4.5
Tamil Nadu	26,782	24,728	-2,054	-7.7	11,728	9,940	-1,788	-15.2

Pondicherry	732	688	-44	-6.0	318	289	-29	-9.1
Lakshadweep #	8	8	0	0	6	6	0	0
Southern Region	75,860	69,956	-5,904	-7.8	32,214	29,054	-3,160	-9.8
Bihar	4,201	3,493	-708	-16.9	2,106	1,475	-631	-30.0
DVC	5,460	4,890	-570	-10.4	2,041	2,023	-18	-0.9
Jharkhand	1,938	1,845	-93	-4.8	964	948	-16	-1.7
Orissa	7,360	7,298	-62	-0.8	3,219	3,171	-48	-1.5
West Bengal	13,016	12,482	-534	-4.1	6,162	5,722	-440	-7.1
Sikkim	122	122	0	0.0	81	81	0	0.0
Andaman- Nicobar #	80	60	-20	-25.0	40	32	-8	-20.0
Eastern Region	32,097	30,130	-1,967	-6.1	13,878	12,725	-1,153	-8.3
Arunachal Pradesh	152	125	-27	-17.8	96	73	-23	-24.0
Assam	1,769	1,617	-152	-8.6	900	855	-45	-5.0
Manipur	175	148	-27	-15.4	106	100	-6	-5.7
Meghalaya	455	368	-87	-19.1	281	204	-77	-27.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mizoram	112	93	-19	-17.0	70	61	-9	-12.9
Nagaland	187	165	-22	-11.8	100	102	2	2.0
Tripura	305	264	-41	-13.4	185	149	-36	-19.5
North-Eastern Region	3,155	2,780	-375	-11.9	1,748	1,468	-280	-16.0
ALL INDIA	290,670	258,592	-32,078	-11.0	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

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

Award of hydro power projects in Uttarakhand

1586. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been glaring inconsistencies in the award of hydroelectric projects in Uttarakhand;

(b) whether some of these projects have been awarded to companies and contractors with little or no experience in the sector;

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to review the grant of these projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The award of hydro power projects to the project developers in a particular State is made by the respective State Governments. Since water including irrigation and water power has been included in the State List under the Indian Constitution, any complaint about the alleged irregularity, if any, is looked into by the State Government.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Power projects in Punjab

1587. SARDAR SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the status of on-going and sanctioned power projects in Punjab as on date;

(b) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to provide special package to Punjab to augment power generation with a view to help farmers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH

SOLANKI): (a) Civil construction work of Shahpur Kandi Dam Project
(168 MW), which has been declared a

National Project by Ministry of Water Resources, has started. The following thermal power projects are under construction in the private sector for likely benefits during 12th Plan.

Sl. No.	Project Name/Executing Agency	Capacity (MW)	Status/Likely year of commissioning
1	2	3	4
1.	Goindwal Sahib TPP/ M/s. GVK Power (Goindwal Sahib) Ltd.	2x270	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main Plant order has been placed on M/s. BHEL. Preliminary civil works are on progress at site. Financial closure of the project is yet to be achieved. Completion of 1st Unit scheduled within 36 months from the date of financial closure and second unit after a gap of 6 months.
2.	Talwandi Sabo Power Project/ M/s. Talwandi Sabo Power Ltd. (Vendanta)	3x660	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPC contract for the power plant has been placed on M/s. SEPCO, China. Main plant civil and structural works have started at site. 1st Unit is scheduled for commissioning during August, 2012, 2nd Unit

3d

in December, 2012 and

Unit in April, 2013.

1	2	3	4
3.	Rajpura Thermal Power Project/ M/s. L&T Power Development Ltd.	2x700	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main Plant order is yet to be placed. • Site office opened. • Design and Engg. Work in progress. • 1st Unit is scheduled for January, 2014 and 2nd Unit during May, 2014.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

Collapse of BALCO chimney

1588. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Chinese engineers have been arrested in connection with the collapse of a under construction chimney of BALCO;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that National Institute of Technology, Raipur, had also confirmed that careless and poor construction are the main reasons for collapse of chimney; and

(d) if so, what action Government is planning to take on the erring Chinese engineers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Criteria for mining in forest areas

1589. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has requested the Prime Minister's Office to define the criteria for mining in forest areas in consultation with

concerned Ministries and the Planning Commission to help double the production to over 1,000 million tonnes by 2020;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response received, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) An exercise has been taken up jointly by Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Environment & Forests to superimpose maps of coal bearing areas on maps of forest cover in case of nine coalfields with a view to identify *prima-facie* 'Go' and 'No-Go' areas for coal mining. A series of meetings have also taken place in this regard in the Prime Minister's Office and the Planning Commission to arrive at an acceptable criteria to delineate 'Go' and 'No-Go' areas for coal mining. The exercise is in an advanced stage and estimation of impact on production would be premature.

Implementation of revised APDRP

1590. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would deny financial assistance to the State Governments, if any of the State Electricity Authorities are interested in executing the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) through any other agencies apart from the empanelled agencies of the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) while implementing project under Revised APDRP, the reasons for not utilizing expertise of National Informatics Centre (NIC), Centre for Development of Advance Computing and other State-owned IT agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) APDRP Scheme was launched in 2002 for turnaround of power distribution sector. The scheme envisaged additional central plan assistance to states undertaking distribution reforms in a time bound manner by signing MoU with Ministry of Power. The APDRP scheme was completed/ short closed as on 31st March, 2009.

APDRP Scheme was restructured and launched as Restructured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) in July 2008 as a central sector scheme for XI Plan. The scheme involves assistance to utilities for accomplishing projects in two categories-Part-A & Part-B. Part-A of the scheme being dedicated to establishment of IT enabled system for achieving reliable & verifiable baseline data system in all towns with population greater than 30,000 as per 2001 census (10,000 for

Special Category States) Installation of SCADA/DMS for towns with population greater than 4 lakhs & annual input energy greater than 350MU is also envisaged under Part-A. Part-B deals with regular Sub Transmission & Distribution system strengthening & upgradation projects. The focus for Part-B shall be loss reduction on sustainable basis.

As per R-APDRP Guidelines issued by Ministry of Power, on 22nd December 2008, 'utilities shall implement projects sanctioned under the programme on a turnkey basis by appointing IT implementing agency through a bidding process only from the Panel of IT implementing Agencies notified by nodal agency to ensure quality and expeditious implementation.'

Therefore, financial assistance by Government under the Part-A of the programme is admissible to state utilities executing R-APDRP Part-A projects through suitable agency appointed by bidding process involving empanelled agencies only.

(b) As per R-APDRP Guidelines issued by Ministry of Power, Government of India on 22nd December 2008, utilities shall implement projects sanctioned under the programme on a turnkey basis by appointing IT implementing agency through a bidding process only from the Panel of IT implementing Agencies notified by nodal agency to ensure quality and expeditious implementation.

(c) It is to reiterate that empanelment of agencies was done through global open tender basis by nodal agency. M/s National Informatics Centre (NIC) & Centre for Development of Advance Computing (C-DAC) did not respond to above Request for Qualification (RfQ).

Agencies involved in implementation of part a project

1591. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the agencies which were empanelled for the execution of IT implementation Part A project under restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP);

(b) the criteria for their selection; and

(c) which are the agencies that have applied for empanelment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) The list of agencies empanelled as IT implementing agency is enclosed as Statement-I (See below).

(b) Qualifying Requirements for empanelment of IT implementing agencies under various roles viz. System Integrator, Network Solutions Provider, GIS solutions provider and Meter Data Acquisition Solutions

Provider as approved by R-APDRP Steering Committee are enclosed as Statement-II (See below).

(c) The list of agencies applied for empanelment as IT implementing agency is enclosed as Statement-III.

Statement-I

List of agencies empanelled as IT implementing agencies for R-APDRP

Role of System Integrator	Role of GIS Service Provider	Role of Network Solution Provider	Role of Meter data Acquisition Solutions Provider
1	2	3	4
ABB Ltd.	Avineon Inc, USA	ABB Ltd.	Alcatel Lucent India Ltd.
Accenture Services Pvt. Ltd.	Capgemini India Pvt. Ltd	Alcatel Lucent India Ltd.	AnalogicTech Automation
Alcatel Lucent India Ltd.	CES India Pvt Ltd	Areva T&D India Ltd.	Areva T&D India Ltd.
Areva T&D India Ltd.	CMC Ltd.	Avaya Global Connect Ltd.	Capgemini India Pvt. Ltd
Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL)	Enzen Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL)	CMC Ltd.
Capgemini India Pvt. Ltd.	Global Energy Consulting Engineers Pvt. Ltd.	Bharti Airtel Ltd.	CMS Computers Ltd.
CMC Ltd.	Indra Systemas, Spain	CMC Ltd.	Data Infosys Ltd
HCL Infosystem Ltd.	KLG Systel Ltd.	HCL Comnet Ltd.	Easun Reyrolle Ltd.
HCL Technologies Ltd.	Navyuga Infotech	HCL Infosystem Ltd	Elster Metering (P) Ltd
IBM	NDPL	IBM India Pvt. Ltd.	EMCO

Indra Systemas, Spain	NUT GIS Ltd	Infosys Tech. Ltd.	Enzen Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
Infinite Computer Solution	Pan India	L&T Ltd.	HCL Infosystem Ltd
Infosys Tech. Ltd.	Phoenix IT Solution Ltd.	NDPL	ICSA India Ltd.
ITI Ltd.	Reliance Infrastructure	Nelco Ltd.	Indra Systemas, Spain
KLK Systel Ltd.	RMSI Pvt. Ltd	Railtel Corporation Ltd.	KLK Systel Ltd.
Korea Electric Power Data Network Ltd.	Rolta India Ltd.	Reliance Infrastructure	L&T Ltd.
L&T Ltd.	Sai Computers Pvt. Ltd	Sai Infosystems	Linkwell Tele System
NDPL	Sai Infosystems Ltd.	Spanco Ltd.	NDPL
Nelco Ltd.	Speck Systems Ltd.	TCS	Nelco Ltd.
Reliance Infrastructure	TCS	Tulip Telecom Ltd.	Omne Agate Systems Pvt. Ltd.
Siemens Information Systems	Trident Techlabs	United Telecom Ltd.	Pal Mohan Electronics Pvt. Ltd.
Sterlite Technologies Ltd.	Wipro Ltd.	Velocis Systems (P) Ltd.	Phoenix IT Solution Ltd
TCS	Omneagate Systems Private Limited	Wipro Ltd.	Reliance Infrastructure

1	2	3	4
Wipro Ltd.	Infotech Ent. Ltd	Datacraft India Limited	Sai Infosystems Ltd.
TCIL in consortium with Vayams	Genesys International Corporation		Data Infosys Limited
	Secure Meters Ltd. Limited		
United Telecom Limited	Petro IT Limited	Hewlett-Packard India Sales Private Limited	TCS
Omneagate Systems Private Limited	Spanco Limited	Reliance Communications Limited	Wipro Ltd.
Spanco Limited	Secon Private Limited	Genus Power Infrastructures Limited	
Patni Computers Systems Limited Solutions Private Limited		ADCC Infocad Private Limited	Bellari Computers IT
MIC Electronics Limited	IIC Technologies Private Limited	Infosys Technologies Limited	
	Patni Computers Systems Limited	RMS Automation Systems Limited	
	Reli-e-Marg Software	CSS Technergy Limited	
	Vakrangee Software Limited	MIC Electronics Limited	
	Antrix Corporation Limited	Sai Computers Private Limited	
	CSS Technergy Limited	RelianceCommunicationsLimited	
	Reliance Communications Limited	Silver Touch Technologies Limited	

Statement-II

Qualifying requirement for empanelment of IT implementing agencies under various roles

Qualifying Requirements

Mandatory requirements for the OEM shall be provided by the utilities at the time of RfP process. SI needs to ensure that these mandatory requirements are met in all respects, at the time of bidding in the RfP process of utilities.

QR for System Integrator

The Lead member (referred as SI-Lead) and the 2nd consortium member (in case of a consortium; referred as SI-2nd) should meet the QR as mentioned below:

For all bidders (except power sector utilities)

- i. The SI must have implemented atleast one system integration project covering IT applications, Servers and PCs, WAN with connectivity between atleast 10 locations, during the last three financial years. In case of a consortium, this requirement needs to be met by the SI-Lead.

(Proof: Necessary PO/LOI/Contract/Certification on client letterhead/Performance certificate as proof of services provided for the last 3 financial years needs to be submitted)

- ii. The SI should have cumulative turnover of atleast Rs. 300 crore for the last three audited financial years. In case of a consortium, the consortium as a whole (SI-Lead and SI-2nd combined) should have cumulative turnover of atleast Rs. 300 crore for the last three audited financial years. The SI-Lead should have a turnover of atleast Rs. 270 crore for the last three audited financial years.

(Proof: Annual Audited Financial Statements for last 3 applicable financial years)

iii. The SI should have a positive net worth not less than paid-up equity, in each of the last three audited financial years. In case of a consortium, both the SI-Lead and SI-2nd should have positive net worth not less than paid-up equity in each of the last three audited financial years.

(Proof: Annual Accounts for last 3 applicable financial years)

- iv. The SI should have been in the IT / Software services for the last 3 years. In case of a consortium, this requirement needs to be met by the SI-Lead.

(Proof for which to be submitted in the form of Incorporation Certificate alongwith Memorandum & Articles of Association)

- v. The SI should have implemented a turnkey Systems Integration project in the last three financial years involving atleast 5 of the following modules: GIS, MIS, Web Self Service, Asset Management, Maintenance Management, Billing, Metering, Energy Auditing/ Accounting, Customer Care, Network, Hardware in any Utility (Power/Gas/Water/Telecom sectors) or infrastructure sector (rail/road/port/ airport). The total consumer base covered by the SI for such project in the any Utility should not be less than 50,000. This requirement is not applicable for infrastructure sector (rail/road/port/airport) projects as these cater to mass consumers.

In case of a consortium, the requirement of atleast 5 modules is distributed as follows: SI-Lead needs to meet the above requirement for atleast 4 modules, and the SI-2nd for atleast 1 module.

(Proof: Necessary Purchase order/LOI/Contract/Certification on client letterhead/ Performance certificate as proof of services provided for the last 3 financial years needs to be submitted)

- vi. The SI should have worked with atleast one utility (Power/Gas/Water/Telecom sectors) or infrastructure sector (rail/road/port/airport) in implementing turnkey Systems Integration projects. The total worth of projects executed in this domain for the last three financial years should be atleast INR 50 crore (USD 10 million).

In case of a consortium, this requirement needs to be met by the SI-Lead.

(Proof: Necessary Purchase order/LOI/Contract/Certification on

client letterhead/Performance certificate as proof of services providedfor the last 3 financial years needs to be submitted)

- vii. The SI should be ISO 9001:2000 or have atleast CMM/CMML level 4 certification. In case of a consortium, this requirement needs to be met by the SI-Lead.

*(**Proof:** Copy of certification from authorized certification body)*

viii. The SI should have atleast 20 personnel on its rolls with a minimum experience of 5 years (either in his/her own or other organization). The roles & responsibilities of the personnel should include system integration of IT applications or software or hardware or network.

In case of a consortium, the requirement of atleast 20 personnel is distributed as follows: SI-Lead needs to meet the above requirement for atleast 15 CVs, and the SI-2nd for atleast 5 CVs

(Proof: Signed resume of employees need to be submitted. Scanned signatures shall be accepted)

In case of a power sector utility being the bidder for the role of SI, the following qualifying requirements will be applicable to the utility:

For power sector utility as bidder (no consortium allowed under this category)

- i. The SI must have implemented, within its own organisation, atleast one system integration project covering IT applications, Servers and PCs, WAN project with connectivity between atleast 10 locations during the last three financial years.
- ii. The SI should have cumulative turnover of atleast Rs.2,500 crore for the last three audited financial years. *(Proof: Annual Audited Financial Statements for last 3 applicable financial years)*
- iii. The SI should have a positive net worth not less than paid-up equity in each of the last three audited financial years. *(Proof: Annual Audited Financial Statements for last 3 applicable financial years)*
- iv. The SI should have implemented a turnkey Systems Integration project involving atleast any 5 of the following modules: GIS, MIS, Web Self Service, Asset Management, Maintenance Management, Billing, Metering, Energy Auditing / Accounting, Customer Care, Network, hardware. The total consumer base covered by the SI for

such project in the any Utility should not be less than 50,000. This requirement is not applicable for infrastructure sector (rail/road/port/airport) projects as these cater to mass consumers. The total worth of turnkey Systems Integration projects implemented by the SI in above domain should be atleast INR 50 crore (USD10 million).

- v. The SI should have atleast 20 personnel on its rolls with a minimum experience of 5 years (either in his/her own or other organization). The roles & responsibilities of the personnel should include system integration of IT applications or software or hardware or network.(Proof: Signed resume of employees need to be submitted. Scanned signatures shall be accepted)

Proof of credentials for experience (refer i and iv above) should be either of the following:

- The ARR/DPRs which have been approved by respective Regulatory Commission, with clear mention of the project details and its value. The same should be supported by an undertaking from the Company Secretary
- Auditor's certification along with Undertaking by Company Secretary with clear mention of the project details and its value (including module wise go-live dates and the current status of the project)

QR for Network Solution Provider #

For all bidders (except power sector utilities)

- i. The Network Solution Provider should have implemented atleast 5 multi location WAN projects (installation, integration, maintenance & management) during the last three financial years out of which atleast two projects should have involved Leased Lines or ISDN or VSAT or RF or DSL or VPN /MPLS or Fibre Optics or a combination of these technologies for a customer having a minimum of 10 WAN locations.

(Proof: Necessary Purchase order/LOI/Contract/Certification on client letterhead/Performance certificate as proof of services provided for the last 3 financial years needs to be submitted)

- ii. The Network Solution Provider should have been in the Network installation/maintenance services for the last 3 years.

(Proof for which to be submitted in the form of Incorporation Certificate alongwith Memorandum & Articles of Association)

- iii. The Network Solution Provider should have cumulative turnover of atleast Rs. 60 crore for the last three audited financial years.

- iv. The Network Solution Provider should have a positive net worth in each of the last three audited financial years.

*(**Proof:** Annual Audited Financial Statements for last 3 applicable financial years)*

v. Network Solution Provider should be an ISO 9001:2000 certified company. **(Proof:** Copy of certification from authorized certification body)

vi. The Network Solution Provider should have atleast 10 personnel on its rolls with a minimum experience of 5 years. The roles & responsibilities of the personnel should include installation or integration or maintenance or management of network systems.

(Proof: Signed resume of employees need to be submitted. Scanned signatures shall be accepted)

In case of a power sector utility being the bidder for the role of Network Solution Provider, the following qualifying requirements will be applicable to the utility:

For power sector utility as bidder

i. The Network Solution Provider should have implemented, within its own organisation, atleast one project involving Leased Lines or ISDN or VSAT or RF or DSL or VPN /MPLS or Fibre Optics or a combination of these technologies having a minimum of 10 WAN locations during last three financial years.

ii. The Network Solution Provider should have cumulative turnover of atleast Rs. 2500 crore for the last three audited financial years.

(Proof: Annual Audited Financial Statements for last 3 applicable financial years)

iii. The Network Solution Provider should have a positive net worth in each of the last three audited financial years.

(Proof: Annual Audited Financial Statements for last 3 applicable financial years)

iv. The Network Solution Provider should have atleast 10 personnel on its rolls with a minimum experience of 5 years. The roles & responsibilities of the personnel should include installation or integration or maintenance or management of network systems.**(Proof:**

Signed resume of employees need to be submitted. Scanned signatures shall be accepted)

Proof of credentials for experience (refer i above) should be either of the following:

- The ARR/DPRs which have been approved by respective Regulatory Commission, with clear mention of the project details and its value. The same should be supported by an undertaking from the Company Secretary
- Auditor's certification along with Undertaking by Company Secretary with clear mention of the project details and its value (including module wise go-live dates and the current status of the project)

QR for GIS Solution Provider:

All bidders (except power sector utilities)

- The GIS Solution Provider should have executed atleast two GIS projects (software development & customization & mapping and digitization) in utility (Power/Gas/Water/ Telecom sectors) or infrastructure sector (rail/road/port/airport) during the last three financial years. *(Proof: Necessary Purchase order/LOI/Contract/Certification on client letterhead/ Performance certificate as proof of services provided for the last 3 financial years needs to be submitted) Additional Note: In case a company has implemented GIS systems in the last 5 years, and has been maintaining the same system since commissioning till date, such maintenance contracts for the last three years, shall be acceptable as proof*
- The GIS Solution Provider should have cumulative turnover of atleast Rs.10 crore for the last three audited financial years.
(Proof: Annual Audited Financial Statements for last 3 applicable financial years)
- The GIS Solution Provider should have a positive net worth not less than paid-up equity in each of the last three audited financial years.
(Proof: Annual Audited Financial Statements for last 3 applicable financial years)
- The GIS Solution Provider should have been in the GIS Software development & customization or mapping or digitization services for the last 3 years. *(Proof: for which to be submitted in the form of Incorporation Certificate alongwith Memorandum & Articles of*

Association)

- v. GIS Solution Provider should be an ISO 9001:2000 certified company.
(Proof: Copy of certification from authorized certification body)
- vi. The GIS Solution Provider should have atleast 10 personnel on its rolls with a minimum experience of 5 years (either in his/her own or other organization). The roles &

responsibilities of the personnel should include GIS software development and customization or mapping or digitization. (*Proof: Signed resume of employees need to be submitted. Scanned signatures shall be accepted*)

In case of a power sector utility being the bidder for the role of GIS Solution Provider, the following qualifying requirements will be applicable to the utility:

For power sector utility as bidder

- i. The GIS Solution Provider should have executed, within its own organisation, atleast one GIS project (software development and customization and mapping and digitization). *Additional Note: In case a company has implemented GIS systems in the last 5 years, and has been maintaining the same system since commissioning till date, such maintenance contracts for the last three years, shall be acceptable as proof*
- ii. The GIS Solution Provider should have cumulative turnover of atleast
Rs. 2500 crore for the last three audited financial years. (**Proof:** *Annual Audited Financial Statements for last 3 applicable financial years*)
- iii. The GIS Solution Provider should have a positive net worth not less than paid-up equity in each of the last three audited financial years.

(*Proof: Annual Audited Financial Statements for last 3 applicable financial years*)
- iv. The GIS Solution Provider should have atleast 10 personnel on its rolls with a minimum experience of 5 years (either in his/her own or other organization). The roles and responsibilities of the personnel should include GIS software development and customization or mapping or digitization.

(*Proof: Signed resume of employees need to be submitted. Scanned signatures shall be accepted*)

Proof of credentials for experience (refer i above) should be either of the following:

- The ARR/DPRs which have been approved by respective Regulatory Commission, with clear mention of the project details and its value. The same should be supported by an undertaking from the Company Secretary
- Auditor's certification along with Undertaking by Company Secretary with clear mention of the project details and its value (including module-wise go-live dates and the current status of the project)

QR for Meter Data Acquisition Solution Provider #

All bidders (except power sector utilities)

- i. The Meter Data Acquisition Solution Provider must have successfully implemented atleast one AMR project or data logging system or served a power distribution utility providing services using meter reading instrument (MRI) in the last 3 financial years. #

(Proof: Necessary PO/LOI/Contract/Certification on client letterhead/Performance certificate as proof of services provided for the last 3 financial years needs to be submitted)

In case a company has implemented MDA systems in the last 5 years, and has been maintaining the same system since commissioning till date, such maintenance contracts for the last three years, shall be acceptable as proof

- ii. The Meter Data Acquisition Solution Provider should have been in the business of Meter Data Acquisition (development and customization of software, and/or commissioning AMR/Data logging system/MRI) for the last 3 financial years. **(Proof:** for which to be submitted in the form of Incorporation Certificate alongwith Memorandum and Articles of Association)

- iii. The Meter Data Acquisition Solution provider should have cumulative turnover of atleast Rs. 10 crore for the last three audited financial years.

(Proof: Annual Audited Financial Statements for last 3 applicable financial years)

- iv. The Meter Data Acquisition Solution Provider should have a positive net worth not less than paid-up equity in each of the last three audited financial years.

(Proof: Annual Audited Financial Statements for last 3 applicable financial years)

- v. Meter Data Acquisition Solution Provider should be an ISO 9001:2000 certified company. **(Proof:** Copy of certification from authorized certification body)

- vi. The Meter Data Acquisition Solution provider should have atleast 10

personnel on its rolls with a minimum experience of 5 years (either in his/her own or other organization). The roles and

responsibilities of the personnel should include development and/or customization of Meter Data Acquisition System.

(Proof: Signed resume of employees need to be submitted. Scanned signatures shall be accepted)

In case of a power sector utility being the bidder for the role of Meter Data Acquisition Solution Provider, the following qualifying requirements will be applicable to the utility:

For power sector utility as bidder

- i. The Meter Data Acquisition Solution Provider must have successfully implemented atleast one AMR project or data logging system or served a power distribution utility providing services using meter reading instrument (MRI) in the last 3 financial years. #

Additional note: In case a company has implemented MDA systems in the last 5 years, and has been maintaining the same system since commissioning till date. Such maintenance contracts for the last three years, shall be acceptable as proof

- ii. The Meter Data Acquisition Solution provider should have cumulative turnover of atleast Rs. 2500 crore for the last three audited financial years. *(Proof: Annual Audited Financial Statements for last 3 applicable financial years)*
- iii. The Meter Data Acquisition Solution Provider should have a positive net worth not less than paid-up equity in each of the last three audited financial years.

(Proof: Annual Audited Financial Statements for last 3 applicable financial years)

- iv. The Meter Data Acquisition Solution provider should have atleast 10 personnel on its rolls with a minimum experience of 5 years (either in his/her own or other organization). The roles and responsibilities of the personnel should include development and/or customization of Meter Data Acquisition System.

(Proof: Signed resume of employees need to be submitted. Scanned signatures shall be accepted)

Statement-III

*List of agencies with applied for empanelment as IT implementing
ageicnes for R-APDRP*

Role of System integrator	Role of GIS service provider	Role of GIS Service Provider	Role of meter data acquisition solutions provider
1	2	3	4
Sai Infosystems Ltd.	Pan India	Sai Infosystems Ltd.	Electronic Corporation of India Ltd.
KLK Systel Ltd.	Avineon Inc, USA	NDPL	Easun Reyrolle Ltd.
NDPL	Speck Systems Ltd.	L&T Limited	Elster Metering Ltd.
Accenture Services Pvt. Ltd.	Sai Infosystems	Reliance Infrastructure	Sai Infosystems Ltd.
L&T Limited	KLK Systel Ltd.	Alcatel Luconk India Ltd.	KLK Systel Ltd.
Tele Data Inforamtics Ltd.	NDPL	TCS	NDPL
Korea Electric Power Data Network Ltd.		Televent Energia Spain	MRO Tek Ltd. EMCO
Reliance Infrastructure	NUT GIS Ltd	Accel Frontline Ltd.	L&T Limited
Alcatel Luconk India Ltd.	GE Energy	Power Automation	Landis n Gyr Ltd.
TCS	Reliance Infrastructure	ABB Ltd.	Reliance Infrastructure

Accel Frontline Ltd.	TCS	CMC Ltd.	Alcatel Luconk India Ltd.
Rolta India Ltd.	Reli-e-Marg Software	Railtel Corp of India Ltd.	TCS
Infotech Ent. Ltd	Navoyug Infotech	Tulip Telecom ltd.	Linkwell Tele System
Zensar Technologies	Rolta India Ltd.	HCL Comnet Ltd.	Data Infosys Ltd
Power Automation	Infotech Ent. Ltd	Bharat Electrical Ltd.	Enzen Global Solutions
Capgemini India Pvt. Ltd	Enzen Global Solutions	IBM	Power Automation
ABB Ltd.	Power Automation	Areva T&D India Ltd.	Capgemini India Pvt. Ltd
Gold Stone Group	CES India Pvt Ltd	Nelco Limited	Delhi Control Devices Pvt. Ltd.
CMC Ltd.	Sai Computers Pvt Ltd	Allied Digital Services	ICSA India Ltd.
CMS Computers Ltd.	Capgemini India Pvt. Ltd	Newquest Corp. Ltd.	CMC Ltd.
HCL Technologies Ltd.	Gold Stone Group	Bharti Airtel Limited	CMS Computers Ltd.
Secure Meters Ltd.	CMC Ltd.	United Telecoms Ltd	AnalogicTech Automation
Bharat Electrical Ltd.	Secure Meters Ltd.	Velocis Systems(p) Ltd.	Secure Meters Ltd.
IBM	Genesys	SPANCO Ltd.	IBM
Areva T&D India Ltd.	IBM	Infosys Tech. Ltd.	Areva T&D India Ltd.

1	2	3	4
HP India	RMS Pvt. Ltd	Wipro Ltd.	Nelco Limited
Nelco Limited	Nucleus GIS & ITES Ltd.	L&T Infotech	Infosys Tech. Ltd.
United Telecoms Ltd.	Infosys Tech. Ltd.	Ibilt Technologies	Wipro Ltd.
Siemens Information Systems	Wipro Ltd.	HCL Infosystem Ltd.	Omne Agate Systems Pvt. Ltd.
SPANCO Ltd.	L&T Infotech	Avaya Global Connect Ltd.	L&T Infotech
Infosys Tech. Ltd.	Ibilt Technologies	Sify Technologies	HCL Infosystem Ltd
Sterlite Technologies Ltd.	GECE	Silver Touch Technologies Limited	Phoenix IT Solution Ltd.
Wipro Ltd.	Phoenix IT Solution Ltd.	Satyam Computer Services Limited	Pal Mohan Electronics Pvt. Ltd.
L&T Infotech	Logica Portugal	Omneagate Systems Private Limited	Siemens Information Systems
SAP India Pvt. Ltd. Limited	Trident Techlabs	Data Infosys Limited	Genus Power Infrastructures
HCL Infosystem Ltd. Limited	Reli-e-Marg Software	TVS Interconnect Private Limited	RF Arrays Systems Private
Infinite Computer Solution	Secon Private Limited	MIC Electronics Limited	Salzer Electronics Limited

ITI Limited Technologies Limited	Descon Limited	Allied Digital Services Limited	Silver Touch
Logica Pvt. Ltd	ADCC Infocad Private Limited	Tata Teleservices Limited	PowerOneData Software Research Private Limited
Descon Limited	Satyam Computer Services Siemens Metering Services Limited	Limited	Hughes Communications India
Speck Systems Limited Computers IT Solutions	IIC Technologies Private Limited		Shyam Telecom Limited Bellari Private Limited
Satyam Computer Services Limited	Omneagate Systems Private Matrix Energy Private Limited Limited	Private Limited	Hewlett-Packard India Sales
Omneagate Systems Private Limited	DSM Soft Private Limited	Prithvi Information Solutions Limited	CSS Technergy Limited
Spanco Limited	Spanco Limited	Gemini Communication Limited	MIC Electronics Limited
Tech Mahindra Limited Technologies Limited	Infotech Enterprises Limited		Datacraft India Limited Infosys
MIC Electronics Limited	CSS Technergy Limited	TATA Communications Limited	RMS Automation Systems Limited
Allied Digital Services Limited	Genesys International Corporation Limited	Harvest Power Technologies Limited	Sai Computers Private Limited

Antrix Corporation Limited

Infosys Technologies
Limited

Reliance Communications
Limited

Patni Computers Systems Limited

1	2	3	4
Shyam Telecom Limited	Vakrangee Software Limited		Harvest Power Technologies Limited
Hewlett-Packard India Sales Private Limited	Antrix Corporation Limited		Reliance Communications Limited
Prithvi Information Solutions Limited	Lepton Software Export and Research Private Limited		
United Telecom Limited	Visionlabs Institute		
Telecommunications Consultants India Limited	Patni Computers Systems Limited		
Assam Electronics Development Corporation Limited	Magnasoft Consulting India Private Limited		
Patni Computers Systems Limited	Stesalit Limited		
	Vayam Technologies Limited		
	Harvest Power Technologies Limited		
	Ramtech Software Solutions Private Limited		
	Reliance Communications Limited		
	Petro IT Limited		

Additional power capacity addition target

1592. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country had a target of setting up 14,507 megawatts of additional power generation capacity during 2009-10;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating what percentage of the targeted generation capacity has been achieved, till date;

(c) whether private sector had stayed ahead of Government sector in setting up of generation capacity; and

(d) what is the target set for Government as well as private sector during 2010-12 and the percentage likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) As against the capacity addition target of 14507 MW set for the year 2009-10, a capacity of 9585 MW i.e. 66.1% of the target was achieved during the year. Details are as under:

(in MW)

Sector	Target	Achievement	% (Achievement)
Central	3402	2180	64.1
State	4980	3118	62.6
Private	6125	4287	70.0
TOTAL	14507	9585	66.1

It is evident that Private and Central sectors achieved 70% and 64.1% of the targeted capacity addition during 2009-10, respectively.

As against the Mid-Term Appraisal capacity addition target of 62374 MW for the 11th Plan, a capacity of 22302 MW has been commissioned till March 31, 2010. The balance capacity addition of 40072 MW is targeted to be achieved during 2010-12. Sector-wise and source-wise capacity addition targets are fixed on a yearly basis at the beginning of each year. A capacity addition target of 20359 MW has been fixed for the year 2010-11. Its sector-wise details are as follows:

(MW)		
Sector	Target	% (Target)
Central	7639	37.5
State	6609.5	32.5
Private	6110.5	30.0
TOTAL	20359	100

All out efforts are being made to achieve the capacity addition targets.

Mega power projects in U.P.

1593. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mega power projects that Government is going to set up during the current Five Year Plan;

(b) whether it is a fact that not even a single project is being set up in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The number of Eleventh Plan mega power projects in central and State sector, for which Mega Power Certificate have been issued, are 13 and 4 respectively.

(b) and (c) Rihand Stage-III (1000 MW) mega power project of NTPC Limited is in Uttar Pradesh, of which 500 MW is included in Eleventh Plan capacity addition on best efforts basis.

Coal linkage to power projects in Uttar Pradesh

†1594. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh vide its letter dated 16

July, 2009 has sent an application for allocation of coal linkage to four of its power projects;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the names of those projects and by when coal linkage would be sanctioned; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of Uttar Pradesh in a letter dated 16.07.2009 requested the Ministry of Coal for allocation of coal linkages to four of its power projects. Details are given in the Statement-I (See below). The Ministry of Coal has forwarded the aforementioned proposal for consideration of the Ministry of Power.

The Ministry of Power in consultation with CEA has examined the request for coal linkages for the four projects and the matter is under consideration for referring them to the Ministry of Coal as per the terms and conditions of coal linkage policy for 12th Plan projects issued by the Ministry vide OMs dated 21.10.2009, 08.01.2010 and 11.01.2010 and details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Names of the power projects in UP for which request for coal linkages is under consideration.

Sl. No.	Name of Project / Executing Agency / Location / Capacity in MW
1.	Jawaharpur Thermal Power Project of Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL) in the district of Etah (2x660)
2.	Dopaha Thermal Power Project of UPPCL in the district of Sonebhadra (3x660)
3.	Lalitpur Thermal Power Project of UPPCL in the district of Lalitpur (3x660)
4.	Yamuna Expressway Thermal Power Project (TPP) of UPPCL of Vill-Seriyal & Bhunna jattan, Tehsil - Khurja in the district of Bulandsahar (3x660).

Statement-II

*Copy of Ministry of Coal's O.Ms dated 21.10.2009 regard coal linkage
policy*

F.No.FU-9/2009-IPC

Government of India Ministry of Power

New Delhi, dated the 21st October, 2009

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Coal linkage policy for 12th plan projects

The undersigned is directed to refer to Ministry of Coal's OM No. 23011/27/2008-CPD dated 26.12.2008 regarding the shelf of 12th Plan projects and to say that in view of the shortage of coal and a number of power projects proposed for commissioning during 12th Plan awaiting linkage, it has been decided in the Ministry to adopt the following methodology for allocating coal linkage for 12th Plan projects:

A. Sector wise priority:

Following is the order of priority for allocation of coal linkage:

- i) Power projects of Central Sector CPSUs, state sector and projects to be bid out by states on tariff based competitive bidding (Case II)
- ii) IPP Projects
- iii) Captive Power Projects.

B. Prequalification of projects for coal linkage:

- (i) Water allocation should be available to meet the full requirements of the project and a certificate to this effect issued by the competent authority of the State Government must be produced.
- (ii) The proposed project should have clearly identified the location and the area required for setting up of the power project.
- (iii) Report of the State Government about availability of land for project purposes should be produced along with evidence of initiation

of process for procurement of land.

- (iv) The developer of the project should furnish the report of the Expert Appraisal Committee of Ministry of Environment and Forests along with Terms of Reference issued by MOEF.
- (v) The project developer meets the financial pre-qualifications as defined in the Standard Bid Document for procurement of power through tariff based competitive bidding (Case-I).

Authenticated copies of financial documents along with supporting affidavit signed by the authorized representative of the Board or the Chief Promoter(s) of the Project have to be furnished. The promoter shall remain responsible for the genuineness of the documents.

C. Weightage for priority:

Ministry of Coal will indicate the availability of coal for the 12th Plan. 60% percent of available coal would be earmarked for the Central and State sector projects, including the projects based on tariff based competitive bidding (Case- II). For State sector projects, coal will be allocated based on the projected demand supply gap of the State.

35% of the coal available will be earmarked for the IPPs and balance 5% will be earmarked for the CPPs. *Inter-se* priority will apply for each category viz. Central and State Sector projects including those to be bid on tariff based competitive bidding (Case II) by the State Governments and IPPs. Prioritization will be based on points to be allocated as detailed below:

Sl.	Parameter	Points allotted to
Other projects		
No.	projects which are fulfilling the conditions	which are not fulfilling the conditions
1	2	3
1	Projects proposing installation	20
		0

of units with supercritical technology

2	Project at pit-head or in State	20	0
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where no major power projects
have been planned in the
11th/12th Plan shelve

1	2	3	4
3	Projects using sea water instead of fresh water*	10	0
4	Progress of land acquisition **	50	
(i)	>25% <50% land acquired	20}	0
(ii)	>50% <75% land acquired	30}	0
(iii)	>75% <100% land acquired	40}	0
(iv)	100% land acquired	50}	0
TOTAL		100	

* Only the IPP projects located within 150 km. from the nearest port will be required to meet at least 30% of their coal requirements through import. This is not applicable to SPSUs and CPSUs as Government is already fixing target for import of coal for them.

** For weightage for progress of land acquisition, the developer shall submit a certificate from the District Collector or the State Revenue Authority or the authorized agency of the State Government such as Industrial Development Corporation. The responsibility of correctness of the certificate will rest with the developer as it will not be possible for CEA to verify the land records.

D. Captive Power Projects

For CPPs, linkage will be recommended for those who are having capacity more than 10 MW.

Following industries for captive use may be given preference:

i. Steel Industry

ii. Aluminium industry

iii. Process industries such as cement, textile, sugar etc.

2. Cases of linkage for CPPs/IPPs having unit size less than 200 MW will

be considered only if equipment are sourced from reputed domestic manufacturers. However, if the equipment is ordered before 24.07.2008 to others, linkage may be considered.

3. There will be no domestic linkage to power plants based on imported coal in 12th Plan.
4. For washery rejects, the ratio of coal and rejects to be considered is 22:78 based on grade of coal. With bio-mass, coal as support fuel upto 15% may be considered.
5. This issues with the approval of the competent authority.

(S. Narayanan)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

Secretary
Ministry of Coal
Shastri Bhawan
New Delhi,

Copy to the Chairperson, Central Electricity Authority, Sewa Bhavan, R.K.Puram, New Delhi with a request to prepare a shelf of 12th Plan projects awaiting coal linkage with appropriate marking against those projects.

Detailed project reports submitted by U.P. under RGGVY

†1595. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the size of Detailed Project Report (DPR) in crore of rupees sent by Uttar Pradesh Government to the Ministry for the second phase of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);

(b) whether it is a fact that DPR of only two districts was sanctioned whereas DPR for 69 districts worth Rs. 10408 crores was not sanctioned; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) During Eleventh Plan, 54 supplementary Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for Rs. 8941.17 crore have been received from Government

of Uttar Pradesh (UP) for sanction under Phase-II of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). Phase-II of RGGVY has not yet been approved for implementation by Government.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) During Ten Plan, 64 projects for 65 districts of UP covering electrification of 30,802 un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 3,287 electrified villages and release of 11.20 lakh Below Poverty Line (BPL) connections were sanctioned with sanction cost of Rs.2719.51 crore under RGGVY. This also includes supplementary projects for two districts.

(c) Government has accorded approval for capital subsidy of Rs.28,000 crore for execution of RGGVY during 11th Plan in addition to Rs.5000 crore approved for execution of RGGVY during 10th Plan period. Till date, total 573 projects covering electrification of about 1.18 lakh un/de-electrified villages and electricity connections to estimated 2.46 crore BPL households have been sanctioned with sanction cost of Rs.26353.51 crore under RGGVY. Phase-II projects can only be sanctioned once the approval of competent authority is obtained for additional funds.

Status of projects under RGGVY

1596. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects/proposals submitted by various States under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) during the last two years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of projects sanctioned under RGGVY for each State during the last two years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the number of projects completed and the number of projects under implementation;

(d) whether it is a fact that some projects are still languishing in some States; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana

(RGGVY), 23 Projects were received and sanctioned during the last two years. The details of projects, year-wise and state-wise, are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) Under RGGVY, 573 projects covering electrification of 118499 un/de-electrified villages and providing electricity connections to 24645017 BPL households have been sanctioned. These projects are under implementation. Cumulatively, as on 15.07.2010, the electrification works in 81,574 un/de-electrified villages have been completed and electricity connections to 11845528 BPL rural households have been released. The details of projects and its coverage/achievement of villages and BPL connections are given in the Statement-II.

(d) and (e) The progress of RGGVY has been affected in some States due to the following reasons:

- (i) Delay in forest clearance required for execution of the Projects.
- (ii) Delays in land acquisition for 33/11 KV sub-stations by States.
- (iii) Limited number of good agencies available for execution of turnkey contracts.
- (iv) Delays in issuance of road permit and way bills in some States.
- (v) Very poor upstream rural electricity infrastructure in some States.
- (vi) Delay in finalization of BPL lists by some States.
- (vii) Delay in taking decision to waive state and local taxes on line materials by some States.
- (viii) Difficult terrain in some States.
- (ix) Law and order problem.

Statement-I

*State-wise details of the projects received and sanctioned
under RGGVY during the year 2008-09*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of District(s)
1	2	3
1	Rajasthan	Barmer

1	2	3
3	Himachal Pradesh	Lahul Spiti
4		Kinnaur
5	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang
6	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada
7		Sarguja (T)
8		Bastar
9	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur
10		Datia
11		Shivpuri

*State-wise details of the projects received and sanctioned
under RGGVY during the year 2009-10*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of District(s)
1	Manipur	Bishnupur
2		Churachandrapur
3		Thoubal
4		Imphal West
5		Imphal East
6	Karnataka	Kodagu
7	Kerala	Kannur
8		Kasargod
9		Kozhikode
10		Malappuram
11		Palakkad
12		Wayanad

Statement-II

State-wise coverage & achievement of un/de-electrified villages & release of BPL connections for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY

As on 15.07.2010

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Projects	Un/de-electrified villages	Coverage	Achieve-ment	Coverage	Achieve-ment
BPL Households							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Andhra Pradesh	26	0	0	2592140	2466149	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16	2129	314	40810	1817	
3	Assam	23	8525	2808	991656	351563	
4	Bihar	43	23211	19302	2762455	1265973	
5	Chhattisgarh	14	1132	99	777165	300849	
6	Gujarat	25	0	0	955150	513925	
7	Haryana	18	0	0	224073	123490	
8	Himachal Pradesh	12	93	3	12448	540	
9	J&K	14	283	72	136730	24920	
10	Jharkhand	22	19737	14035	1691797	864910	
11	Karnataka	25	132	59	891939	747652	
12	Kerala	7	0	-	56351	16510	
13	Madhya Pradesh	32	806	97	1376242	187581	
14	Maharashtra	34	6*	0	1876391	814972	
15	Manipur	9	882	143	107369	6164	
16	Meghalaya	7	1943	145	116447	23132	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17	Mizoram	8	137	15	27417	4,562
18	Nagaland	11	105	37	69900	6,055
19	Orissa	31	17895	8040	3185863	1054878
20	Punjab	17	0	0	148860	23,765
21	Rajasthan	40	4454	2985	1750118	784748
22	Sikkim	4	25	0	11458	230
23	Tamil Nadu	26	0	0	545511	492,987
24	Tripura	4	160	53	194730	34119
25	U.P	64	30802 **	27741	1120648	870836
26	Uttarakhand	13	1469	1495\$	281615	216160
27	W.B	28	4573	4131	2699734	647041
GRAND TOTAL		573	118499	81574	24645017	11845528

* 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 un-electrified have been completed.

Note: After field survey further reduction in balance villages is expected.

Power situation in Uttar Pradesh

1597. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of electricity in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is supplying electricity to Uttar Pradesh

Government through NTPC; and

(d) if so, the quantum of power in (MW) allocated and already being supplied to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) During the month of July, 2010, the energy and peak shortage in Uttar Pradesh was of the order of 1136 Million Units (17.3%) and 1706 Mega Watt (16.5%) respectively.

(b) Main reasons for shortage of power in Uttar Pradesh are given below:

(i) Growth in demand for power outstripping the growth in generation and capacity addition;

(ii) Low Plant Load Factor of most of the thermal generating units in the State Sector;

(iii) High Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses; and

(iv) Inadequate capacity addition.

(c) and (d) As on 31st July, 2010, Uttar Pradesh has been allocated 4784 MW from the Central Generating stations including 3351 MW from NTPC stations on firm basis. In addition, 599 to 683 MW power has been allocated to Uttar Pradesh from the unallocated power of Central Generating stations. While the term Mega Watt refers to the generating capacity of the Unit/Power Station, the actual availability of power, gets reduced to the extent of auxiliary power consumption, planned maintenance and forced outage as well as operating restrictions due to shortage of fuel/water and machine constraints.

Obstacles in operationalization of hydro power projects

1598. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hydro power projects yet to be operationalized due to environmental problems in the North Eastern Region and hilly areas of Uttarakhand and Jharkhand;

(b) the present status of their Operationalization;

(c) the main environmental factors responsible for their not being operationalized; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to solve these problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Eleven hydro-electric projects including six in North-eastern region and five in Uttarakhand, which have been accorded concurrence by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) since 2002-03, could not be taken up for construction mainly for want of environmental and/or forest clearance. In addition, on account of agitation by environmental activists, construction work of on-going Lohari Nagpala Hydroelectric Project (600 MW) by NTPC in Uttarakhand has been suspended by the Government since February, 2009. However, no proposal for implementation of hydro-electric project proposal has been received from Jharkhand for concurrence by CEA since 2002-03. The present status of the eleven projects is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) The main concern affecting the development of hydro-electric projects in % Uttarakhand is their ecological impact on river Ganga. To assess the feasibility of the hydro-electric projects those are proposed on the major tributaries of river Ganga namely rivers Bhagirathi and Alaknanda, Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has decided to get studies conducted by Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee and Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun.

Similarly, the major environmental concern in North-eastern region is the adverse impact in the downstream areas in Assam due to construction of hydro-electric projects in upper reaches of Brahmaputra river system. The Inter-ministerial Group (IMG), constituted by Ministry of Water Resources, has recommended carrying out of basin-wise Environment Impact Assessment studies to know the downstream impact of development of hydro-electric projects in cascading manner and minimum release required to maintain aquatic life downstream. As per the recommendations, the studies of Siang and Subansiri basins have been entrusted to Central Water Commission. As regards to Lohit basin, MoEF has entrusted the study to

Water and Power Consultancy Services (WAPCOS).

Statement

Status of Hydro power projects yet to be taken up for construction due to non-availability of environmental and/or forest clearances in the North Eastern Region and Uttarakhand.

Sl. No.	Name of project/Executing agency/State/I.C	CEA Con-currence	Present Status of Environment and Forest clearance by MoEF
1	2	3	4
1	Kotlibhel-IA NHPC/ Uttarakhand\ 3x65=195 MW	3.10.2006	Environment clearance: 09.05.2007 Forest Clearance: Under process in MoEF. MoEF has to forward recommendations of FAC to Hon'ble Supreme court regarding decision on forest clearance.
2	Kotlibhel-IB NHPC/ UttarakhandV 4x80=320 MW	31.10.2006	Environment clearance: 14.08.2007 Forest Clearance: Under process in MoEF. MoEF has to forward recommendations of FAC to Hon'ble Supreme court regarding decision on forest clearance.

1	2	3	4
3	Kotlibhel-II NHPC/ Uttarakhand/ 8x66.25=530 MW	30.11.2006	Environment clearance: 23.08..2007 Forest Clearance: Under process in MoEF MoEF has to forward recommendations of FAC to Hon'ble Supreme court regarding decision on forest clearance.
4.	Alaknanda GMR/ Uttarkhand/ 3x100=300 MW	8.8.2008	Environment clearance: 12.03.2008 Forest Clearance: Under process in MoEF. FAC on 26.02.2010 conveyed that the proposal shall be considered for further examination based on decision by Supreme Court on Kotlibhel st- IA, IB and II.
5.	RupsiaBagar Khasiabara NTPC/ Uttarkhand/ 3x87=261 MW	16.10.2008	Environment clearance: 26.03.2009 Forest Clearance: Under process in MoEF. FAC discussed the proposal on 20.05.10/17.06.10 and denied approval due Highly to location of project being in Sensitive Wildlife Habitat. On

intervention of MOP the proposal was
again put up to FAC on 21.07.10.
Outcome awaited.

6.	Dibang NHPC/ Ar. Pradesh/ 12x250=3000 MW at submission State Cons. forwarded by	23.1.2008	Environment clearance: Under process developer level: Revised EIA/EMP studies as per revised TOR are being updated by the developer for to APSPCB. Forest Clearance: Under process at Govt. level. Proposal submitted to of forest, Tizu is yet to be State Govt. to MoEF.
7.	Loktak D/s NHPC & Govt. of Manipur/ at Manipur/ 2x33=66 MW the Govt.	15.11.2006	Environment clearance: Under process developer level: Revised EIA/EMP studies are being updated by developer for submission to APSPCB. Forest Clearance: Under process at MoEF. Proposal submitted by State to MoEF on 25.5.2010.
8.	Tipaimukh NHPC, Govt. of Manipur, SJVN/ Manipur/ 6x250=1500 MW State	2.7.2003	Environment clearance: 24.10.2008 Forest clearance: Under process at

Ha

Govt. level. The revised proposal for diversion of Forest land of 22218.04

in the state of Manipur was submitted to the MoE&F, Govt. of India by Govt. of Manipur on 23.03.2009. Govt. of Mizoram has not yet submitted the proposal to MoE&F, Govt. of India.

1	2	3	4
9.	Demwe Lower ADPL/ Ar. Pradesh/ 5x342+1x40=1750 MW	20.11.2009	Environment clearance: 12.2.2010 Forest clearance: Under process at MoEF. FAC considered proposal on 7.5.10 and 20.5.10. Clearance is awaited.
10.	Lower Siang JAPL/Ar. Pradesh/ 9x300=2700 MW revised per submitted	16.2.2010	Environment clearance; TOR for capacity being obtained for MoEF a which the EIA/EMP studies would be updated. Forest clearance: under process at State Govt. level. Proposal to Nodal officer in Feb, 2010.
11.	Dibbin KSK Dibbin HPPL/ Ar. Pradesh/ 2x60=120 MW at reports) State Nodal	4.12.2009	Environment clearance: under process State Govt. level. EIA/EMP (draft submitted to APSPCB on 5.8.2009. Forest clearance: under process at Govt. level. Proposal submitted to officer on 27.7.2009.

Hydro power projects under PPP in NER

1599. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of hydro power projects for which implementation agreements have been made/signed under public-private partnership (PPP) in North Eastern Region (NER); and

(b) the status of their implementation, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Hydro-Electric Power Projects awarded to IPPs in the private sector in the North Eastern Region including Sikkim along with their present status given the Annexure [See Appendix 220th given in Annexure No.9]

Power tariffs in Delhi

1600. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether consequent upon rise in price of fuel, the petrol and gas, the cost of power has risen by Rs.1.20 per unit, whereas Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) has already concluded that there already exists a comfortable margin that should absorb the effect of the gas price hike; and

(b) what decision has been taken about the rise in power tariffs in Delhi, consequent upon the rise in price of gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) 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, as per National Electricity Policy and the Tariff Policy. The SERC is required to determine tariff in a transparent way after hearing various stakeholders.

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.

FDI in power sector

†1601. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite permission for 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment in power sector, foreign capital investment in power sector is not encouraging;

(b) if so, the total amount of foreign capital investment in power sector from the year 2003 to March, 2010; and

(c) the reasons for foreign capital investment in the power sector not being encouraging in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) 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 FDI inflows in power sector has gradually increased from 2003-04 to 2009-10. The details are as under:

Amount in Rs. Crores							
Sector	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Power	131	241	386	713	3875	4382	6908
	(28)	(53)	(87)	(157)	(967)	(985)	(1437)

Note: The figures in brackets shows the amount in US\$ Million.

Effect of gas price hike on power generation cost

†1602. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cost of power generation is likely to increase as the prices of gas is determined by Administered Price Mechanism (APM) method based on open market;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the extent of increase in per unit electricity cost in country as a result of the above variation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The cost of power generation would marginally increase at national level with the increase in price of APM gas. However, cost of power generation from power stations where the percentage share of APM gas consumption is high, the increase in tariff will be higher.

A number of gas based power projects in the country have been running on APM gas. APM gas prices have been increased from 1.79 \$/MMBTU to 4.2 \$/MMBTU. An analysis has been done by CEA to know the effect of the increase in gas prices on the cost of generation and on All India tariff on pro rata basis based on Installed Capacity & Generation as on March, 2010. It appears that due to increase in APM gas price there would be marginal increase in All-India tariff by about 2.54%.

Delayed hydro power projects in Arunachal Pradesh

1603. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the hydro power projects sanctioned to public and private companies in Arunachal Pradesh are lagging behind the schedule;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The list of sanctioned/concurred projects in Arunachal Pradesh presently under various stages of construction/implementation is given in the Statement (*See below*). Out of these projects, work on two projects viz. Subansiri Lower Hydro Electric Project (2000 MW) being executed by NHPC Ltd., and Kameng Hydro Electric Project (600 MW) being executed by North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd., (NEEPCO) has been delayed due to various reasons like geological surprises, flash floods, contractual issues, law & order problems etc. Baring Dibang Hydro Electric Project (3000 MW) being executed by NHPC Ltd. which is yet to obtain CCEA clearance, preliminary works/pre-construction activities have started on the remaining projects; concurred by CEA and no major delay in scheduled date of commissioning have been reported by project implementing agencies so far.

(c) Government has taken several steps for expediting the pace of execution of hydro electric projects including rigorous monitoring of ongoing hydro electric projects at various levels, drafting of Standard Bidding Document for hydro electric projects, launching of 'Adopt an ITT programme to mitigate the shortage of skilled man power in the country including Arunachal Pradesh etc.

Statement

List of hydro electric projects concurred by CEA in the public and private sector in Arunachal Pradesh as referred to in the reply

Sl. No.	Name of Project (Capacity)	Implementing Agency	Scheduled commissioning (Anticipated commissioning)	Status
1	2	3	4	5

Central Sector

1	Subansiri Lower	NHPC Limited	2010-11	Under construction.
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	(8x250= 2000 MW)		(2012-13)	
2	Kameng	NEEPCO	2009-10	Under
	construction.			
	(4x150=600 MW)		(2013-14)	

1	2	3	4	5
3	Pare (2x55=110 MW)	NEEPCO	2012-13 (2012-13)	- Civil works awarded to M/s HCC on 31.08.2009. - Pre-construction activity at site have started.
4	Dibang concurrency (12x250 = 3000 MW)	NHPC Limited	As per TEC, 96 months from date of CCEA's approval.	- CEA's accorded on 23.01.2008 - CCEA approval is yet to be accorded.
Private Sector				
5	Demwe Lower (5x342+1x40 =1750 MW)	Athena Demwe Power Limited	2016-17 (2016-17)	- CEA concurrence on 20.11.2009 - Infrastructure works in progress
6	Dibbin (2x60 = 120 MW)	M/s KSK Dibbin Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd.	2014-15 (2014-15)	- CEA concurrence on 04.12.2009 - Preliminary in progress
7	Lower Siang (9x300 = 2700 MW)	M/s Jaypee Arunachal Power Limited	2016-21 (2016-21)	- CEA concurrence on 16.02.2010 - Preliminary works in progress.

Free market for power

1604. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether over six year since the path breaking Electricity Act promised to usher in a free market for power, reforms in the sector remain stymied as most States are stubbornly refusing to play ball;

(b) if so, the steps proposed by Government;

(c) whether Karnataka High Court has created an environment of huge uncertainty for the generating companies in the country because now various State Governments can, and in fact are passing orders under Section 11 to prohibit open access to the generators; and

(d) if so, to what extent Government is considering to take steps to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) Electricity Act, 2003 mandates a number of Reform measures and Open Access is one of the key features. Reforms in Power Sector are ongoing process.

Open Access in inter-state transmission is fully operational. To give impetus to implementation of open access over transmission lines of State Utilities and over the distribution networks, the Ministry of Power convened from time to time conference of State Power Secretaries, Chief Secretaries, Power Ministers and Chief Ministers. A Task Force has been set up in Planning Commission to study and recommend further measures to operationalize Open Access.

There have been instances in the recent past where State Governments of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Orissa & Andhra Pradesh under section 11 and the State Government of Maharashtra under section 108 of the Electricity Act, 2003 issued directives restricting the generating companies and captive generators in selling power outside the State through inter-State Open Access.

The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has informed that in writ petition No.590-591/2009 and other related matters, the High Court of Karnataka, vide its judgment dated 26.03.2010 has upheld the validity of the order passed by the State Government of Karnataka under Section 11 of the Electricity Act, 2003 directing all generators in the State to sell their surplus power to the State grid. Consequently, in its order dated 26.03.2010 in CWP No.2703-2733/2009, the High Court has set aside the orders of the Central Commission directing the State Load Despatch Centre of Karnataka to allow open access for export of power by

the intra-State generating companies to entities outside the State.

The Central Commission has further informed that subsequent to the decision of the High Court, the State Government of Karnataka has issued an order under Section 11 of the Act directing all generators within the State to supply power to the State grid. As a result, open access to inter-State transmission for export of power outside the State is being denied to intra-state generators. Such an action on the part of the State Government would negate operationalising open access which is one of the key features of the Electricity Act, 2003.

The Central Commission has filed Special Leave Petition (SLP) before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India challenging the order of the High Court of Karnataka, as informed by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission. Government of India has also filed SLP in the Supreme Court against the order of the Karnataka High Court.

Transparency in bidding procedure of power projects

†1605. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any official provision for ensuring transparency in the procedure for issue and selection of tenders regarding power projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any complaints related to tenders of power projects have come to the notice of Government in the recent past; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Section 63 of the Electricity Act specify Determination of Tariff by bidding process. Ministry of Power have issued guidelines for Determination of Tariff by bidding process for procurement of power by Distribution Licensees through transparent process of competitive bidding vide notification dated 19th January, 2005 as amended from time to time. According to these guidelines, the bid documentation shall be prepared by procurer in accordance with these guidelines and the

Standard Bid Documents. Ministry of Power have also issued standard bid documents for tariff based bidding process for procurement of power by distribution licensees under the following mechanisms:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Case I: Where the location, technology or fuel is not specified by Procurer.
- Case II: For hydro-power projects, load centre projects or other location specific projects with specific fuel allocation such as captive mines available, which the Procurer intends to set under tariff based bidding process.

The Central Vigilance Commission has from time to time issued guidelines and instructions on various aspects of ensuring transparency in the tendering procedure adopted by the Public Sector Undertakings and other organizations falling in its purview, for the procurement of works, goods and services.

PSUs/organizations of Ministry of Power have also informed that their tendering procedures are geared to ensure transparency in the process.

(c) and (d) Details of representations/complaints received relating to Public Sector Undertakings/organizations of Ministry of Power for the last one year is given in the statement.

Statement

Details of complaints related to tendering of Power Projects by PSUs/organizations of Ministry of Power received in the last one year

S.No.	Date of complaint or matter of complaint its receipt	Complaint received through/from	Subject
1	2	3	4
NTPC Limited:			
1	12.2.2010	Min. of Power	Unfair, restrictive trade practices and anti-competitive agreements being employed by way of preference for procurement of imported coal by M/s NTPC through M/s MMTC.
2	8.3.2010	CVC	Complaint by DFC Ltd.

sale	Regarding re-opening of
Renovation	of the tender for
	and Modernisation of Main
	Plant Package of 2x210 MW
	Badarpur Thermal Power
	Station, Unit-IV & V.

1	2	3	4
3	19.3.2010	CVC	Irregularities in NTPC Bulk Tender for 660 Super Boiler.
Critical			
4	30.3.2010	Individual	Irregularities in connection with Tender Notice No.CS-5900-003-9 dated 27.10.2009 for setting up of 100 MW Wind Power Project in India.
5	2.6.2010	Individual	Malpractices in tender for setting up a Hydro Power Plant in Uttarakhand.
6	2.6.2010	Sh Naseeb Pathan, MLC, U.P.	Alleged scam of Rs.200-250 crore in NTPC Lata Tapovan Tender for Civil Package.
Power Grid Corporation of India Limited:			
1	7.8.2009	-	Award of Rural Electrification contract to M/s ICOMM ignoring the qualifying requirement.
2	5.7.2010	-	Favouring a number of companies by an official by flouting technical and commercial requirements and qualifying criteria of the bidding process.
NHPC Limited:			
1	19.11.2009	CVC	Award of work to M/s L&T of Rs. 422 crore for Subansiri Lower HE Project.

1	2	3	4
2	7.4.2010	Min. of Power	Award of contract to M/s Om Metals against PQ document for Lot-2 Hydro-mechanical works of TLDP-IV.
Damodar Valley Corporation:			
1	23.11.2009	Min. of Power	Construction of
	Raghunathpur		Thermal Power Project
	(2x600		MW) Allowing the contractor to change coal specification and COD.
	Also,		award of contracts for
	Mejia,		Durgapur, Koderma, Raghunathpur, Chandrapura and Bokaro thermal power projects on single tender basis.
2	30.3.2010	CBI, Kolkata	Award of contract for
	setting		up Coal Handling Plant at Mejia TPS Ph-II at higher than justified price.

Hydro power projects in river Ganga

†1606. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many hydro power projects are operational on the river Ganga and many other projects are proposed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether adverse effect of hydro power projects on river Ganga has been assessed by Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Five hydro-electric projects are operational on river Ganga including Alaknanda and Bhagirathi, six hydro-electric projects are under construction and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of seven projects have been concurred by Central Electricity Authority(CEA). The details are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) The project developers are required to carryout Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environment Management Plan (EMP) studies in connection with the impact of hydro power projects on Environment. On the basis of these studies as well as other factors, environment clearance is given by Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF). Similarly, forest clearance is also provided by MoEF after taking into consideration the impact on forest area.

Statement

Details of hydro electric projects operational on river Ganga and hydro-electric projects under construction and hydro electric projects concured by CEA or river Ganga

(a) Details of operational hydro electric projects on river Ganga including

Alaknanda and Bhagirathi.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	River	Agency	No. of unit x size	Installed Capacity (MW)
1.	Maneri Bhali St-I	Bhagirathi	UJVNL*	3x30	90
2.	Maneri Bhali St-II	Bhagirathi	UJVNL*	4x76	304
3.	Chilla	Ganga	UJVNL*	4x36	144
4.	Tehri	Bhagirathi	THDC Ltd.	4x250	1000
5.	Vishnu Prayag	Alaknanda	JPVL**	4X 100	400
Total					1938

* Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited

** Jaiprakash Ventures Limited

(b) Details of under construction hydro electric projects on river Ganga including Alaknanda and Bhagirathi.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project /Executing Agency / State	Capacity (MW)
1.	Koteshwar /THDC /Uttarakhand	4 x 100 = 400 MW
2.	Lohartnagpala / NTPC /Uttarakhand	4x 150 = 600 MW
3.	Srinagar / M/s. GVK Industries/Uttarakhand	4 x 82.5=330 MW
4.	Tapovan Vishnugad / NTPC/ Uttarakhand	4 X 130=520 MW
5.	Phata Byung / M/s. LANCO / Uttarakhand	2X38 = 76MW
6.	Singoli Bhatwari / M/s. L&T / Uttarakhand	3 X 33 = 99 MW
TOTAL		2025 MW

(c) Details of hydro electric projects concurred by CEA on river Ganga including Alaknanda and girathi.

Sl. No.	Schemes / Sector / Installed	Name of
Date of CEA	Capacity	the concurrence
Organisation / State / District	(MW)	River
1. Kotlibhel St-IA / Central/NHPC UttarakhandTehri Garhwal	3X65=195	Alaknanda
2. Kotlibhel St-IB Central/NHPC Uttarakhand / Pauri & Tehri Garhwal	4x80 = 320	Bhagirathi
3. Kotlibhel St-II Central/ NHPC Uttarakhand / Tehri & Pauri Garhwal	8 x 66.25 = 530	Ganga
4. Pala ManeriState / UJVNL / Uttarakhand /Uttarkashi	4 x 120 = 480	Bhagirathi
5. Alaknanda Private/GMREL Uttarakhand/Chamoli	3 X100=300	Alaknanda
6. Vishnugad Pipalkoti Central/THDC/Uttarakhand	4X111=444	Alaknanda
7. Lata Tapovan Central/ NTPC/Uttarakhand	3X57=171	Alaknanda
TOTAL	2440	

Allocation of ultra mega power projects

†1607. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects allocated so far out of Ultra Mega Power Projects;

(b) the reasons for non-allocation of the remaining projects;

(c) whether it is a fact that the allocation process of Sarguja Ultra Mega Power Projects has been cancelled; 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) The bidding process for four Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs), namely Sasan in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra in Gujarat, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Tilaiya in Jharkhand, has already been completed and the projects have been transferred to the successful developers. The other projects are at different stages of development and their fructification is contingent upon the availability of various requisite clearances including land and water availability from the respective State Governments and other concerned agencies.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The Request for Qualification (RfQ) for Chhattisgarh (Sarguja) UMPP has already been issued.

Schemes for rural electrification in Madhya Pradesh

†1608. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes being implemented by Central Government for total electrification in rural areas;

(b) the name of districts along with the number of projects along with the amount involved therein received by Madhya Pradesh Government, the number of proposals sanctioned along with those under consideration; and

(c) by when these projects are scheduled to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Government of India launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) - Scheme

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for Rural Electricity Infrastructure & Household Electrification', in April 2005 envisaging providing access to electricity to rural households in the country. Under RGGVY, 573 projects covering electrification of about 1.18 lakh un/de-electrified villages and electricity connections to estimated 2.46 crore BPL households have been sanctioned with an outlay of Rs. 26353.51 crore. Highlights of the scheme is given in the Statement-I (See below)

(b) and (c) Under RGGVY, 32 projects for 32 districts of Madhya Pradesh have been sanctioned covering electrification of 806 un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 34,094 electrified villages and providing free electricity connection to 1,376,242 BPL households with an outlay of Rs. 1533.34 crore. The details are given in the enclosed statement-II. The electrification works in all the sanctioned projects under RGGVY in Madhya Pradesh would be completed by the end of XI Plan Period. The remaining 16 projects of Madhya Pradesh may be considered for sanction under Phase-II of RGGVY. The commencement of Phase-II of RGGVY is yet to be decided by the Government.

Statement-I

Highlights of the Scheme

- Ninety per cent capital subsidy would be provided for overall cost of the projects under the scheme.
- The States will finalize their Rural Electrification Plans in consultation with Ministry of Power and notify the same within six months. Rural Electrification Plan will be a road map for Generation, Transmission, sub-Transmission and Distribution electricity in the State which ensure the achievement of objective of the scheme.
- The scheme would be implemented through the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC).
- For projects to be eligible for capital subsidy under the scheme, prior commitment of the States would also be obtained before sanction of projects under the scheme for:
 - Deployment of franchisees for the management of rural distribution in projects financed under the scheme, and
 - Guarantee by State Govt. for a minimum daily supply of 6-8 hours

of electricity in the RGGVY network with the assurance of meeting any deficit in this context by supplying electricity at subsidized tariff as required under the Electricity Act, 2003.

Statement-II

District-wise progress of the projects sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh under RGGVY

As on 15-07-2010

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Sanctioned Project Cost (in Rs. Lakhs)	Electrification of Un-/Intensive Electrification De-Electrified Villages of Electrified villages				No. of Connections to BPL Households	
			Coverage	Achievement	Coverage	Achievement	Coverage	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Indore	2734.86	0	0	625	481	19154	20516
2	Ujjain	4076.47	0	0	1096	1046	26332	25942
3	Chhindwara	5948.05	3	2	1896	347	40012	843
4	Damoh	4035.68	0	0	1123	992	63319	35900
5	Jabalpur	5782.59	15	8	1367	1215	62330	32621
6	Seoni	6373.15	25	7	1559	1200	60722	32333
7	Ashok Nagar	4553.88	72	72	746	570	22542	22542
8	Guna	6052.89	0	0	1241	779	16884	16884
	Total of 10th Plan Project	39557.57	115	89	9653	6630	311295	187581
9	Betul	7332.74	0	0	1249	0	42164	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	Datia	2835.1	0	0	584	0	14452	0
11	Harda	2240.29	26	0	471	0	11819	0
12	Morena	5942.72	169	0	612	0	22037	0
13	Sheopur	2379.54	6	0	473	0	10942	0
14	Shivpurj	6768.07	10	0	1306	0	38705	0
15	Dhar	8103.95	0	0	1473	0	52299	0
16	Jhabua	7192.33	14	0	1280	0	81769	0
17	Ratlam	6798.7	0	0	1053	0	32075	0
18	Anuppur	2573.07	12	0	520	0	13917	0
19	Balaghat	5629.85	0	0	1196	23	106350	0
20	Chhatarpur	2398.49	26	0	512	0	30905	0
21	Dindori	2990.7	0	0	848	0	34423	0
22	Katni	3933.76	15	3	849	29	73191	0
23	Mandla	3018.14	17	0	1152	14	55787	0
24	Narsimhapur	3975.75	0	0	1033	0	53881	0

25	Panna	2866.35	24	0	848	0	37448	0
26	Rewa	9176.52	204	0	2211	0	56063	0
27	Sagar	6101.38	91	5	1779	43	68225	0
28	Satna	3767.33	42	0	1399	0	43545	0
29	Shahdol	3551.33	11	0	776	19	35485	0
30	Sidhi	7570.75	19	0	1391	0	77861	0
31	Tikamgarh	4474.74	1	0	864	0	43733	0
32	Umaria	2155.05	4	0	562	0	27871	0
Total of 11th Plan Project		113776.65	691	8	24441	128	1064947	0
GRAND TOTAL		153334.22	806	97	34094	6758	1376242	187581

The progress details are as reported by the implementing agencies and are provisional and subject to reconciliation.

Rural electrification in M.P. through Non-conventional sources

†1609. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for providing subsidy to Madhya Pradesh for rural electrification under various non-conventional schemes is there with Government;

(b) if so, the percentage of subsidy being provided to the State; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) A Programme for providing financial support for electrification of those remote unelectrified census villages and unelectrified hamlets of electrified census villages in various States including Madhya Pradesh where grid extension is either not feasible or not cost effective and which are not taken up under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna for electrification through conventional energy, is being implemented by the Ministry under its Remote Village Electrification Programme. Such villages are provided basic facilities for lighting/electricity through various renewable energy sources. So far support has been provided for coverage of 381 remote villages in Madhya Pradesh under the programme. Central Financial Assistance of upto 90% of the project cost, subject to pre specified maximum amount for each technology, is provided for approved projects for coverage under the remote village electrification programme.

Funds to Madhya Pradesh under APDRP

†1610. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has sent a proposal to the Central Government regarding strengthening of western and central area power distribution systems under Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP);

(b) the amount to be given to the State Government under this scheme and by when it would be disbursed; and

(c) the number of cities of the States likely to benefit by implementation of this scheme?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir, the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent proposals to the Union Government for strengthening the power distribution network in western and central area power distribution systems under the Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDRP).

(b) Government has sanctioned the following projects under Part-B of R-APDRP for strengthening the power distribution network in western and central area of Madhya Pradesh:

	No of Towns covered	Sanctioned Cost (Rs Cr)
Western Region (MPPKVVCL)	23	427.79
Central Region (MPMKVVCL)	22	653.43

Part-B DPRs of 10 towns of western and central region worth Rs 234.63 Cr are under scrutiny at PFC, the Nodal Agency for R-APDRP and will be submitted shortly to the Steering Committee for approval.

Details of funds released under Part-B of R-APDRP are as follows:

	Funds released (Rs Cr)
Western Region (MPPKVVCL)	64.19
Central Region (MPMKWCL)	98.01

(c) The town-wise details of sanction-disbursement under Part-B of R-APDRP in western and central area of Madhya Pradesh are enclosed as statement.

Statement

*Town-wise details of Sanction-Disbursement to MPMKWCL
& MPPMKWCL under Part -B*

(All amounts in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Utility/ Town	Sanction*	Disbursement
1	2	3	4
MPMKVVCL			
1	Astha	4.20	0.63
2	Begamganj	2.24	0.34

1	2	3	4
3	Raisen	4.34	0.65
4	Sehore	12.24	1.83
5	Betul Town	11.53	1.73
6	Harda Town	10.41	1.56
7	Hoshangabad Town	15.00	2.25
8	Itarsi Town	10.55	1.58
9	Pipariya Town	5.41	0.81
10	Sarangpur Town	3.88	0.58
11	Sarni Town	5.74	0.86
12	Sironj Town	4.48	0.67
13	Basoda Town	9.49	1.42
14	Bhopal City	277.61	41.64
15	Biaora	7.12	1.07
16	Gwalior city	215.37	32.31
17	Vidisha Town	20.85	3.13
18	Ambha Town	6.47	0.97
19	Gohad	7.81	1.17
20	Jaura Town	5.87	0.88
21	Porsa	7.03	1.05
22	Sabalgarh Town	5.79	0.87
	Total MPMKWCL	653.43	98.01
MPMKWCL			
23	Nagda	8.55	1.28
24	Ujjain	67.74	10.16

1	2	3	4
25	Agar	4.04	0.61
26	Khandwa	3.64	0.55
27	Khargone	5.09	0.76
28	Nepanagar	1.52	0.23
29	Mhow	6.64	1.00
30	Indore	240.81	36.13
31	Barwani	2.11	0.32
32	Dhar	2.49	0.37
33	Burhanpur	9.00	1.35
34	Ratlam	14.54	2.18
35	Sanawad	6.22	0.94
36	Sendhwa town	8.94	1.34
37	Jhabua	1.80	0.27
38	Pithampur	1.83	0.28
39	Shajapur	8.16	1.22
40	Badnagar Town	3.25	0.49
41	Jaora	12.57	1.88
42	Mandsour	4.39	0.66
43	Neemach	8.55	1.28
44	Sujalpur	3.70	0.56
45	Barwaha	2.21	0.33
TOTAL MPPKWCL		427.79	64.19

(* Sanctioned Project Cost by R-APDRP Steering Committee.)

(Source: PFC)

Power supply in villages covered under RGGVY

1611. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 22,419 villages across the country that are shown as the beneficiaries of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) by being electrified or connected to the grid, are yet to get any power supply;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that villages under the scheme are being provided electricity from the State or power distribution companies; and

(d) by when, this is proposed to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), as on 15.07.2010, the electrification works in 81,574 un/de-electrified villages have been completed and out of which 61,164 villages have been energized. Energization of newly electrified villages is an ongoing process.

(c) and (d) Supply of power is the responsibility of State Power Utilities. For projects to be eligible for capital subsidy under RGGVY, prior commitment of the States is obtained before sanction of projects for a minimum daily supply of 6-8 hours of electricity in the villages covered under RGGVY. Ministry of Power and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the nodal agency for RGGVY have regularly been conducting review meetings to monitor the progress of RGGVY works including energisation of villages.

Shifting of NTPC power plant from UP to MP

1612. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has decided to shift its proposed 3500 MW Mega Power Project in Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh (UP) to adjoining site at Barethi in Madhya Pradesh (MP);

(b) whether Government had offered an integrated development package for the Bundelkhand region in UP and if so, whether the shifting of this Mega Power Project site to MP would deny the people of that region its promised share of development; and

(c) whether differences between the State Government and NTPC over sharing the power generated, prompted the shift?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) A site had been identified near the town of Lalitpur in Uttar Pradesh in December, 2007 for setting up a 4000 MW Super Thermal Power Project in the Bundelkhand Region. NTPC requested for approval of the Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of the project. In August, 2009, the State Government conveyed to NTPC its decision that a thermal power project would be set up at Lalitpur under Public Private Participation. The State Government then suggested NTPC to set up the Super Thermal Power Project at the alternative site of Bargarh in the district of Chitrakoot. NTPC found the site suitable after assessment and requested the State Government for in-principle clearances for land and water. The State Government in a letter dated 02.12.2009 to NTPC, demanded 100% power for the State from the proposed project at Bargarh, before committing land and water.

The Cabinet in its meeting of 19.11.2009 approved a Special Bundelkhand Drought Mitigation Package (total Rs.7266 crores), comprising Rs.3506 crores for Uttar Pradesh and Rs.3760 crores for Madhya Pradesh). In this meeting, some specific targets have been set up which includes development of infrastructure in the region. Setting up of a super thermal power project in the region is part of the efforts for the development of Bundelkhand region. NTPC has identified a site at Barethi in the district of Chhattarpur in the Bundelkhand Region of Madhya Pradesh. The proposed project of the capacity of around 3960 MW will boost the overall development of the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Purchase of power equipments from domestic manufacturers

1613. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to
state:

(a) whether, towards forcing Chinese power equipment manufacturers to set up manufacturing facilities in India, both Power Grid Corporation and NTPC, have taken an in-principle decision to confine their procurement of transmission and generation equipments only from bidders with domestic manufacturing facility;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether, with a plan to add 78,800 MW generation capacity during Eleventh Five Year Plan and another 1,00,000 MW during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the domestic power equipment manufacturing sector has the capacity to handle orders solely through indigenous production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) There is no decision on part of NTPC to restrict the procurement of generation equipment to bidders with domestic manufacturing facility. NTPC prescribes a set of qualifying requirements which has to be met by all prospective bidders in all its International Competitive Bids.

However, in case of Bulk Tendering for eleven (nine of NTPC and two of DVC) 660 MW units, for which bids have been invited in line with applicable guidelines approved by Government of India, bidding documents stipulate that successful bidders have to set up manufacturing facility in India for manufacturing of Boiler/Turbine in accordance with Phased Manufacturing Programme elaborated in bidding documents. This has been done to provide initial orders to indigenous manufacturers of supercritical units in the country viz., Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) and new Joint Ventures which are being set up for manufacture of supercritical steam generators and turbine generators in the country. This will promote indigenous manufacturing of supercritical equipment considered necessary to support large scale induction of supercritical units.

The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has also issued an advisory to the Central and State power sector utilities to consider incorporation of the condition of setting up phased indigenous

manufacturing facilities in the bids to be invited till 2012 for boilers and turbine generators of super-critical projects.

In so far as Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) is concerned, no in-principle decision has been taken to confine the procurement of its transmission equipment from bidders with domestic manufacturing facility only. For procurement of equipment for transmission lines and substations, PGCIL opts for domestic bidding and international competitive bidding (ICB), depending upon the technology, indigenous capability, funding requirement, etc.

Only in case of 765 kV Transformers and Reactors, which are procured under ICB, a decision has been taken to qualify foreign equipment manufacturers who opt to bid as a sole bidder, they are required to establish manufacturing facilities as their subsidiary or a joint venture company in India, to supply a part of quantity from Indian facility. This is considered prudent from the view point of long term service support and to encourage technology transfer and development of production capacity in India. This is very essential considering the fact that a very large number of such equipment are to be procured during 11th and 12th Plan for strengthening of inter-state transmission system and our National Grid.

(c) Equipment for total generation capacity envisaged for 11th & 12th Plan is being supplied by domestic manufacturers as well as International manufacturers. Moreover, Government has taken several steps to enhance domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment. These include augmentation of BHEL manufacturing capacity to deliver 20,000 MW of power equipment per annum by March, 2012 depending upon market conditions and formation of several joint ventures to manufacture supercritical boilers and turbine-generators in the country.

Incentives to states for consuming power in agricultural sector

†1614. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the States/Union Territories where the consumption of power in agriculture sector is more than industrial and domestic sector;

(b) whether Government has given priority in power allocation from Central pool to these States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether Government proposes to allocate more power to these States to help them to increase the agriculture production; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As per the data compiled in CEA, four States namely Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka were having more consumption in agriculture sector as compared to both domestic and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

industrial sectors during the year 2008-09. However, agricultural consumption in Punjab, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh was more than domestic consumption but less than industrial consumption.

(b) to (e) Power from Central Generation Stations (CGSs) to beneficiary states is allocated in accordance with formula for allocation of power which is being treated as guidelines from April, 2000. As per these guidelines, allocation of power is made to the States/UTs in two parts, namely firm share (85%) and unallocated power (15%). As part of firm share, 12% free power is allocated to the affected States in case of Hydro Power Stations/10% (not free) power to the home State in case of Thermal Power Stations and 73/75% power is distributed amongst the States/UTs of the region in accordance with the pattern of Central plan assistance and energy consumption during the previous five years, both factors having equal weightage. Agricultural consumption, therefore, does not form basis of allocation of firm share from the Central Generating Stations. While firm power once allocated is generally not altered, the allocation of unallocated power is revised from time to time to meet the urgent and overall requirement of States/UTs, including agricultural requirements, keeping in view the nature of the requirement, relative power supply position, utilization of available power sources, operational and payment performance of States/UTs. The quantum of unallocated power being fixed and fully allocated at any point of time, additional allocation to one or more State(s)/UT (s) is made by equivalent reduction in the allocation of other State(s)/UT(s) keeping in view the aforementioned factors.

Tax-free bonds to fund power sector needs

†1615. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to allow issue of tax-free bonds by the financing institution like Power Finance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation to generate funds for power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount proposed to be generated by these bonds; and

(d) the details of additional power capacity proposed to be added by utilizing funds generated through these bonds?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) No, Sir.

Grants/loans for rural electrification

†1616. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals for grants/loans from State Governments for electrification in rural areas during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

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

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Under RGGVY, 338 projects have been sanctioned during Eleventh Five Year Plan with the total project cost of Rs. 16620.61 crore. The State-wise details of projects sanctioned in XI Plan under RGGVY is given in the statement.

Statement

Details of projects sanctioned in XI Plan under RGGVY

As on 15.07.2010

Sl. No.	State	Projects Sanctioned in XI Plan				
		No. of Projects	No. of un-electrified villages covered	No. of electrified villages covered	No. of BPL households covered	Total Sanctioned Project Cost (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	9	0	5858	477823	191.94
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14	1892	1435	36433	494.39
3	Assam	20	7622	11584	842685	1501.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Bihar	17	6086	6651	1918956	1480.09
5	Chhattisgarh	11	1015	12829	654839	956.27
6	Gujarat	22	0	15525	766679	299.59
7	Haryana	14	0	4910	174875	148.92
8	Himachal Pradesh	11	93	9548	11801	180.23
9	J&K	11	180	4606	76999	538.31
10	Jharkhand	9	11010	3243	749478	1374.94
11	Karnataka	8	83	7039	260111	224.71
12	Kerala	6	0	592	38517	114.57
13	Madhya Pradesh	24	691	24441	1064947	1137.77
14	Maharashtra	30	6	36240	1613853	634.58
15	Manipur	7	696	1108	92922	293.72
16	Meghalaya	5	1769	2739	92771	244.42
17	Mizoram	6	47	361	18799	62.50
18	Nagaland	9	93	873	55610	94.92
19	Orissa	27	15293	24355	2850783	3141.01
20	Punjab	17	0	11840	148860	154.59
21	Rajasthan	15	2749	19233	1050167	801.26
22	Sikkim	2	9	260	7734	31.01
23	Tamilnadu	26	0	12416	545511	447.41
24	Tripura	3	112	570	181611	111.89
25	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0.00
27	West Bengal	15	290	24775	2601887	1959.60
	TOTAL	338	49736	243031	16334651	16620.61

Conference of power ministers of states

1617. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of Power Ministers of States was held at New Delhi in April, 2010;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held during the conference and the action contemplated by Government on the basis of various points discussed in the conference;

(c) whether Government has set up an expert group to assess the financial status of the power distribution companies and also to find out the causes of T & D losses in the country; and

(d) if so, the recommendations made by the expert group and further action contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) A conference of Power Ministers of States and Union Territories was convened on 28th April, 2010 at New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Union Minister of Power. The following themes were discussed in the conference:

(i) Capacity Addition

(ii) Open Access: Unbundling of State Electricity Boards (SEBs)

(iii) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana

(iv) Re-structured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP)

(v) Energy Efficiency

(vi) Development of Transmission & Sub-transmission in State sector

(vii) Issues of Independent Power Producers (IPPs)

There was a general consensus on all the above themes in the conference and a copy of the Resolution adopted at the conference is enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No such Expert Group has been set up by the Ministry of Power. However, a High Level Panel on "Financial Position of Distribution Utilities" to look into the financial problems of the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) and to identify potential corrective steps particularly in relation to their accounting practices has recently been constituted by the Planning Commission *vide* their order dated 28.07.2010. The panel has been mandated to submit its report before 28.02.2011.

Statement

Resolution adopted in the Power Minister's Conference held on 28.04.2010

- (a) It has been resolved that close monitoring of the projects particularly those identified as critical by CEA will be ensured by the State Governments and all efforts will be made for timely commissioning of the projects.
- (b) The pending orders for Balance of Plants (BoPs) for the identified 11th Plan projects will be placed immediately (without any further delay) by the generation companies concerned.
- (c) Generation companies who are yet to sign the Fuel Supply Agreement with coal companies shall do so for the existing thermal power stations.
- (d) Generation companies who have not so far taken action for import of coal in accordance with their target for 2010-11 will initiate procurement action immediately. Advance action will also be initiated for import of coal for 2011-12 by 30th June, 2010 to avoid any shortage of coal during the initial months of 2011-12.
- (e) The State utilities who have been allocated coal blocks for captive

use for power generation should take expeditious action for development of coal blocks. States to extend help for expeditious development of coal blocks in their states allotted to other States, CPSUs and IPPs also.

- (f) It was resolved to take advance action for 12th Five Year Plan projects to ensure that all statutory clearances/approvals are obtained, key inputs are tied up and orders for the main plants are placed during the 11th Plan itself. It was agreed that coal linkages for the 12th plan thermal projects will be recommended by Ministry of Power by May 2010.
- (g) Formulation of detailed Plan for next 10 years is necessary due to high gestation period of power projects. It was noted that only a few States have designated nodal agency for integrated planning for State Power Sector. It was resolved that the States will designate a nodal agency by 31st May, 2010 who will work for coordination with generation, transmission and distribution companies and CEA for development of long-term integrated plan for the State Sector.
- (h) It was resolved to provide non-discriminatory open access in intra-State transmission and distribution system in letter and spirit as per the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003, National Electricity Policy and Tariff Policy. States to withdraw orders which inhibit open access.
- (i) Ring fencing of SLDCs will have to be expedited.
- (j) It was resolved that the grid discipline shall be maintained through grid operation within frequency range of 49.5 Hz to 50.2 Hz to ensure it's stability and reliability.
- (k) States which are likely to face shortages by the end of 11th Plan will expedite procurement of power through Case I bidding.
- (l) To expedite the implementation of RGGVY, it was resolved to:
 - (i) Hold monthly meetings at Chief Secretary Level to resolve inter departmental issues;
 - (ii) Operationalize District Level Committee ensuring representation of MPs and MLAs and to hold their monthly meetings to resolve local issues;

- (iii) Accord forest clearances within 2 months of submission of proposals;
- (iv) Allotment of substation land for all the projects by June 2010;

- (v) Energize already completed villages by June 2010 and thereafter within 15 days of completion of works;
 - (vi) Take effective steps for providing required sub-transmission system by June 2010.
 - (vii) Take over all remaining completed network & villages by June 2010 and thereafter within one month of completion of works;
 - (viii) Follow Project Milestones for timely completion of projects (maximum 24 months from date of award);
 - (ix) States, which have not yet notified RE Plans, will do so by June 2010;
 - (x) Initiate immediately, if not started already, and maintain the momentum of training of franchisees and C&D employees.
 - (xi) Submit complete documentation to facilitate closure of all 10th Plan projects by June 2010.
- (m) To expedite the implementation of R-APDRP it was resolved to:
- (i) Establish base line for AT&C losses of the project area through ring fencing by June 2010;
 - (ii) Appoint IT Implementing Agencies within 3 months of project approval;
 - (iii) Submit DPRs for Part-B and SCADA/DMS projects for approval by June 2010;
 - (iv) Complete Part-A projects within 18 months from sanction of the projects.

New hydro power policy

1618. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to formulate a new policy regarding

hydro power projects in view of the power crisis in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the locations where hydro power projects are proposed to be set up during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) whether the State Government of Orissa has sent any proposal in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) A new Hydro Power Policy has been formulated and notified by the Government on 31.3.2008 to give impetus to development of hydro power projects in the country.

(c) The details of Hydro-Electric Projects planned for commissioning during 11th Plan is enclosed as Statement (See below).

(d) No proposal has been received in Central Electricity Authority from Orissa regarding setting up of hydro electric project in 11th Plan.

Statement

Details of Hydro Electric Projects planned for commissioning during 11th Plan

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ Executing Agency/State	Sector	Rating Nox MW = MW	Targets during 11th Plan (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh				
1	Chamera St.-III NHPC	Central	3x77= 231	231
2	Parbati St.-III NHPC	Central	4x130= 520	520
3	Kol Dam NTPC	Central	4x200= 800	800
4	Allain Duhangan ADHPL	Private	2x96= 192	192
5	Karcham Wangtoo JPKHCL	Private	4x250= 1000	1000
6	Budhil LANCO	Private	2x35= 70	70
7	Malana-II Everest PC	Private	2x50= 100	100

8	Sorang Sorang PC	Private	2x50= 100	100
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1	2	3	4	5
9	Parbati St.-II NHPC	Central	4x200= 800	800
10	Rampur SJVNL	Central	6x68.67=412	412
11	Sawara Kuddu PVC	State	3x36.67= 110	110
12	Uhl-III HPJWNL	State	3x33.3= 100	100
Total				4435
Jammu & Kashmir				
13	Baglihar JKPDC	State	3x150= 450	450
14	Sewa-II NHPC	Central	3x40= 120	120
15	Uri-II NHPC	Central	4x60= 240	240
16	NimooBazgo NHPC	Central	3x15= 45	45
17	Chutak NHPC	Central	4x11=44	44
Total				899
Uttarakhand				
18	Maneri Bhali-II UJVNL	State	4x76= 304	304
19	Koteshwar THDC	Central	4x100= 400	400
20	Shrinagar GVKIND	Private	4x82.5= 330	330
21	Loharinagpala NTPC	Central	4x150=600	600
22	Tapovan Vishnugad NTPC	Central	4x130= 520	520
Total		2154		
Madhya Pradesh				
23	Omkareshwar NHDC	Central	8x65= 520	520
24	Maheshwar SMHPCL	Private	10x40=400	400
Total				920

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra				
25	Ghatghar WRD	State	2x125= 250	250
Total				250
Andhra Pradesh				
26a	Priyadarshini Jurala APGENCO 117	State	6x39= 234	
26b	Priyadarshini Jurala APGENCO 117	State	6x39= 234	
27	Nagarjuna Sagar TR APGENCO	State	2x25= 50	50
28	Pulichintala APGENCO	State	4x30=120	120
29	Lower Jurala APGENCO	State	6x40= 240	240
Total				644
Kerala				
30	Kuttiyadi Adl. Extn. KSEB	State	2x50= 100	100
31	Pallivasal KSEB	State	3x20= 60	60
Total				160
Karnataka				
32	Varahi Ext KPCL	State	2x115= 230	230
Total				230
Tamil Nadu				
33	Bhawani Barrage- II TNEB	State	2x15=30	30
34	Bhawani Barrage-III TNEB	State	2x15=30	30
Total				60
West Bengal				
35	Purulia PSS WBSEB	State	4x225= 900	900

1	2	3	4	5
36	Teesta Low Dam-III NHPC	Central	4x33= 132	132
37	Teesta Low Dam- IV NHPC	Central	4x40= 160	160
Total				1192
Orissa				
38	Balimela Extn.OHPC	State	2x75= 150	150
Total				150
Sikkim				
39	Teesta-V NHPC	Central	3x170=510	510
40	Chujachen GATI	Private	2x49.5= 99	99
41	Teesta- III Teesta URJA	Private	6x200= 1200	1200
Total				1809
Meghalaya				
42	Myntdu- St-I MeSEB	State	2x42 = 84	84
43	New Umtru MeSEB	State	2x20= 40	40
Total				124
Arunachal Pradesh				
44	Subansiri Lower NHPC	Central	8x250= 2000	2000
45	Kameng NEEPCO	Central	4x150=600	600
Total				2600
Total 11th Plan				15627
Additional unit of Myntdu HEP in Meghalaya		State	1x42 = 42	42

Implementation of RGGVY

1619. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has not been started in some of the States;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to start the work in these States without further delay;

(d) whether Government has been fixed any time limit for electrification of unelectrified villages in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Government of India launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) - Scheme for Rural Electricity Infrastructure & Household Electrification', in April 2005 envisaging providing access to electricity to rural households in the country. All the States have participated in the RGGVY except Goa, Delhi and Union Territories. 573 projects covering electrification of about 1.18 lakh un/de-electrified villages and electricity connections to estimated 2.46 crore BPL households have been sanctioned under RGGVY. Cumulatively, as on 15.07.2010, the electrification works in 81574 un/de-electrified villages have been completed and 118 lakh BPL connections have been released in the country under RGGVY.

(d) and (e) Government has fixed targets for the electrification of 17500 un/de-electrified villages and for release of 47 lakh connections to BPL rural households under the sanctioned projects of RGGVY for the current fiscal year 2010-11. As per revised Bharat Nirman target, 1 lakh un/de-electrified villages are to be electrified and electricity connections to 175 lakh BPL households are to be released by March, 2012.

Power supply to Madhya Pradesh

†1620. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the demand for power of Madhya Pradesh Government at present and

whether Government is supplying electricity to the State according to its demand;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether there is any proposal of the Ministry to make additional allocation of 10 MW to the special economic zone at Indore;

(c) the reasons for not supplying the electricity as per the requirement; and

(d) the future plan of the Ministry for smooth supply of electricity to resolve the ill effects caused by shortage of electricity in the field of irrigation, agriculture and other industries of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The details of demand and availability of power in Madhya Pradesh during the period April -July, 2010, in terms of energy and peak are given as under:

Period	Energy				Peak			
	Require-	Availa-	Shortage		Demand	Supply	Shortage	
	ment	bility						
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
July, 2010*	2,884	2,364	520	18.0	5,550	4,185	1,365	24.6
April- July, 2010*	14,002	10,988	3,014	21.5	6,880	5,514	1,366	19.9

MU = Million UnitMW = Mega Watt

* The figures for the month of July 2010 are provisional

(b) Special Economic Zone (SEZ), Indore was allocated 8 MW w.e.f. 29.03.2005, which has been enhanced to 13 MW w.e.f. 13.10.2008.

(c) and (d) Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity in a State as per demand is primarily under the purview of the State Government /State 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. At present Madhya Pradesh has been provided 2368-2389 MW power from Central Generating Stations.

As per the mid-term appraisal of Eleventh Five Year Plan, a generating capacity of 3760 MW is programmed to be commissioned in Central Sector in Western Region and Madhya Pradesh will get power from these projects as per entitlement subject to signing of Power Purchase Agreement.

A number of other measures have been taken/being taken by the Government to improve the power availability in the country which will also benefit Madhya Pradesh. These include:

- (i) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (ii) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (iii) Thrust to import of coal to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources.
- (iv) Allocation of gas from KG Basin (D6) has been made for gas based power stations in the country.
- (v) Tapping of surplus power from captive power plants.
- (vi) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (vii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (viii) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network through Acceleration Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) as a major step towards loss reduction.

Allocation of power to states

†1621. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the power allocated at present to power generating States from

thermal and hydro power generation units controlled by Central
Government, State-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government proposes to increase power allocation from these units to those States;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(d) whether Government proposes to prepare a new power allocation formula;

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

(f) by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The total power allocated as on 31st July, 2010 from Central Generating Stations to the States/UTs from thermal, hydro and nuclear power generation units is enclosed as statement (see below).

(b) and (c) The allocation of power from Central Generating Stations (CGSS) to States/UTs is made in two parts, namely, firm and unallocated. While the firm power, once allocated, is generally not changed unless power is surrendered by any beneficiary or non-payment of dues of CPSUs, the allocation from unallocated power of Central Generating Stations (CGS) is revised from time to time, generally keeping in view factors like emergent and seasonal nature of the requirement, relative power supply position, utilization of existing, generation, arvd povjer sources, operational and payment performance of States / LTs of the region.

The allocation of power to States/UTs from the Central Generating Stations gets enhanced whenever a new generating station is commissioned in the central sector.

(d) to (f) A policy to modify the present guidelines on allocation of power from the Central Power Generating Stations to the States is under consideration of the Government.

Statement

Allocation of power from central joint sector project to States & UTs

(as on 31.7.2010)

Region/State/UT	Capacity Allocated* (MW)
1	2

Northern Region

Delhi	4118
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Haryana	1820
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1	2
Himachal Pradesh	967
Jammu & Kashmir	1475
Punjab	2206
Rajasthan	2039
Uttar Pradesh	5373
Uttarakhand	744
Chandigarh	187
Western Region	
Goa	431
Daman & Diu	151
Gujarat	2523
Madhya Pradesh	2368
Chhattisgarh	551
Maharashtra	3533
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	471
Southern Region	
Andhra Pradesh	2921
Karnataka	1508
Kerala	1196
Tamil Nadu	3343
Puducherry	336
Eastern Region	
Bihar	1662
Jharkhand	551
West Bengal	1225
Orissa	1544

1	2
Sikkim	149
North Eastern Region	
Assam	781
Arunachal Pradesh	129
Meghalaya	202
Tripura	110
Manipur	123
Nagaland	78
Mizoram	66

*Includes allocation of unallocated power during the evening peak hours

Electrification of Dalit villages

†1622. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unelectrified dalit villages and hamlets across the country; and

(b) the details of the amount sanctioned for electrification thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) As per census 2001, 1,19,570 villages were un-electrified in the country. Government of India launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) - Scheme for Rural Electricity Infrastructure & Household Electrification', in April 2005 envisaging providing access to electricity to rural households in the country. Under RGGVY, 573 projects covering electrification of about 1.18 lakh un/de-electrified villages including Dalit villages and electricity connections to estimated 2.46 crore BPL households have been sanctioned with an outlay of Rs.26353.51 crore. The details of sanction cost, State-wise, is given in the enclosed statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*State-wise details of the amount sanctioned for the sanctioned
projects under RGGVY*

As on 15.07.2010

Sl. No. State		Total Sanctioned Project Cost
		(Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	840.09
2	Arunachal Pradesh	537.69
3	Assam	1660.00
4	Bihar	2975.89
5	Chhattisgarh	1105.21
6	Gujarat	360.43
7	Haryana	197.40
8	Himachal Pradesh	205.25
9	J&K	635.93
10	Jharkhand	2662.61
11	Karnataka	600.10
12	Kerala	134.32
13	Madhya Pradesh	1533.34
14	Maharashtra	713.44
15	Manipur	357.79
16	Meghalaya	290.41
17	Mizoram	104.25

1	2	3
18	Nagaland	111.17
19	Orissa	3575.11
20	Punjab	154.59
21	Rajasthan	1254.49
22	Sikkim	57.10
23	Tamil Nadu	447.41
24	Tripura	131.46
25	Uttar Pradesh	2719.51
26	Uttar akhand	643.89
27	West Bengal	2344.63
Total		26353.51

MoUs for power transmission projects

1623. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has signed some pacts for major power transmission projects in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) signed so far project-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) As per guidelines issued by the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) each Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) is required to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) every year with its administrative Ministry. Ministry of Power has been signing MoU with Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) every year which, inter alia, includes project implementation targets for the entire year

for the company as a whole, and not project specific or State specific.

(c) For the Financial Year 2010-11 also, an MoU has been signed on 12.03.2010, where some specific projects implementation targets have been included as per details given below:

S. No.	Name of Inter-State Transmission Project	Length in CKM.	Date of completion as per excellent results
1.	NRSS-X - 400 kV D/C Gorakhpur-Lucknow line	5.10	August, 2010
2.	Chamera-III tr. system - 400 kV D/C Chamera PS- Jalandhar line,	308	November, 2010
3.	Parbati-III transmission system - 400 kV D/C Parbati PS-Amritsar line,	516	February, 2011
4.	WRSS-VI - 400 kV D/C Dehgam-Pirana line,	92	October, 2010
5.	Maithon RB & startup DVC system - 400 kV D/C Kodarma-Biharshariff line,	160	August, 2010
Total length		1586	

Details of targets in respect of transmission lines ready for commissioning and transformation capacity addition/ready for commissioning as per MoU signed between Ministry of Power and PGCIL during the 11th Plan (upto 2010-11) are given below:

S.No.	Year	Parameter	Unit	Excellent	Very Good
Target					
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	2007-08	Transmission line	CKM	7080	6435
		Transformation Capacity	MVA	12405	11280
2.	2008-09	Transmission line	CKM	5500	5000
		Transformation Capacity	MVA	6285	5655

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	2009-10	Transmission line	CKM	7500	6800
		Transformation Capacity	MVA	10000	9000
4.	2010-11	Transmission line	CKM	7500	6820
		Transformation Capacity	MVA	5640	5010

Unaccounted income in national income

1624. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether estimated unaccounted income and wealth (black money) is taken into account in calculating national income;

(b) if so, the share of GDP that has remained outside national accounts over the past ten Five Year Plans; and

(c) if not, whether this has reduced the real size and rate of growth of GDP and related statistics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) According to the procedure followed for estimation of National Income, all economic activities, as identified in the System of National Accounts are covered. No separate estimate of unaccounted income and wealth (black money) is made in the system.

Implementation of Central Projects

1625. DR.GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, according to an analysis, out of the 589 Central sector projects costing over Rs.100 crore, 327 have been delayed, the cost of implementation of these projects has been revised from Rs.5,43,649 crore to Rs.5,98,366 crore, which would result in an additional Government spending of Rs.54,177 crore;

- (b) if so, the reasons for delay;
- (c) whether any officials/contractors were found at fault; and
- (d) if so, the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) As on 30th April 2010, Out of 578 Central sector major projects costing Rs.150 crore and above, on the monitor of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, 268 projects were delayed. The overall cost overrun in 268 delayed projects is of the order of Rs. 50,295 crore which is 16.5%. The main reasons for cost and time overruns include; delay in land acquisition, delay in procurement of equipment, law and order problems, inadequate infrastructure, delay in mobilization by contractors, general cost escalation due to delay, increase in prices of cement and steel and exchange rate variations.

(c) and (d) The mechanism of Standing Committee in the concerned Ministries identifies reasons for time and cost overruns and agencies/individual responsible for delay and cost overruns. The recommendations of the Committee are implemented by the Ministries concerned which inter alia submit Action Taken Report along with the revised cost estimates for approval of the Cabinet. Delay on the part of contractors is governed by the contractual provisions between the project enterprise and the contractor. For delays, liquidated damages are applied. In case of failure of contract, works are awarded to another party at the risk and cost of the contractor after application of liquidated damages.

**Implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional
Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act**

1626. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is implementing the

Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Act is also implemented in the maoist influenced thirty five districts spread over several States;

(d) if so, the number of beneficiaries who have owned title deeds for land ownership till date in those 35 districts;

(e) whether Government had any survey regarding the pending cases of title ownership regarding forest land by traditional forest dwellers of those districts; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 is being implemented in the whole of India, except the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

(b) As per the information available with the Ministry, States have progressed in varying degrees in implementation of the Act. More than 28.33 lakh claims have reportedly been filed in various States/UTs and more than 9.75 lakh titles have been distributed. More than 27 thousand titles were ready for distribution.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Act is also being implemented in the maoist influenced thirty five districts spread over several States in the country. As per the information available with the Ministry, 2,43,376 title deeds have reportedly been issued to the eligible claimants under the Act in these districts, as on 30.06.2010.

(e) and (f) As per the Act and the Rules framed thereunder, the onus of implementation of the Act lies squarely at the level of State Governments. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not done any survey regarding the pending cases of title ownership regarding the forest land by traditional forest dwellers of those districts.

Impact of mega projects on tribals

1627. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any information or representations over the year that the existing infrastructure in the tribal areas of East Godavari and West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh have totally and irrevocably damaged due to construction on mega projects;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has not reacted in any positive manner to bring relief to the tribals and poor farmers living in the vicinity of the mega dams;

(c) whether meeting has been called to discuss on the negative impact on tribal by the sustained damage to the vulnerable and modest infrastructure like roads in Polavaram, Pydepalli and a lot of other villages; and

(d) the corrective steps proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) This Ministry has not received any information or representation that the existing infrastructure in the tribal areas of East Godavari and West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh been totally and irrevocably damaged due to construction on mega projects.

(b) Since the Government has not received any information or representation about total and irrevocable damage to the existing infrastructure in those districts of Andhra Pradesh, the question of any reaction from the Government does not arise.

(c) No such meeting has been called as no information or representation has been received about sustained damage to the vulnerable and modest infrastructure in Polavaram, Pydepalli or other villages.

(d) The question does not arise.

Target of ICDS

†1628. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Integrated Child Development

Services scheme being run throughout the country is far behind from its target;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any complaints of fraud in the scheme have been received by Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Integrated Child Development Service [ICDS] Scheme has been expanded in the years 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2008-09. With these expansions, the Government of India has cumulatively approved, 7076 Projects and 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres [AWCs], including 20,000 Anganwadi on Demand to be sanctioned and made operational.

The sanctioned number of Projects and AWCs/Mini-AWCs, have Increased from 5652 and 6 lakh respectively as on 31.3.2002 to 7012 and 13.67 lakh AWCs/Mini-AWCs as on 31.5.2010. The scheme presently operates through a network of 5560 operational Projects and 11.83 lakh operational AWCs/Mini-AWCs.

The State Government merits and UT Administrations have been impressed upon to operationalise all the AWCs at the earliest.

(c) No such complaints have been received by the Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

Maltreatment and lack of amenities in child reform homes

†1629. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA:

DR. PRABHA THAKUR:

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the maltreatment meted out to the children in various child reform homes as well as of their pathetic life conditions;

(b) whether Government has put in place any system for ensuring pure drinking water, wholesome meal, education, sanitation, sports, health,

humane behaviour and better care for the children of all child reform homes; and

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 provides for establishment and maintenance of 'Special Homes' by the State Governments/ UT Administrations either by themselves or under an agreement with voluntary organizations, for reception and rehabilitation of juvenile in conflict with law.

The Model Rules, 2007 framed under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, as amended in 2006, provide for standards of care for children in the institutions. The Rules specify physical infrastructure of institutions like separate facilities according to age group of children, standards of accommodation, adequate lighting ventilation, drinking water, toilets and other facilities, clothing, bedding, nutrition & diet medical facility, education, vocational training, recreation facilities, etc. The State Governments/UT Administrations are- required to run the institutions as per the provisions of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder.

However, Ministry of Women and Child Development is not aware of any recent incident regarding maltreatment of children in child reforms home as well as of their pathetic life conditions.

Universalisation of ICDS

1630. SHRIMATI KANIMOSHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to universalize the Integrated Child Development Services scheme across the nation;

(b) the details on the implementation of the Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme including cost incurred, benefits provided and impact on households;

(c) how Government plans to combat the malaise of malnutrition; and

(d) whether Government has considered introducing Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme as an intervention to reduce malnutrition among the

lactating mothers and infants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The steps taken by the Government to
Universale the

Integrated Child Development (ICDS) Scheme include expansion of the Scheme in 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2008-09, with special focus on SC/ST and minority habitations. With these expansions, total number of cumulatively approved Projects is 7076 and 14 lakh AWCs which includes 20,000, Anganwadis on Demand, to be sanctioned and made operational. The sanctioned number of Projects and AWCs/Mini-AWCs increased from 5652 and 6 lakh respectively as on 31.3.2002 to 7012 Projects and 13.67 lakh AWCs/Mini-AWCs as on 31.5.2010. The Scheme presently operates through a network of 6560 operational Projects and 11.83 lakh operational AWCs/Mini-AWCs.

Besides this, the Government of India has also revised the Population norms for setting up of AWCs and Mini-AWCs, cost norms of existing interventions including Supplementary Nutrition have; also been revised. In addition, Government has also introduced provision of flexi fund at Anganwadi Central level.] The State Government and UT Administrations have been impressed upon to operationalise all the AWCs at the earliest.

(b) Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers was launched on 01.01.2006. The Scheme envisages implementation through Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) and two other NGOs. The Scheme provides assistance to NGOs for running creches for 25 children for 26 days in a month. Financial assistance is limited to 90% of the schematic pattern except for honorarium to Creche work and Helper. An amount of Rs.3532/- per creche per month is being provided to the implementing agency, for honorarium to Creche workers, Supplementary Nutrition and emergency medicines.

During the financial year 2009-10, an amount of Rs.99.92 crore was released for running 26937 creches. About 6.73 lakh children were benefited under the Scheme during the year 2009-10.

(c) The problem of malnutrition is multifaceted and multi sectoral in nature. The National Nutrition Policy 1993 and the National Nutrition Action Plan 1995 envisage establishment of State Nutrition Council under the Chief Ministers of States/UTs. This has been emphasized during

Meetings held with State Ministers, Members of Parliament and State Officials, from time to time. Recently the Chief Secretaries of the States have been addressed to ensure that the State Nutrition Action Plans factor in the availability of Services provided at AWCs under the ICDS and also ensure that expansion is undertaken in a manner that it meets inter-alia, the nutritional and health demands of the beneficiaries particularly the marginalized sections in areas having high incidence of poverty

and deprivation. Besides this, the Government is implementing several Schemes which have an impact on the nutritional status of the people. Apart from Universalisation of the ICDS Programme, there are several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments implemented through State Governments which indirectly or directly impact the nutritional status. These Schemes, *inter-alia* include National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS), National Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) and Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) etc.

The Ministry has considered a Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for Maternity Benefits - "Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)" - CMB Scheme on a pilot basis, to begin with to provide cash transfers to P&L Women in response to fulfilling specific conditions. The objective of the proposed Scheme is to improve the health and nutrition status of pregnant & lactating women. A Budget allocation of Rs.390/- crore has been made for the Scheme, during the current Financial Year.

Exploitation of children in TV programmes

†1631. DR. PRABHA THAKUR:

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA:

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

(a) whether use of children in different Programmes by TV channels and attempts by guardians to make them earn money are not exploitation of children;

(b) whether children are not deprived of natural childhood pleasure as they become careless about education, sports and health after being misguided by the dreams of glamour world and habit of earning money since childhood, which casts negative effects on their future;

(c) whether Government has any plan to rein in this form of children's exploitation;

(d) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) National Commission for Protection
of Child Rights has

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

viewed the use of children by TV channels in those programmes which adversely affect their education, recreation, leisure, health and emotional well-being as amounting to their exploitation. It is also the view that children miss the joy of natural childhood as they are distracted by the urge of earning money which leads to neglect of their education, health and sporting activities.

(c) to (e) Keeping in view the child performers' need to be treated with respect, their rights and development needs being of primary consideration, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has constituted a Working Group to formulate guidelines in the matter.

Effectiveness of Domestic Violence Act

†1632. DR. PRABHA THAKUR:

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA:

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

(a) whether the cases of murder and harassment of married women in dowry related cases have come down, if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the extent to which the new law related to domestic violence prevention has been successful in getting women rid of domestic violence and harassment, the details of implementation of the law one year prior to it and one year after it, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) State-wise details of number of cases registered under Sec.304B IPC (Dowry Death) and Sec.498A IPC (Crimes by husband and relatives), as per the National Crime Records Bureau data, are given in the enclosed Statement (See below).

(b) Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, the aggrieved woman can seek various reliefs such as protection order, shelter and medical facilities. The feedback from the States/UTs is that the aggrieved women are accessing reliefs and services under the provisions of the Act.

The law came into force on 26.10.2006 in all States and Union Territories except Jammu and Kashmir. All States/UTs have appointed Protection Officers under the Act.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*State-wise details of incidence of Dowry Deaths (Section 304 B IPC) & Cruelty by Husband & Relatives
(Section 498 A in the years 2007, 2008 & 2009. (As per NCRB data)*

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Dowry Death (Section 304 B IPC) Year 2007	Cruelty by Husband & Relatives (Section 498 A IPC) year 2007	Dowry Deaths (Section 304 B IPC) Year 2008)	Cruelty by Husband & Relatives (Section 498 A IPC) Year 2008)	Dowry Deaths (Section 304 B IPC) Year 2009)	Cruelty by Husband & Relatives (Section 498 A IPC) year 2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	613	11335	556	10306	675	9202
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	20	0	13	0	10
3	Assam	100	3000	103	3478	100	2867
4	Bihar	1172	1635	1210	1992	918	1119
5	Chhattisgarh	100	824	106	897	132	895
6	Goa	2	14	2	12	4	20
7	Gujarat	42	5827	27	6094	48	5264

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	Haryana	269	2412	302	2435	214	2054
9	Himachal Pradesh	8	342	3	343	7	273
10	Jammu & Kashmir	9	176	21	162	11	185
11	Jharkhand	303	801	266	851	103	239
12	Karnataka	251	2507	259	2638	327	3182
13	Kerala	27	3999	31	4138	18	3677
14	Madhya Pradesh	742	3294	805	3185	834	3331
15	Maharashtra	436	7356	390	7829	361	6628
16	Manipur	0	15	1	28	0	21
17	Meghalaya	2	19	2	32	2	18
18	Mizoram	0	2	0	5	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	4	0	0
20	Orissa	461	728	401	1618	0	0

21	Punjab	133	971	128	984	132	607
22	Rajasthan	439	8170	439	8113	230	4022
23	Sikkim	0	7	0	5	0	1
24	Tamil Nadu	208	1976	207	1648	61	642
25	Tripura	36	545	16	735	44	407
26	Uttar Pradesh	2076	7650	2237	8312	2386	8234
27	Uttarakhand	70	463	73	340	85	320
28	West Bengal	451	9900	451	13663	574	15766
	Total	7950	73988	8036	79860	7316	68984
	Union Territory						
29	A & N Islands	1	18	2	26	2	16
30	Chandigarh Admn.	1	112	3	49	2	21
31	Dadra & N. Haveli	0	3	0	4	0	1
32	Daman & Diu Admn	1	3	0	5	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33	NCT of Delhi	138	1787	129	1387	136	1281
34	Lakshadweep	0	2	0	1	0	1
35	Puducherry	2	17	2	12	0	11
Total		143	1942	136	1484	140	1332
Grand Total		8093	75930	8172	81344	7456*	70316*

* Provisional

Central Schemes

1633. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central schemes being implemented under the Ministry;

(b) whether Government has conducted any review with regard to the implementation of these scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is a fact that major part of the allocation has not been spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) For the year 2010-11, budget has been allocated for 29 Schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The Schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development have inbuilt system of evaluation and monitoring. Besides, field visits are also conducted by the MOS(WCD)(I/C) and Officers of the Ministry. Meetings with State Ministers and State Secretaries are also held to review the Implementation of the schemes.

(d) The Budget Estimates (BE) of Rs. 7350.00 crores of the Ministry of Women and Child Development was enhanced to Rs.8550.00 crore at Revised Estimates (RE) Stage, against which Rs. 8487.72 crores have been spent during 2009-10.

Improvement in nutritional status of adolescent girls

1634. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the districts afflicted by severe malnutrition will be key focus for Government's ambitious scheme envisaged to improve nutritional status of adolescent girls;

(b) whether Rs. 4500 crore Rajiv Gandhi scheme for empowerment of

adolescent girls expected to improve their nutritional and health status and upgrade vocational skills may be recast to ensure qualitative coverage in districts worst hit by malnutrition being expanded to universal coverage;

(c) whether the scheme is currently under the consideration of a Group of Ministers; and

(d) if so, by when they are likely to submit their recommendations and the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) to (d) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-'SABLA' formulated by Ministry of Women and Child Development was considered by the Group of Ministers (GoM).

An allocation of Rs. 1000 crore has been made for the scheme in year 2010-11. The scheme is awaiting approval of competent authority.

Hostel facilities for working women

1635. SHRI RUDRANARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of hostel facilities for working women in the country;

(b) the action plan of Government to speed up construction of such hostels at a faster rate, to meet the increasing requirement of working women in the country; and

(c) the details of its status in Orissa and the action plan of Government to provide additional hostels in this backward region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing scheme of financial assistance for construction/expansion of hostel building for working women. 887 hostels have been sanctioned under the Scheme since inception in 1972-73. Out of these, 607 hostels are complete. Completion reports are awaited in respect of remaining 280 hostels.

Out of 29 hostels sanctioned in Orissa, 14 are complete, and remaining 15 are under construction.

The scheme is demand based; however, preference is given to the hostels proposed in uncovered areas.

Attack on women and girls

1636. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW) had received complaints/ submitted their reports on alleged attacks on women /girls in the recent past in certain parts of country;

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

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) State-wise details of complaints registered at NCW relating to the alleged attacks on women / girls is given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

Action on complaints is taken by expediting and monitoring investigations by the police, resolution of matrimonial disputes through counseling and constitution of Inquiry Committee for serious and heinous crimes. A few complaints are forwarded to the respective State Commissions for Women and other forums like the National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe, etc., for disposal of the cases at their end.

So far as reports of alleged attacks on girls/women are concerned, in 2009 and 2010 NCW instituted committees to enquire into specific incidents relating to alleged rape, burning and harassment & beating up by police. The reports of these committees were forwarded by NCW to the respective State Governments.

Statement

State-wise and Nature-Wise Report of the Complaints Received at NCW for the calender year: 2010 (as on 06/08/2010)

Sl.No.	Nature	AP	AR	AS	BR	CG	GA	GJ	HR	HP	J&K	JH	KR	KE	MP	MH	MN	MG	MZ	NL	OR	PB	RJ	SK	TN	TR	UP	UK	WB	A&N	CH	D&N	D&D	LK	DL	PC	Total
1	Acid attack	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Attempt to murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Attempt to rape	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	15	0	0	1	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	0	0	0	13	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	63
4	Dowry death	0	0	1	21	2	0	1	22	1	0	13	0	1	23	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	41	0	2	0	22	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	189
5	Dowry harassment	4	0	0	19	1	0	2	34	1	1	7	0	0	25	5	0	0	0	0	2	7	35	0	2	0	78	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	97	1	332
6	Female infanticide/ foeticide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	

7	Kidnapping/ Abduction	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	6	0	1	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	52
8	Miscellaneous	38	1	6	93	25	4	36	139	20	7	55	24	14	166	146	0	0	0	0	12	54	251	0	39	0	271	74	49	1	3	5	1	0	449	3	1986
9	Molestation/ Eve teasing	1	0	1	8	0	0	2	9	0	2	4	1	0	13	5	1	0	0	0	0	5	23	0	1	0	20	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	137
10	Rape	0	1	1	8	3	0	1	33	0	1	6	2	0	23	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	69	0	1	0	20	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	225
	TOTAL	43	2	10	157	32	4	42	259	22	12	90	28	15	260	161	2	1	0	1	15	69	445	0	45	0	435	103	55	1	4	5	1	0	663	4	2986

Total Complaints 2986

States:

1. (AP) - Andhra Pradesh

2. (AR) - Arunachal Pradesh

3. (AS) - Assam

4. (BR) - Bihar

5. (CG) - Chhattisgarh

6. (GA) - Goa

7. (GJ) - Gujarat

8. (HR) - Haryana

9. (HP)- Himachal Pradesh

10. (J&K) - Jammu and Kashmir

11. (JH) - Jharkhand

12. (KR) - Karnataka

13. (KE) - Kerala

14. (MP) - Madhya Pradesh

15. (MH) - Maharashtra

16. (MN) - Manipur

17. (MG) - Meghalaya

18. (MZ) - Mizoram

19. (NL) - Nagaland

20. (OR) - Orissa

21. (PB) - Punjab

22. (RJ) - Rajasthan

23. (SK) - Slkkim

24. (TN) - Tamil Nadu

25. (TR) - Tripura

26. (UP) - Uttar Pradesh

27. (UK) - Uttarakhand

28. (WB) -West Bengal

3. (D&N) - Dadra and Nagar Haveli

4. (D&D) - Daman and Diu

5. (LK) -Lakshadweep

6. (DL) - National Capital Territory of Delhi

7. (PC) -Puducherry

Union Territories:

1. (A&N) - Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. (CH) - Chandigarh

Constitution of child welfare committees

1637. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000, mandates the constitution of the child welfare committees;

(b) if so, the number of such committees set up in the district of Bharuch, Surat, Mehsana, Rajkot and Amreli of Gujarat;

(c) whether Government proposes to amend the Act, in view of certain deficiencies noticed in the implementation of the Act; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Section 29 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, provides for constitution of one or more Child Welfare Committees for every district the State Government by notification in the official Gazette. As per the information received from the State Government of Gujarat, one Child Welfare Committee has been set up in each of the districts of Bharuch, Surat, Mehsana, Rajkot and Amreli.

(c) and (d) The Act is amended from time to time as per requirement.

Domestic violence

1638. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of domestic violence reported during the last five years, alongwith the disposal thereof, year-wise;

(b) whether rising trend in domestic violence is a matter of grave concern;

(c) if so, whether Government has taken any concrete steps to check it; and

(d) if so, the details and achievements thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, the number of cases of domestic violence registered and disposed during 2005 to 2008 are given in the enclosed statement. (See below).

The Government of India brought into force the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 on 26.10.2006. Under the Act, the aggrieved woman can seek various reliefs such as protection order, shelter and medical facilities. All the States/UTs have appointed Protection Officers under the Act.

Statement

Total number of Cases Registered, Charge-sheeted, Convicted, Accused Arrested, Accused Charge-sheeted and Persons Convicted under Domestic Violence Act, 2005

During 2005-2008

Sl.No.	Year	Cases Persons Registered	Cases Charge- sheeted	Cases convicted	Cases Arrested	Persons Charge- sheeted	Persons convicted
1	2005	1499	1264	184	2270	2103	254
2	2006	1742	1477	141	2730	2629	183
3	2007	2926	2345	118	5539	5030	111
4	2008	2256	1628	237	2546	3127	349

(source: NCRB Data)

Children falling ill in Anganwadi centres

†1639. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that in some of the anganwadi centres of Punjab and Haryana, children fell ill after taking iron tablets;

(b) whether Government has got it investigated and if so, the details thereof; and;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the measures being adopted by Government to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) As informed by the States of Punjab and Haryana, no child in the Anganwadi Centres fell ill after taking iron tablets.

Prevalence of honour killings

1640. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent study commissioned by the National Commission for Women and Carried out by NGO Shakti Vahini, on the Prevalence of honour killings, has revealed that honour killings is not just as north Indian phenomenon;

(b) whether the study also reveals that 90 per cent of the total 326 cases surveyed, the perpetrators of the crime were from the girl's family; and;

(c) the salient findings of the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The study commissioned by the National Commission for Women (NCW) and carried out by NGO Shakti Vahini was confined to the States of Haryana, Punjab and Western Uttar Pradesh. However, 560 cases profiled by the NGO reflects that it is a north Indian phenomenon.

(b) The study reveals that in 88.93% of the total 560 cases surveyed, the perpetrators of the crimes were from the girl's family.

(c) The Study Report has inter-alia highlighted the following:-

(i) Honour Killings have been reported most from those areas where the Khap Panchayat's are active.

(ii) Shakti Vahini studied 560 cases where couples have been threatened. Of these 560 cases, 121 persons have been killed.

(iii) Honour Killings are less about gotra issue and more about

inter caste marriages.

12.00 Noon

- (iv) Violence and threatening of couples has been reported both from rural and urban areas and from almost all sections of the society.
- (v) The reaction to the inter-caste marriages are much stronger and violent when the girl marries a dalit or to a lower caste than her own.
- (vi) The skewed sex ratio in the area has led to the worsening of the status of women in this region.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Competition Act, 2002, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs:-

- (1) G.S.R. 344 (E), dated the 22nd April, 2010, publishing the Competition Commission of India (Salary, Allowances, Other terms and conditions of service of the Secretary and Officers and other employees of the Commission and the number of such Officers and other employees) Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (2) G.S.R. 445 (E), dated the 24th May, 2010, publishing the Competition Commission of India (Return on Measures for the promotion of Competition Advocacy, Awareness and Training on Competition Issues) (Amendment) Rules 2010 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2751/15/10]

Report and Accounts (2008-09) of WBFDCL, Kolkata and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- 1.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
 - (a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the West Bengal

Forest Development Corporation Limited (WBFDCCL), Kolkata, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (I) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3113/15/10]

**MoU (2010-11) between Government of India and Rural
Electrification Corporation Limited**

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 Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2789/15/10]

Accounts (2008-09) of Prasar Bharati, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Annual Accounts of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (1) of Section 21 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2718/15/10]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Jharkhand Appropriation Bill, 2010

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Jharkhand Appropriation Bill, 2010, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th August, 2010.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Eighth Report* of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development (2009-10) on 'The Constitution (One Hundred and Twelfth Amendment) Bill, 2009'.

**ACTION TAKEN REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT
RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE
ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Action Taken Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development (2009-10):-

- (i) Ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Urban Housing.'
- (ii) Tenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the First Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2009-2010)' of the Ministry of Urban Development.
- (iii) Eleventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2009-2010)' of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in fourth report of
department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sir, I make a statement

regarding status of

*The Report was presented to Hon'ble Speaker on 25th June, 2010 and the Hon'ble Chairman, Rajya Sabha was informed accordingly on the 2nd July, 2010.

implementation of recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Construction of dams on the river Ganga posing danger to environment and aquatic life

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, गंगा का जो प्रदूषण हो रहा है और जगह-जगह, आज बरसात के अवसर पर भी गंगा जिस तरीके से सूख रही है, जिसको हम सब लोग भारत में गंगा मां के रूप में मानते हैं, ऐसी पवित्र गंगा नदी, जिसकी भारत के प्रधान मंत्री ने राष्ट्रीय नदी के रूप में घोषणा भी की थी, उसमें आज बरसात के समय में भी, कानपुर में, वाराणसी में बालू के टीले इतने उभरे हुए हैं कि वाराणसी में पच्चीस फीट गंगा के बहने के बाद भी बीच में बालू का टीला बहुत ऊपर खड़ा है। कानपुर में भी बालू का टीला खड़ा होने के कारण गंगा दो हिस्सों में विभाजित हो गई है और उसके बारे में कहा जा रहा है कि हजारों करोड़ रुपया खर्च किए जा रहे हैं। सिल्ट बढ़ती जा रही है, गंगा सूख रही है, लेकिन उसकी खुदाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो रही है। हालत इतनी खराब हो गई है और प्रदूषण इतना बढ़ता जा रहा है कि कहीं वह आगे चलकर नाली के रूप में विद्यमान न हो जाए! महोदय, Geological Survey of India की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 1966 से 1999 के बीच में गंगोत्री में ग्लेशियर के क्षेत्र में 18.80 मीटर प्रतिवर्ष की कमी आई है। यह कमी वर्ष 2004 में लगभग 14.48 मीटर प्रतिवर्ष रही है।

यह हमारे लिए बहुत चिंता का विषय है। उसी समय इस संबंध में कहा गया था लेकिन इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मान्यवर, अल्मोड़ा के अंदर जो G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development है, उन्होंने कहा कि वर्ष 2004-05 में भारी हिम वर्षा के बावजूद भी ग्लेशियर क्षेत्र का घटना बहुत ही दुखद है। प्रसिद्ध पर्यावरणविद् सुरेश्वर सिन्हा ने माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में जन कल्याण याचिका के माध्यम से गंगा को पूर्ण रूप से नष्ट होने से बचाने हेतु गुहार लगाई है और इस संबंध में चिंता व्यक्त की है। उन्होंने सर्वोच्च न्यायालय को बताया है कि चार बांधों - पाला मनेरी, मनेरी बाहली, मोहारी नागपाला और भैरोघाट - के निर्माण के

कारण गंगा सूख रही है, उसके गर्भ में पलने वाले हजारों जन्तु नष्ट हो रहे हैं और पर्यावरण को भयंकर खतरा पैदा हो गया है। विश्व भर के पर्यावरण प्रेमी 'गंगा बचाओ' अभियान में भाग लेकर गंगा को नष्ट होने से बचाना चाहते हैं परन्तु चार बांधों के निर्माण को न रोके जाने के कारण स्थिति अत्यंत ही भयावह हो गई है। ऑस्ट्रेलिया के जो गंगा लवर्स हैं, उन्होंने 21 अप्रैल 2008 को भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश को पत्र लिखकर कहा कि गंगा को नष्ट होने से बचाया जाए। मान्यवर, इतना सब होने के बावजूद, हमारे देश में गंगा को बचाने संबंधी अभियान चलाने के बावजूद, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं के द्वारा अभियान चलाए जाने के बावजूद भी उसको नहीं बचाया गया। मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस संबंध में सरकार को गंभीर होना चाहिए। इसको राष्ट्रीय नदी घोषित किया है ... (समय की घंटी) ... इसलिए इस संबंध में प्रभावी कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Okay. Doctor sahib.
...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir,
may I respond? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, I want to associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned. I want to make a small submission. What is Dredging Corporation doing? They are not doing any dredging in rivers. I want to know whether the Government is thinking of having another Dredging Corporation, at least, to save the life of our rivers.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): All right. Mr. Minister, do you want to respond?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member for having raised this issue. May I say that I am prepared to have a longer discussion on this issue at any time because this is an issue that affects not only the ecology of our country but it also has great cultural and political significance.

Sir, the hon. Member has raised the issue of hydel projects in Uttarakhand about which concern has been expressed. We have examined the issue of Bhairon Ghati, Pala Maneri and Mohari

Nagpala in some detail. The Government of India has decided that we should not go ahead with Bhairon Ghati and with Pala Maneri. But, on Mohari Nagpala, the hon. Member is aware, Sir, that about 40 per cent of the work has already been completed, about 600 crores of expenditure has already been incurred, about 2000 crores worth of contracts have already been placed and, therefore, keeping in view purely the financial angle, the Group of Ministers, of which I was a Member, has recommended to the Prime Minister that we should go ahead with Mohari Nagpala, the 600 MW project. But I want to assure the hon. Member that the release of water, the minimum environmental flow, will be 16 cubics, which means that this plant will operate for about seven months a year and it will be non-operational for five months in a year.

I just want to assure the hon. Member in the House that the priority of the National Ganga River Basin Authority, which had been set up under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, is to ensure not just Nirmal Dhara, but also the Aviral Dhara. Both Aviral Dhara and Nirmal Dhara are absolutely essential as far as Ganga and its tributaries are concerned, particularly, Alaknanda, Mandakini and Bhagirathi.

Sir, I am prepared for a fuller discussion on this issue. But I am grateful to the hon. Member for raising this issue today.

श्री कलराज मिश्र : सर, कानपुर और ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Doctor sahib.
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, चीनी मिलों का जो गंदा पानी है, वह गंगा नदी में जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप पूरा सर्वे करवा लीजिए। कई चीनी मिलों का पूरे का पूरा प्रदूषित पानी गंगा नदी में जा रहा है। फर्रुखाबाद में तो ...*(व्यवधान)*... इन सब चीजों को आप चिन्हित करें और इस पर कार्यवाही करें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : बस, अब हो गया। बैठिए। Please.
...*(Interruptions)*... That is over.

Need to declare the tragedy in Ladakh as a national calamity

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi) : Sir, I had asked the Chairman, and the Chairman allowed me after the Papers laying. Sir, the tragedy in Ladakh has been a national calamity, and I suggest that we should be allowed from our MPLADS funds to make a contribution towards the rehabilitation of Ladakh. We did that for Tsunami; we did that for Assam. I am saying this because according to the present rules, only people belonging to Jammu & Kashmir can give grant under the MPLADS. If this is declared a national calamity, I for one would like to give Rs.50 lakh tomorrow from my MPLADS funds, and I am sure, other Members of the House will also join me in wanting to give from their MPLADS funds. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra) : Yes, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir) : Sir, I would like to speak for a minute. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The whole House is agreeing to that suggestion. That is good. Now, Shri Prabhat Jha.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Prof. Soz, I would give you time. Now, I have gone to the next item. I have called Shri Prabhat Jha. ...(*Interruptions*)... Prof. Soz, are you also on the same subject?

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Yes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Then, you associate yourself with that; you support that. Okay. ...(*Interruptions*)...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: So kind of the Chair that the statement was adopted here, and our feelings have been properly represented. But, there are a couple of suggestions. For instance, the

loss of property and life. This must be quantified very early, and a statement must be made by the Union Government. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, can you give me half-a-minute more? Both the Governments have done very well. They have responded, and the hon. Prime Minister had sent a Ministerial team there. They have done good work. But, there are some suggestions, which should be implemented. For instance, the communication system was already weak. The BSNL is there. You cannot talk to anybody. Therefore, my suggestion is that immediately the BSNL should restore the communication system, and a senior Government official from that Ministry must immediately go to Leh, and he must be stationed there for three months because such is the colossal loss of communication lines there. Communication is very important. And, then, special flights must be made available to Leh. I wanted to go there, but there was no flight. Therefore, special flights must be made available for, at least, a fortnight. Sir, this is my suggestion. Sir, I support Dr. Karan Singh that MPLADS funds must be made available for spending there. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : सर, इसमें मैं एक चीज और जोड़ना चाहूंगा कि जितनी प्राइवेट एयर लाइंस हैं, सभी ने किराए बढ़ा दिए हैं, जो 8 हजार का टिकट था वह 30-30 हजार का है और वैसे भी लोग मुसीबत में फंसे हैं। इसलिए इंडियन एयर लाइंस की स्पेशल फ्लाइट्स चलें, उनके किराए कम कराए जाएं, ताकि लोगों को वहां से निकाला जा सके। सरकार की तरफ से मिनिस्टर इस पर स्पष्ट स्टेटमेंट दें, यह भी हम मांग करते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I think that is an important point. Now, Shri Prabhat Jha.

Reported supply of substandard ration to armed forces

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भारतीय सेना का सम्मान करते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कुछ तथ्य सेना के बारे में सामने आए हैं, मुझे लगा कि इनको देश के और सदन के सामने रखना जरूरी है कि सीमाओं पर जो लोग भारत माता की रक्षा करते हैं, प्रत्येक भारत के नागरिक की रक्षा करते हैं, उनके खाने पर दाल, चावल, शक्कर सूखे राशन पर जो भारत सरकार 900 करोड़ रुपए खर्च करती है, वह राशन किस

तरह का दिया जा रहा है। सेना के जम्मू स्थित खाद्य प्रयोगशाला राशन के मुताबिक सेल्फ लाइफ में तीन महीने से अधिकतम विस्तार की सीमा को धड़ल्ले से लांघती रही, इसमें पाया गया कि इसकी प्रयोगशाला में 11,346 राशन सैम्पल मियाद बढ़ाने के लिए भेजे गए थे और उस प्रयोगशाला में, उस लेबोरेट्री में 11,330 मामलों में अनुमति प्रदान कर दी गई, इतना ही नहीं सैनिकों को ऐसा आटा, दाल, चावल खाने को दिया गया, जिसकी मियाद 6 महीने से लेकर सवा दो साल या 28 महीने पहले खत्म हो चुकी थी। क्या यह उचित है कि राशन की भिन्न समितियों के अतिरिक्त प्राप्ति के कारण 2005-2006 में दस करोड़ रुपये, 2006-2007 में लगभग साढ़े 18 करोड़ रुपए अधिक व्यय हुए हैं? दाल की केन्द्रीय प्राप्ति की कीमत की तुलना में दस हजार दो सौ अठासी रुपए प्रति टन ऊंची कीमत पर खरीदा गया। इस प्रकार लगभग आठ करोड़ रुपए का अतिरिक्त व्यय हुआ है, अतिरिक्त वृद्धि नहीं है। सवाल पैसे का नहीं है, सवाल यह है कि आप हमारे देश की सेना को क्या खिलाना चाहते हैं। पिछले दिनों लगातार यह देखने में आ रहा है, मैंने अनेकों बार शून्य काल में यहां उठाया है कि सेना भारत की रक्षा के लिए है, उसे खाने के लिए पौष्टिक आहार देना चाहिए।

यह कमजोरी कैसे आ रही है? यह घोटाला कैसे हुआ? सी.ए.जी. की रिपोर्ट में यह तीन हजार करोड़ रुपए का घोटाला सामने आया है। इतना ही नहीं, जो सेना के जवान सीमा पर काम करते हैं, उन पर तस्करी करने का आरोप लगाया जाता है। इतना ही नहीं, सुगना भूमि घोटाला कैसे होता है? इसमें बड़े से बड़े अधिकारी कैसे फंस जाते हैं? सीमा पर काम करने वाले अर्ध सैनिक बल के एक डी.आई.जी. ने होम मिनिस्ट्री को गुप्त रिपोर्ट दी है और कहा है कि यहां पर रोज सुबह तीन घंटे के अंदर चार करोड़ से लेकर दस करोड़ के बीच में तस्करी होती है। जो कुछ भी हथियार अर्ध सैनिक बलों को दिए जाते हैं, उनकी चोरी होती है और वे नक्सलियों के हाथों में पहुंच जाते हैं। यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। इस पर सदन को ध्यान देना चाहिए, सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। यह सामान्य रोटी, दाल, चावल का मामला नहीं है, आखिर हमारी सेना के जवान ऐसा खाना खाएंगे, तो लड़ेंगे कैसे? यह बहुत बड़ी ज्यादाती है, यह राष्ट्रीय अपराध है, और इस अपराध के लिए जो लोग दोषी हों, उनको सख्त सजा देनी चाहिए, यह मेरी सरकार से मांग है।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इससे संबद्ध करती हूं।

**Collision of two vessles in Mumbai sea posing serious
environmental threat**

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, thousands of litres of fuel has spilled into Mumbai sea posing a serious threat to environment when two merchant ships collided with each other near Mumbai Port on 7th morning. It is reported that MS Chitra was proceeding out of Jawaharlal Nehru Port while MV Khaliya III was moving toward Mumbai Port. It is learnt that Khaliya III Control Room tried to contact Chitra on all VHF channels, requesting a change of course but could not get any response. MS Chitra was carrying around 2662 tonnes of fuel, 288 tonnes of diesel and 88 tonnes of lubricants. Two containers from Chitra fell into sea due to the impact initially and now more than 200 containers are in the sea spilling tonnes of fuel all over. The oil has now reportedly reached other coastal areas of Maharashtra including Alibag. Entire fishing community will be in deep trouble as they will not be able to harvest the fish from the sea for many months from now. Although Navy, Coast Guard and the two Port Trust authorities are doing their best, yet the damage will be far more if the agencies do not succeed in salvaging the situation. The State of Goa had a bad experience when a ship called River Princess was grounded off at Candolim beach in Goa nine-and-a-half year back. The State Government has still not succeeded in getting the grounded ship removed. It has spoiled the ecology of the area and has also affected tourism. The last company which dared to take up the tender for removing the ship has also given up. Two companies earlier too failed. Goa Government is now issuing fresh tender. Mumbai authorities should take the task of removing the grounded ship Chitra expeditiously with minimum spillage of oil. Sir, now the point is that the ship is going to ground totally but till today why no arrest has been made. If two motor vehicles collide, the drivers are immediately arrested. In this case, no arrest has been made. We do not know whether proper FIR has been lodged under a proper section of law. Then, Sir, why was there no traffic management? Where did the traffic management fail? You know that it is not an open

sea. Somebody is controlling the traffic. Why till today no preliminary statement has been issued is also a question. When some air traffic disaster comes, some preliminary statements, from some authorities are issued. Till today we do not know because of whose negligence the collision took place. Sir, this initial thing should come up and the Ministry of Shipping and Transport and other authorities take interest to see that the minimum damage is done in this matter.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): Sir, similar incidents happened in the past....(*Interruptions*)... There is no response from the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can associate yourself. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Minister, would you like to react? ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I would like to give a quick response. Although this relates to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, as the hon. Member mentioned, as soon as this incident took place, I established contact with the Coast Guard and with the Maharashtra State Pollution Control Board, which has the direct responsibility of taking action against the erring parties. I would like to assure the hon. Members that the Maharashtra State Pollution Control Board has already initiated legal action against the owners of the ship for the accident and the Coast Guard has been keeping this entire area under surveillance. The State Pollution Control Board has assured me that they are taking necessary remedial action. Sir, I would require a little more time and I want to assure the hon. Members that tomorrow, if the hon. Chair can give me some time, I would like to make a detailed statement on this subject and what is being done. But I would like to assure the hon. Members that the Coast Guard and the Maharashtra State Pollution Control Board are on the spot, they are taking all necessary action and we should give them a little time before we pass judgement on this issue.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Better action needs to be taken and the compensation has to be paid to those who have suffered and this compensation should be a benchmark for all other future spills.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, with your permission, I assure you that I will look into it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Okay, Shri Kumar Deepak Das.

Deportation of Illegal Infiltrators from Assam

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, I want to raise a serious issue. This is related to the security and...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDI (Bihar): Sir, today is Mr. Das's birthday. We congratulate him.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Thank you. This is related to the security and sovereignty of the country. Sir, you will be surprised to know that illegal immigrants from Bangladesh have filed a writ petition in the Guwahati High Court. The Guwahati High Court has expressed its concern, displeasure on the issue on 5th August, 2008. Sir, Assam is celebrating Silver Jubilee of signing of Assam Accord, for which it was signed to deport illegal migrants. Government is not taking issue of illegal infiltration seriously. Recently, it has been found that out of the 14,856 illegal Bangladeshis who have been identified since 2001, 11,869 have gone missing. This is the scenario of the State of how illegal migration is adversely affecting the demographic pattern of the State. Even on 5th August, 2010, the Guwahati High Court had slammed the Central and the State Government for not taking the matter seriously in connection with the petition filed by a deported Bangladeshi citizen. The Guwahati High Court said that the entire machinery of deportation has been farce and no useful purpose served in establishing the foreigner tribunals. I quote, 'The entire machinery, including the foreigners' tribunal are mere mockery and no useful purpose has been served in establishing the foreigners' tribunal and spending crores of rupees in the name of deportation of foreign nationals.' This is

observed by the Guwahati High Court in the Court Order dated August 5th, 2010 while dealing with a Writ Petition filed by a 'deported' Bangladeshi national. In the petition, the petitioner stated that he was released by police in a deep jungle along the Indo-Bangladesh border near Karimganj on the night of November 20, 2008 after his arrest. This is the procedure of how the illegal foreigners are deported. The High Court also expressed shock at the "manner and method in which deported Bangladeshis could come back to India and invoke the writ jurisdiction". The court made clear its displeasure with the State and Central Government for their failure to deal with the queries raised by the court in its earlier order dated May 19, 2010 in connection with the same case. Sir, I invite immediate explanation from the Government on this serious issue. Implementation of Assam Accord is a must and it should be implemented with letter and spirit. ...(Time bell rings)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आपके तीन मिनट हो गए। ...(व्यवधान)... हो गया, हो गया। श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि। It is not going on record, then, what is the point?

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, it is a very important issue which he has raised. It is regarding illegal migrants. The issue which he has raised is concerning the nation. It is not an individual issue and there is no response from the Government. There is no one from the Government to respond at all. You can't find anyone of...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, there are Ministers. It is up to the Government to respond. ...(Interruptions)... Now, please. ...(Interruptions)... Okay, okay, ...(Interruptions)... No, no... You associate with him. ...(Interruptions)... No, no, Please. ...(Interruptions)... I have called Mr. Rudra Narain Pany. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Rudy, it is Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Government may or may not react.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Government has no significance for Zero Hour? Is this the response of the Government?

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, the Government should make a statement on this. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is noted ...(Interruptions)... Take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Your point is well taken. ...(Interruptions)... The Government will take note of it ...(Interruptions)...

Posco project in Orissa

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : सर, मेरा समय बढ़ा दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)... शुरू से कर दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : कर दिया है ...(व्यवधान)... आप जल्दी शुरू कीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, कोरियाई मेगा स्टील प्लांट के बारे में देश भर में बवाल खड़ा हो गया है। पिछले सोमवार को मैंने एक पूरक प्रश्न में पूछा था कि विदआउट फॉरेस्ट क्लियरेंस उड़ीसा में कितने इल्लिगल कार्य हो रहे हैं, उस समय माननीय वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्री ने बताया था कि उड़ीसा में शायद पोस्को "फॉरेस्ट इवेलर्स राइट्स ऐक्ट, 2006" का उल्लंघन कर रहा है, इसलिए मैंने एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बनाई है और उड़ीसा में अभी एक्सपर्ट कमेटी है, जब वह रिपोर्ट दे देगी, तब उसके ऊपर तत्काल कार्यवाही होगी। इसी बीच एक्सपर्ट कमेटी ने बताया कि वहां पर "फॉरेस्ट इवेलर्स राइट्स ऐक्ट, 2006" का उल्लंघन हुआ है। एक प्रकार से राज्य सरकार ने भी गलत बयान देकर, गलत तथ्य देकर, केंद्र को गुमराह करके केंद्र से स्वीकृति ले ली थी। अभी काम को स्थगित कर दिया गया है। मेरे विचार से यह सामयिक रूप से है। वहां की राज्य सरकार पोस्को के इस मेगा स्टील प्लांट के लिए अकेले वाहवाही नहीं ले सकती है। 2005 को यह समझौता पत्र हस्ताक्षरित हुआ था। यह 52,000 करोड़ डायरेक्ट इन्वेस्टमेंट का मामला है। यह मेगा स्टील प्लांट का मामला है। इसमें स्वाभाविक रूप से केंद्र सरकार की भी कोई भूमिका होती है। केंद्र सरकार को यह देखना चाहिए था कि पांच साल के अंदर इस मेगा

प्रकल्प की कितनी प्रगति हुई है। पांच साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन इसमें बहुत कम काम हुआ है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की जो विस्थापन नीति है, जो आर.एण्ड.आर. पॉलिसी है, उसके संदर्भ में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि उनकी 2006 की आर.एण्ड.आर. पॉलिसी बहुत ही बढ़िया है, लेकिन वहां लोगों के साथ न्याय नहीं होता है, विस्थापित लोगों के प्रति ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है, जिसके कारण लोग प्रतिरोध करते हैं, जो कि स्वाभाविक है। आज जब वन और पर्यावरण मंत्रालय की ओर से काम को सामूहिक रूप से स्थगित करने का निर्देश दिया गया है, तब इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि पोस्को हमेशा के लिए बंद हो जाएगा। प्रदेश की सरकार ने अपनी राजनीति चालू कर दी है और वह केंद्र पर दोषारोपण करते हुए कहती है कि केंद्र इस मेगा स्टील प्रोजेक्ट को नहीं होने देना चाहता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि केंद्र इस ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दे और यह मेगा प्रकल्प ...**(समय की घंटी)**... कैसा हो, उसके प्रति ध्यान दिया जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : हो गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : मेरी आपके माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार से यह मांग है ...**(व्यवधान)**... कि आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उड़ीसा के किसी दूसरे हिस्से में भी प्रोजेक्ट लगाया जाए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप बैठिए। श्री रामविलास पासवान जी।

Drought in Bihar

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, पूरा बिहार अकाल की चपेट में है। मुख्य मंत्री जी यहां आए थे, उन्होंने कहा कि 28 जिले हैं, लेकिन सॉरी, यहां हमारे माननीय सदस्य बैठे हैं, जनता दल (यू) के भी माननीय सदस्य बैठे हुए हैं, 28 जिले नहीं, बल्कि वहां पर 38 जिले सूखे की चपेट में हैं। वहां पर कभी सप्ताह में बिजली मयस्सर हो जाए, तो बहुत बड़ी चीज होती है। भुखमरी का आलम यह है कि पिछली बार, दो साल पहले, जब वहां पर सुखाड़ आया था तो अकेले गया जिले में 200 लोग भूख से मर गए थे। पशु चारे का भी ऐसा ही आलम है। चारों ओर भुखमरी फैली हुई है। उन्होंने अभी 5000 करोड़ रुपए की मांग की है, लेकिन मेरी समझ में 5000 करोड़ रुपए सफिशिएंट नहीं है, बिहार सरकार को कम से कम 15000 करोड़ रुपए देने चाहिए। इतना ही नहीं, हम यह भी कहना चाहेंगे कि जब यहां से बिहार में पैसा जाता है तो उसका सदुपयोग नहीं होता है, हमेशा उसका दुरुपयोग होता है। गरीब के लिए पैसा जाता है, लेकिन वह दूसरी चीजों पर खर्च हो जाता है, इसलिए भारत सरकार को यह भी देखना चाहिए कि यहां से जो भी पैसा सूखाग्रस्त के नाम पर जाए या बाढ़ पीड़ित के नाम पर जाए, उसका सही ढंग से उपयोग होना चाहिए।

पिछले समय वहां भयंकर बाढ़ आई। सोनिया जी वहां गईं, हम लोग भी साथ थे। प्रधान मंत्री जी का दौरा हुआ। वहां बहुत सारे पैसे दिए गए, लेकिन उन पैसों का आलम क्या हुआ, यह हम सब लोगों को मालूम है। एक रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक उस पैसे से ट्रक के बदले स्कूटर का इस्तेमाल किया गया और उस स्कूटर के ऊपर हजारों क्विंटल अनाज का ढोना दिखलाया गया, जो बिल्कुल गलत था। महिलाओं के लिए जो पैसा दिया गया, उसमें यह दिखलाया गया कि एक महिला ने दो महीने में पांच बार बच्चे पैदा किए और उसके नाम पर पैसा उठाया गया। इस तरह से वहां केंद्र सरकार के पैसे का बिल्कुल दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। इसलिए हम चाहेंगे कि यहां से जो भी राशि जाए, भारत सरकार उस पूरी राशि की स्वयं monitoring करे, जिससे उस पैसे का सही उपयोग हो सके। बिहार में तुरंत एक केन्द्रीय टीम जानी चाहिए, ताकि वह स्थिति का अध्ययन कर तुरंत भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे और भारत सरकार तत्काल उस पर कार्रवाई करके वहां पैसे की निकासी करे, जिससे गरीब के जान-माल की रक्षा हो सके। हम फिर मांग करेंगे कि बिहार के 28 जिलों को नहीं, बल्कि पूरे बिहार को अकाल क्षेत्र घोषित किया जाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (बिहार) : सर, मेरा भी नाम है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can associate. आप associate कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... Okay, say in one sentence.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : सर, रामविलास जी ने कहा है, हमको लगता है कि उन्होंने अपने हिसाब से, क्योंकि वे केन्द्रीय मंत्री रहे हैं, उनको अंदाज लग गया होगा कि बिहार को कितने पैसों की जरूरत है, वे 5 हजार करोड़ से बढ़ कर 15 हजार करोड़ करना चाहते हैं। मैं आपकी बात से पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ कि बिहार को उतना पैसा जाए, जितना बिहार की आवश्यकता है। महोदय, अकाल की स्थिति है, बहुत भयानक है और बिहार सरकार ने कहा है कि अगर अगले कुछ दिनों में बारिश नहीं होगा, तो हम सभी जिलों के लिए कहेंगे। हमारा भी ऐसा ही मानना है कि सब जिलों को include किया जाए। ... (व्यवधान) ... इसलिए बिहार के 38 जिलों के लिए जो राशि की मांग ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : ठीक है। श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजीप प्रताप रूडी : रामविलास जी ने 15 हजार करोड़ कहा है। प्रधान मंत्री जी से मुख्य मंत्री जी की बातचीत हुई है कि 15 हजार करोड़ कर दें। ... (व्यवधान) ... बिहार की आवश्यकता है ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : जो वादा किया था, वह दिया या नहीं ... (व्यवधान) ... हलवाई की दुकान दादाजी की थाती है, एक कहावत है। ... (व्यवधान) ... वही बात कह रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... जब आप सरकार में थे, तब आपने क्या किया ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. Nothing will go on record. ... (व्यवधान) ... प्लीज़ बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... छोड़िए, छोड़िए ... (व्यवधान) ... झगड़ा मत कीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ... बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री साबिर अली : *

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : *

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : *

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : पाणि जी, बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... Mr. Rudy, please take your seat. ... (व्यवधान) ... रूडी जी, आपको जो बोलना था, वह आप बोल चुके। आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... Mr. Sabir Ali, please sit down. ... (Interruptions) ... What is this? ... (Interruptions) ... Please take your seats. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री साबिर अली : *

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : *

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर ... (व्यवधान) ... साबिर अली जी, प्लीज़ बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... नाराज मत होइए ... (व्यवधान) ... यह पार्लियामेंट है ... (व्यवधान) ... हो सकता है ... (व्यवधान) ... ठीक है, बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : *

*Not recorded.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : *

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर ...(व्यवधान)... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... तिवारी जी, रेकार्ड में नहीं जा रहा है, फिर आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए, आप बोल चुके ...(व्यवधान)... बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : *

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : तिवारी जी, यह रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रहा है, फिर आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... यह रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रहा है, आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए, आप बोल चुके हैं ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं, नहीं, बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... You address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : *

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : *

श्री साबिर अली : *

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : रामविलास जी, आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... Okay. Now, you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, all of you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठिए, बैठिए, बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... साबिर अली जी, तिवारी जी, बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... Take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. Tiwariji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Javadekar, you start please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मैं कैसे स्टार्ट करूं? ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Order, order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. You have had your chance. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't provoke. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why

did you provoke? ...(*Interruptions*)...

*Not recorded.

Mr. Rudy, you are a senior Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rudy, this is not good. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not good. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ali, this is not good. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't make me angry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't provoke me to get angry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Transporting tourists from Leh at affordable cost

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार का चुनाव नवम्बर में है, तब तक यह सब चलेगा, लेकिन मैं लेह और लद्दाख की त्रासदी पर फिर से आ रहा हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, no comments while sitting.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, लेह और लद्दाख की त्रासदी का अभी तक पूरा पता नहीं चला है। माननीय सभापति महोदय ने सदन की ओर से संवेदना प्रकट की है, लेकिन कुछ लोग त्रासदी का अनुचित लाभ उठा रहे हैं। Profiterring from tragedy is the worst crime. It is the worst sin and the Airlines are doing the same. त्रासदी के बाद चार दिन में किराया चार गुना बढ़ा दिया गया है। इस तरह किराया बढ़ाया जाना बिल्कुल पाप है। मेरी तीन मांगें हैं, जिनके संबंध में सरकार को आज के आज ही आदेश करना चाहिए।

मेरी पहली मांग है, अभी जितनी संख्या में वहां पर जहाज जा रहे हैं, उनसे ज्यादा संख्या में भेजे जाने चाहिए। सभी एयरलाइन्स को यह कहा जाना चाहिए, एयर इंडिया को भी कहना चाहिए कि वे वहां पर ज्यादा जहाज भेजें। त्रासदी के बाद टूरिस्ट वहां ज्यादा समय रह नहीं सकते हैं, वे तुरन्त वापस आना चाहते हैं। इसे एक रेस्क्यू मिशन के तहत लेना चाहिए और वहां पर जो टूरिस्ट फंसे हैं, उनको वापस लाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए और इसके लिए वहां ज्यादा जहाज उपलब्ध कराए जाएं।

दूसरा, त्रासदी के पूर्व जो किराया था, उसी किराए में उन्हें लाया जाना चाहिए। सभी एयरलाइन्स को आज ही सख्ती से यह आदेश दिया जाना चाहिए।

तीसरा, वहां पर कम्युनिकेशन नहीं है, इसलिए वहां एटीएम और क्रेडिट कार्ड नहीं चल रहे हैं। एयरलाइन्स वाले पच्चीस-पच्चीस, तीस-तीस हजार मांग रहे हैं और बिना क्रेडिट कार्ड के अगर किसी के पास इतना कैश नहीं है, उनके लिए बहुत मुश्किल हो गई है। ऐसे लोग दिल्ली पहुंच कर भी क्रेडिट कार्ड से भुगतान कर सकते हैं।

एयरलाइन्स उनसे क्रेडिट कार्ड ले करके, दिल्ली पहुंचकर उनसे पैसा वसूल करके उन्हें क्रेडिट कार्ड वापस दे सकती है। सर, यह मानवीय संवेदना का विषय है, लेकिन एयरलाइन्स वह नहीं दिखा रही हैं। मेरी इन तीन डिमांड्स पर सरकार तुरन्त आज ही ध्यान दे।

दूसरी, इसी से संबंधित एक और बात है। पिछले एक साल से यह हो रहा है कि अंडमान, लेह और लक्षद्वीप जाने वाले सभी यात्रियों के लिए भी किराए बेतहाशा बढ़ा दिए गए हैं। यह टूरिज्म मिनिस्टर को भी देखना चाहिए और नागर विमानन मिनिस्टर को भी देखना चाहिए। इस संबंध में कोई रेगुलेशन नहीं है और किराए कितने भी बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं। इसके लिए वहां कोई रेगुलेशन लाना पड़ेगा। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता हूं कि सरकार इस पर तुरन्त अंकुश लगाए।

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी (गुजरात) : सर, इस विषय पर मैं इनका समर्थन करता हूं।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी इनका समर्थन करती हूं।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़) : सर, इस विषय पर मैं भी इनका समर्थन करती हूं।

Cabinet Minister's alleged meeting with maoists

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): I rise to draw the attention of this House towards the absence of hon. Minister for Railways in both the Houses when the Houses are in session. Today, she has gone to Lalgahar to address a mass meeting along with the Maoists outfits at a time when the Maoists are on rampage, killing innocent people in order to establish a free jungle ray without any Government's presence. She is demanding for a long time to withdraw the joint police forces from Lalgahar and other areas, and this has encouraged the Maoist outfit leaders like Kishenji, Manoj Mahato, etc., who have openly declared that they will join the meeting *en mass*.

In fact, for the last few months, the Maoists were losing support in Lalgahar area and peace was returning back gradually and many development schemes were progressing. Many of the

Maoists are on the 'wanted' list of Police on criminal charges like loot, murder, arson, sabotage and even in the case of a serious railway accident like Gyaneshwari Express. They have declared to be present even on the dais. On several occasions, the hon. Prime Minister had termed the Maoist menaces as greatest danger to democracy. But, unfortunately, one of his Cabinet colleagues has taken the responsibility to rehabilitate the Maoist criminals and holding a joint meeting there. The country demands an answer from the Union Government for allowing a Cabinet Minister to share common platform with the Maoists. This is my request and demand.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will go through the record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. I will go through the record and whatever is objectionable will be expunged. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री समन पाठक (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है, क्योंकि जिस पार्टी को सरकार द्वारा प्रतिबंधित किया हुआ है, उसी सरकार के एक कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर वहां जाकर उनके साथ एक mass rally कैसे करते हैं? इस पर सरकार क्या चाहती है? सरकार का इस पर क्या रिएक्शन है? ...(*व्यवधान*)... हम लोग चाहते हैं कि सरकार कम-से-कम इस बात को हाउस में क्लियर करे। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Orissa): Sir, I associate myself with it and state that it is a very serious and ironical situation where the Union Government owes an explanation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): All right. Fine. Now, we take up Special Mentions. Please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, ...(*व्यवधान*)... सर, सरकार को इस बात को बड़ी गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, the Minister is here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is up to the Minister. I can't direct. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is up to the Minister. I can't direct.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we take up the Special Mentions admitted by the Chairman. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (बिहार) : सर, ...(*व्यवधान*)... सर, यह एक बहुत बड़ा आरोप है कि केन्द्र के एक मंत्री की भागीदारी पश्चिमी बंगाल में माओवादियों के साथ है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : ठीक है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... इस पर बोला जा चुका है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : यह इतना बड़ा आरोप है ...(*व्यवधान*)... और सरकार की ओर से कोई जवाब नहीं आ रहा है ...(*व्यवधान*)... इनकी मंशा पर तो हमें बहुत शक रहता है, लेकिन सरकार की इस पर क्या मंशा है? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : रूडी जी, हो गया। ...(*व्यवधान*)... It is already mentioned here. Why do you repeat it? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : इनकी मंशा पर तो हमें शक रहता है, ...(*व्यवधान*)... लेकिन सरकार की क्या मंशा है? ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप बताइए तो सही। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There is no need of repetition. ...(*Interruptions*)... हो गया ...(*व्यवधान*)... अब आप बैठिए, बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : ऐसे-ऐसे आरोप हैं ...(*व्यवधान*)... ऐसे-ऐसे सवाल देश में उठ रहे हैं ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : सर, ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह मामला इतना गम्भीर है कि ...(*व्यवधान*)... तब तक इस सदन को नहीं चलना चाहिए ...(*व्यवधान*)... सर, यह मामला इतना गम्भीर है कि ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No; please. ...(*Interruptions*)... I think, the hon. Minister wants to say something. Please allow the hon. Minister to react. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. The hon. Minister wants to react. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, let us hear the Minister. Take

your seat, please. ...(Interruptions)... Please. Mr. Pany,
...(Interruptions)... पाणि जी, आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... Now, if she wants to
react, I have no objection.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI):
Sir, I only wanted to raise the point that how does the hon. Member, Shri
Rajiv Pratap, comment on everybody's intervention. The Government
represented at this time by me ...(Interruptions)... is aware of the
gravity of the intervention of the hon. Member. It will be conveyed. I am
not in a position to give a categorical answer.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is enough. You have said
that you will convey it. That is enough. Now, we shall take up the
Special Mentions.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Need to take immediate steps for adequate supply of power to Uttar Pradesh

श्री बृजलाल खाबरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में केन्द्र सरकार के प्रतिष्ठान
एनटीपीसी एवं एनपीसीआईएल द्वारा कुल 8,753 मेगावाट क्षमता की परियोजनाएं स्थापित हैं, लेकिन
इन परियोजनाओं से उत्तर प्रदेश को केवल 38 प्रतिशत बिजली आबंटित की गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा
इन परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए आवश्यक भूमि एवं जल की व्यवस्था उस समय की गई थी जब
एनटीपीसी ने अपना कार्य प्रारम्भ किया था तथा अन्य राज्यों ने भूमि एवं जल की सुविधा एनटीपीसी को
नहीं दी थी। उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की भारी कमी है तथा केन्द्रीय परियोजनाओं में उत्तर प्रदेश का अंश
बढ़ाने के लिए प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री बहन कु. मायावती ने भी प्रधानमंत्री जी को कई बार अनुरोध किया
है, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार केन्द्रीय परियोजनाओं में राज्यों का अंश निर्धारित करने के लिए अभी भी
गाडगिल फार्मूले पर टिकी हुई है।

उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा जनसंख्या के आधार पर बिजली के आबंटन की मांग की जा रही है, लेकिन
आबंटन के फार्मूले में परिवर्तन न होने के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश को आवश्यकता के अनुसार बिजली नहीं
मिल पा रही है। दूसरी

तरफ स्थिति यह है कि दिल्ली को आवश्यकता से अधिक बिजली आबंटित है तथा दिल्ली में कार्यरत निजी वितरण कम्पनियां लगातार अन्य राज्यों को सरप्लस बिजली ऊंची दरों पर विक्रय कर रही हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश को भी अपनी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए इन कम्पनियों से बिजली क्रय करनी पड़ रही है। बिजली एक राष्ट्रीय संसाधन है। अतः इसका आबंटन आवश्यकता के अनुरूप किया जाना चाहिए। केन्द्र सरकार को केन्द्रीय परियोजनाओं से बिजली के आबंटन में उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रति भी वही उदार रवैया अपनाना चाहिए जो उसने दिल्ली के साथ अपनाया है। उत्तर प्रदेश को अधिक बिजली आबंटित किये जाने की मांग पूरी तरह जायज है, क्योंकि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा स्थापित विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश ने अपने बहुमूल्य संसाधन, जैसे, भूमि एवं पानी उपलब्ध कराया है तथा उत्तर प्रदेश का पर्यावरण भी इन परियोजनाओं से प्रभावित हुआ है।

अतः सदन के माध्यम से मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि राष्ट्रहित में उत्तर प्रदेश को जनसंख्या के अनुपात में बिजली का आबंटन करने हेतु शीघ्र आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएं। धन्यवाद।

Need for Central assistance for proper implementation of Aarogyasri

Health Care Insurance Scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Government of India for Rs.300 crores for implementation of the above scheme. The scheme is under implementation throughout the State. At present, the entire expenditure is being funded by the State Government. The need and justification for Central assistance has been presented to the 13th Finance Commission. The former Chief Minister had forwarded the request on 11th June, 2009 to the hon. Prime Minister for consideration of the request and had suggested sharing the expenditure on a 70:30 ratio and extending Central assistance to provide quality medical care for treatment procedures involving hospitalization and surgery through identified healthcare providers. The scheme is being implemented by Aarogyasri Healthcare Trust under the chairmanship of the hon. Chief Minister. Each family is covered with an amount of Rs. two lakhs per year. The

scheme provides cashless treatment to entitled BPL families and covers 942 procedures. The scheme is implemented online through an IT portal for efficiency, transparency and accountability. This is a unique scheme that assures basic and tertiary healthcare to the BPL population. This has been a great success in the State of Andhra Pradesh. It is a technology-driven scheme that brings healthcare to the doorsteps of rural poor enhancing the dignity and quality of their life. The scheme also includes cochlear implantation for children up to 12 years of age.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to kindly sanction the amount, as desired by the State Government.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Need for taking stringent measures to check the menace of ragging in the country

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, the practice of ragging has taken a serious turn. Violence has become an innate part. It has traversed from teasing to bullying and now it has touched the level of savagery. Ragging has become a regular ritual of institutions of higher education. Senior students, while giving reception to the freshers, resort to ragging, thereby deriving sadistic pleasure. The freshers who have experienced the horror of ragging continue the game next year and satisfy their ego.

Ragging today has become a trap. Many innocent students are brutally victimized. Amit Sahai committed suicide in 2005 and Aman Kachroo was brutally killed in 2009.

It is the irony of fate that Aman Kachroo's father, Prof. Rajender Kachroo could not get justice despite his striving. His voice has faded into wilderness. Recently a carnival of ragging was celebrated in Mumbai University. The seniors stripped the freshers and forced them to dance in

the hall.

The UGC's anti-ragging helpline and the AlCTE's anti-ragging regulations have failed. The Apex Court's ruling has not impacted the authorities of the institutions of higher education.

There should be a nationwide campaign against the menace of ragging. Strict measures have to be taken to prevent it and punish the culprits. Every college and university should constitute Vigilance Committees to take cognizance of such happenings.

I urge upon the Government to take stringent steps to nip this menace in the bud.

Demand to take measures for strengthening the Cantral Wakf Council for proper protection of Wakf properties in the country

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, there is a proposal to restructure NMDFC in which Wakf Development Agency would be a subsidiary company. Transferring the scheme of the Council to NMDFC, whose performance has not been up to the mark, is highly objectionable. Neither the Central Wakf Council nor the State Wakf Boards were consulted on the issue before taking the matter to the Cabinet for approval.

The Central Wakf Council had launched a scheme for the Development or Urban Wakf Prosperities in 1974-75. Under the scheme, it has so far developed 157 Urban Wakf Properties. Instead of strengthening the scheme of the Wakf Council, the above move of the Ministry of Minority Affairs is highly regrettable. The prime objective of NMDFC was to provide concessional finance to the minorities living below poverty line for self employment. However, the Corporation since its inception has reached to the only four lakh persons out of which a substantial proportion belongs to non-Muslim minority community.

In view of poor performance, an Expert Committee constituted by Government of India, Ministry of Minority Affairs on 13th July, 2006 recommended the restructuring in which NMDFC will be converted as Non Banking Finance Company. After the proposed restructuring the rate of interest is likely to go up considerably which is not in the interest of the weaker section of minorities. The Central Wakf Council is an apex body established in 1964 under the Wakf Act to advice Government.

But, unfortunately, it has been completely ignored while deciding the issue related to development of Wakf properties.

Hence, I demand to the Government to strengthen the Central Wakf Council and save the Wakf properties while taking affirmative action in this regard.

Neglect of hindi language in advertising and broadcasting material being used for Commonwealth Games campaign in the country

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, यह गर्व की बात है कि हम राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों का आयोजन करने जा रहे हैं। इतने बड़े खर्च के बजट के बावजूद इस विशाल आयोजन में एक गंभीर कमी नजर आ रही है। इन खेलों के आयोजन से संबंधित जो भी प्रचार सामग्री, विज्ञापन तथा स्टेडियमों के नाम इत्यादि हैं, वे सभी अंग्रेजी भाषा में लिखाए गए हैं। इससे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि जैसे हमारी मातृभाषा हिन्दी न होकर अंग्रेजी हो गई है। विदेशी मेहमान, जो कि दो माह बाद यहां आने वाले हैं, वे यही सोचेंगे कि इस देश की मातृभाषा कदाचित अंग्रेजी है, जबकि जब चीन में ओलंपिक खेल हुए, तो वहां चीनी भाषा का अधिकाधिक प्रयोग किया गया था, जिसके कारण चीनी भाषा को काफी प्रचार मिला था। मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दी के प्रचार-प्रसार का इससे बेहतर अवसर और क्या हो सकता है। तमाम सांसदों, राजभाषा समर्थन समिति, मेरठ इत्यादि संस्थाओं ने सरकार को इस संबंध में कई बार चेताया और ज्ञापन भी सौंपे हैं, परन्तु इस दिशा में अभी तक कोई सार्थक कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों से संबंधित सभी प्रचार सामग्री माध्यमों में हिन्दी भाषा का अधिकाधिक प्रयोग हो, स्टेडियमों के नाम तथा खेलों से संबंधित अन्य जानकारियां भी हिन्दी में हों। जरूरतानुसार विदेशी मेहमानों की सुविधाओं के लिए हिन्दी भाषान्तरकार एवं अनुवादकों की सेवा भी लेने की तत्काल व्यवस्था की जाए, जिससे हिन्दी के प्रचार-प्रसार को विदेशों में भी पहचान मिले।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से संबद्ध करता हूं।

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

Demand to take measures to provide adequate remuneration to the workers engaged in construction and maintenance of mobile towers in the country

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश) : मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से सदन एवं केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि देश में बड़ी संख्या में मोबाइल के टावरों की प्रतिदिन स्थापना हो रही है। मोबाइल कंपनियों द्वारा जगह-जगह पर भूमि/भवन किराए पर लेकर उनमें टावर खड़े किए जाते हैं। इन टावरों की देखभाल करने तथा चौकीदार, मरम्मत आदि कार्य के लिए मजदूरों को रखा जाता है। इन मजदूरों को बहुत कम मासिक मजदूरी, मात्र दो ढाई हजार रुपए, का ही भुगतान किया जाता है, जबकि इनसे 24 घंटे काम लिया जाता है।

साथ ही मोबाइल कंपनियों द्वारा एक ही टावर पर अलग-अलग कंपनियों के उपकरण स्थापित कर लागत में बचत तो कर ली जाती है, किन्तु देश भर में टावर में रात दिन मजदूरी करने वाले करोड़ों मजदूरों को मासिक मजदूरी के रूप में मात्र दो से ढाई हजार रुपए वेतन दिया जा रहा है, जो कि श्रम कानूनों के विरुद्ध है। जब कि उल्लेखित है कि "गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार " में भी 100 रुपए से अधिक की मजदूरी प्रतिदिन देने का प्रावधान किया गया है, किन्तु टावरों में कार्यरत मजदूरों को चौबीस घंटे की मासिक मजदूरी बहुत ही कम दी जा रही है।

अतएव, मैं केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाकर अनुरोध करना चाहती हूँ कि मोबाइल टावरों में कार्यरत व्यक्ति को शासन के नियमानुसार निर्धारित दर पर मासिक मजदूरी उपलब्ध हो, ऐसी व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करने का कष्ट करें।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI SAMAN PATHAK (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Miss Anusuiya Uikey.

1.00 P.M.

**Demand to take action to check the supply of stale food items
to army jawans posted at border areas**

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to bring a very shocking news item that appeared in most of the national dailies a few weeks back. This is regarding the food that the army jawans at border areas get from the Army Establishment.

The Indian Army personnel are protecting the porous borders from countries like Pakistan and China. Only when they are awake - whether it is day or night, hot or cold - the Indian citizens can sleep peacefully inside India. But what do the Jawans get for eating while they are protecting the borders?

They get stale food for eating, and, this is what the CAG has said in its latest report. The CAG in the damning revelation mentioned that the Indian Army jawans posted at some of the most difficult locations along the China and Pakistan borders are getting food that is unfit for human consumption. They get rations on a date which is two years after the expiry date. The report further said that the food items get "life extensions" by a laboratory in Jammu. It mentioned that the Army has violated its own norms in supplying these items. The CAG revealed that it is mostly happening in the Northern Command.

Hence, I request the Government to take immediate action in this regard. Please check the food that is delivered to the Jawans at high altitudes and take action against those responsible for doing this. Please take action against the laboratory also that is giving false certificates on food items. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Now, Report of the Committee on Privileges. Shri Balbir Punj.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Orissa) : Sir, I present the Fifty-sixth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Committee of Privileges on a matter of allegedly lowering the dignity of the House and committing breach of privilege by publishing an article casting reflections on Members of Lok Sabha in 'Saamana'.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned for lunch for one hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at three minutes past one of the
clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at four minutes past two of the clock

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Securities and Insurance Laws (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2010

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): We shall now take up the Securities and Insurance Laws (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2010.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Insurance Act, 1938, the Securities Contracts (Regulations) Act, 1956 and the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I would like to make a very brief observation on the background in which this Bill was brought. This Bill was brought in the form of an ordinance. I have explained the reasons why an ordinance was needed as per the requirement of the rules and laid it on the Table of the House.

Currently, there are four regulators. The Reserve Bank of India regulates banks. The Securities and Exchange Board of India regulates markets. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority regulates insurance companies. And the fourth one is the Interim Pension Fund Regulatory Development Authority. Of these four, three are statutory regulators. They have been vested with power by an Act of Parliament. So far as the Provident Fund Regulatory Development Authority is concerned, it was created by a Resolution of the Government and power of regulations has been vested in it by the terms and conditions of the Resolution. Because of the increasing complexity and innovation of financial sector, a need was felt to institutionalize the inter-regulatory coordination to address the gaps and overlaps. Therefore, a high-level coordination committee on financial markets was set up in 1990 which was chaired by the Governor, RBI. It has on it as members both Finance Secretary and Secretary, in charge of financial services.

I would just like to explain the reasons why the ordinance was needed. Recently, the jurisdictional dispute arose between SEBI and the IRDA over Unit Linked Insurance Policy. In January 2010, SEBI issued show cause notice to some of the life insurance companies on the ground that the ULIPs are akin to mutual fund scheme and consequently can be sold only by entities which are registered with the SEBI and whose products meet their approval. Further, on 9th April 2010, SEBI issued an order against fourteen insurance companies prohibiting them from issuing new ULIP or raising money from existing ULIP till they obtain the requisite certificate of registration from SEBI. On this issue the IRDA was of the opinion that order of the SEBI issued without offering the fourteen insurance companies any opportunity of hearing was bad in law and exercised without the necessary jurisdiction and would adversely affect the interest of the insurers and the investors in the market and put the policyholders to great losses. Hence, the IRDA in exercise of powers vested in it under section 34(1), sub-section (a) and (b) of the

Insurance Act, 1938 and after consultation with the members of the Consultative Committee *vide* its order dated April 10, 2010 directed all the fourteen

insurance companies mentioned in the order of SEBI to carry out insurance business as usual. As a consequence, a situation was created where SEBI was ordering fourteen insurance companies not to proceed. The IRDA, another regulator, created by an Act of Parliament was instructing them to carry on their activity. Even before this situation arose, the Finance Secretary had a meeting on 10th February, 2010 in which both the regulators participated and it was agreed that both the regulators would discuss the issue and sort it out between themselves. The regulators met on 12th of March but the mutual discussion between the two regulators could not resolve the issue.

Sir, the High Level Coordination Committee on Financial Market which is chaired by the Governor, RBI also deliberated on the issue on 28th March 2010 and they also suggested to both the regulators to resolve this issue by discussing bilaterally and they decided to take off this item from the agenda of HLCCFM. Unfortunately, it was not possible to resolve the issue. SEBI went ahead and issued its orders on 9th April, 2010. Then, I held a meeting with the regulators on 12th April, 2010 in which both the regulators were present and both of them agreed to seek a binding legal mandate from a court of competent jurisdiction to settle the question of jurisdiction on ULIP. The two regulators, however, did not file the joint petition in the court of appropriate jurisdiction. SEBI issued a press release on 13th April, 2010 to bring to the notice of the investors that SEBI has decided to keep in abeyance the enforcement of the direction with respect to ULIP schemes and products existing on the date of the order, that is, 9.4.2010. However, with respect to any new ULIP schemes or products launched after 9.4.2010, SEBI's permission and registration was required. SEBI's orders of 9th April, 2010 affected a large number of persons holding ULIP and also the faith and future of the scheme. This created a feeling of tentativeness in the financial market and was not conducive to its smooth functioning. There was an urgent need to resolve this impasse. Section 16 of the SEBI Act, 1992

empowers the Central Government to issue directions. Similarly, Section 18 of the IRDA Act,

1999 has vested the power in the Government of India to issue policy directives. However, by issuing these directives, as per the legal opinion, the issues could not be resolved. What the legal experts pointed out including the Ministry of Law and Justice is that the issue can be resolved only through adjudication in the tribunal or by the court which was a time consuming process. In that context, it was suggested by the Law Ministry that a course be adopted to nullify it by amending the Act and creating an institution and mechanism through which this could be resolved. Keeping that in view, an Ordinance was issued. In the Ordinance, a joint mechanism has been suggested. That joint mechanism consists of the Finance Minister, the Governor of the RBI, Finance Secretary, Secretary in charge of Financial Services and the four regulators. I have also pointed out, while participating in the debate in the other House that there is no intention on my own part or on behalf of the Finance Ministry to be the super regulator. This joint mechanism will come into operation as and when the jurisdictional question will arise and that too, in respect of the hybrid products between the two regulators. The Members of the Joint Committee which consists of joint mechanism, which consists of all the four regulators, will decide when the questions will come up about jurisdiction between these four regulators. Then and then only, the joint mechanism will start looking into the issue and would try to resolve that. But before that, all other existing mechanism like bilateral discussions, mutual discussions, discussions in the high level committee chaired by the Governor, RBI will also be resolved and if the issues are not resolved, then, it will, come to the joint mechanism and joint mechanism will try to resolve that issue.

With these words, I commend this Bill for the consideration of this August House.

The question was proposed.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to speak on the Securities and Insurance Laws (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2010. I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to present my maiden speech as well as to lead the debate from the Opposition on this very important

subject. I have heard the hon. Finance Minister, a very senior Parliamentarian and Minister, who presented certain facts about the Ordinance, and now the Bill, and the thought process that went behind it. Sir, I shall come to those issues a little later.

At the outset, I would like to speak more about the big picture that the Bill has raised. There are two major issues that this Ordinance, and subsequently, the Bill, has raised in terms of the big picture. First is the joint regulation of the hybrid products. Obviously, the Bill relates to the hybrid products, and whenever there is a dispute between two regulators in the regulation of hybrid products, and second is the joint mechanism which has been proposed in this Bill, which, I believe, compromises the independence and autonomy of the regulators. I shall explain my thoughts a little more in detail.

First, the issue about the joint regulation of products. It is not something which is new in the realm of possibility in the Indian financial markets. We have had joint regulation of products in operation for several years in this country already. There are time tested practices in vogue and few disputes have arisen over the years. Regulators are not new in this country. We have had regulators for over 20 years and a multitude of regulators, probably, 15 in all now. But we have not had such type of disputes as has been witnessed between SEBI and IRDA, come to the public fora, public domain, very often. This is one such case, and Sir, I beg to submit that this case also could have been handled better, could have been managed better and there was no reason to have a knee-jerk reaction of an Ordinance or a Bill coming into Parliament just at the occasion of one instance. Usually, these disputes have been sorted out and handled at lower levels very efficiently. If they were not handled by bipartisan discussion, they were taken to the High Level Committee for Coordination in the Financial Markets (HLCCFM) and very amicably resolved over the years. An illustrious person as the RBI Governor, a very senior functionary in the Government scheme of

things, heads the

HLCCFM and carries out his responsibility with due diligence. Joint regulation is also not new in the markets. Joint regulation has been happening for currency derivatives for several years now. Both SEBI and RBI have been jointly regulating currency derivatives.

In fact, very recently, the Raghuraman Rajan Committee on Financial Sector Reforms has proposed the establishment of a Financial Stability and Development Council, FSDC, which could be a *quasi judicial* body, headed by a judge or a legal luminary or a domain expert. Even the Planning Commission has said that it would solve most of the issues relating to regulatory competition. I believe the Government should have introduced the FSDC rather than a Joint Committee headed by the FM in which the powers of decision are taken away by the political and the Executive authority of the Government. I think the dispute resolution mechanism would have been better served by an FSDC type of body rather than going in for a Bill which has decided at the Government level who will regulate in the case of ULIPS and has also decided on taking over so many powers of the regulators.

What should be done in respect of hybrid products? Who should regulate? How should ULIPS be treated? International practices vastly differ in respect of ULIP type products. I beg to submit that in a country like UK which has been a role model for India and its Government and its Parliament, the FSA, if it has a dispute with any of the regulatory bodies which work under the FSA.

Sir, in U.K., they do not have separate regulators. The FSA has a Department which regulates all the products. There is a single Regulator. But occasions arise where a particular Branch, maybe the Securities Board; maybe the Insurance Authority, differs with the FSA. In such cases, the FSA first tries to resolve the dispute internally. It does not go to any outside authority. Like in India, it tries to resolve it internally. If unresolved, the mechanism there is an Independent

Complaints Commission. It is not a super Regulator. It is not a Committee
which the Government is involved
in. It is not a Committee headed by bureaucrats and Ministers.
It is an independent Complaints

Commission which takes these matters, addresses them, and if there is still a problem at the end of the day, you go to the courts of the land. The laws provide to go to the courts.

Sir, there is another difference in the international practice, and I draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to this very important aspect of how ULIPs are regulated in different countries. Sir, ULIPs, certainly, come under the regulation of the Insurance Regulator. But there is an important difference. All investments under the Investment Portfolio of ULIPs outsourced to Asset Management Companies (AMCs) which are under the regulation of their respective Securities Exchange Board. So, you have ULIP products, but there are two segments of it. One is the insurance part. And the whole ULIP is managed and regulated by the Insurance Regulator, but to the extent of insurance component. As regards the investment component, to avoid duplicity of Regulator, the investments are only operated by outsourcing the investment activity to an AMC, to a duly registered AMC which works under the guidelines and regulations of their Securities Exchange Bodies. In this case, the insurance companies do not do the investment functions themselves directly. And that is the fundamental difference which we, in India, should address. This is a very simple formula which could have resolved all the problems of hybrid products, specially in the case of ULIPs. Insurance should have got to maintain its control on the insurance business. Investments would have been done through bodies who have domain knowledge, who are controlled and regulated by the Securities Board and there would have been no overlapping and confusion.

In fact, Sir, there would have been a major saving of costs. Instead of duplicating the entire effort, the whole organization to do investments by insurance companies could have been outsourced to people with domain knowledge and they would have been properly regulated by the Securities Board. I can quote a number of international companies which follow this practice. AVIVA,

Prudential PLC, Legal and General, ABBEY Insurance, Liverpool Victoria -- these are all in the U.K., Sir, and Met Life, New York Life, -- these are in the U.S., - - they are all partners with Indian companies. Private insurance companies are partners with most of them, and I am sure, none of them will have a hesitation in following the same system in India. But strangely, the IRDA has a problem in this mechanism. The Insurance Regulator has explicitly prohibited such outsourcing to competent, experienced and duly regulated AMCs. I completely fail to understand their logic.

The hon. Finance Minister, Sir, very often, Opposition Members are blamed for only criticizing the Government's policy and not offering solutions. I have, in my own humble way, tried to offer a specific solution which would have resolved this problem without any need to pass a law or go to the extent of deciding who will regulate these hybrid products. In fact, Sir, I would also like to mention here that in the seventies and eighties, the Unit Trust of India used to issue ULIPs. So, ULIPs are not something new. It is not as if it started seven, eight or ten years ago. The LIC offered the insurance component; they regulated the risk and the Capital Market Division of the Finance Ministry regulated the investment portion of the ULIP. And it was going smoothly. The Unit Trust of India came under the Capital Market Division of the Finance Ministry. Insurance was a product that the LIC took care of, and everything was running smoothly.

In that respect, Sir, I would just like to mention that there are, very often, hybrid regulations of a certain industry or a product or a person. It is not something new. Look at export-oriented units (EOU's)

Export-Oriented Units are not necessarily only exporting. They may export; they may do domestic production and sales. But their primary business is exports. Domestic sales are incidental, ancillary and often of a lesser quantity. I think that the restriction is 25 per cent. You

are allowed to do 25 per cent domestic sale. But that does not mean that they are no more Export Oriented Units or

that does not mean that they have now become a domestic unit. It is possible that they can be regulated by the Commerce Ministry, as far as exports and their EOU status are concerned; they can be regulated by the Industry Department for registration and licensing, and they can be regulated by the Finance Ministry for excise, duty drawback and all sorts of tax issues. So, it would not be out of place to have hybrid products, but determine how they would be handled. In view of the above, I urge you to reconsider this Bill in its present form and implement the above suggestions as merely part of an Executive Order or recommendation which, I am sure, the SEBI and IRDA should have no objection in accepting because it satisfies both their concerns and I believe it is in the public interest.

Now, let me turn to the Joint Mechanism, not for the apprehensions that have been raised that a super Regulator is being created by the Government. The hon. Finance Minister has also mentioned it and I accept his contention that that is not his intention and that is not what he has tried to do. However, the Executive should not trespass on the functioning of the Regulators and their autonomy should be respected. With due respect the arbitration of such disputes can best be handled by a judicial mind in the courts of law and tribunals, and not by a Committee headed by the hon. Finance Minister which in all cases may not have the same expertise and knowledge to impart justice. We have a very illustrious Finance Minister. He could do a very wonderful job today. But who knows tomorrow everybody will have the domain knowledge and expertise to be able to impart justice and adjudicate on such important matters concerning the national economy.

Of course, there is another aspect also. This decision has to be taken in three months. Three months is not a long period. It will need several sittings. You will have to hear all parties' arguments. Experts will have to be consulted. Public opinion and debate will be required, I wonder how all this will be done in three months, especially when we have

a situation that the hon. Finance Minister is busy as he heads scores of
Group of Ministers, Empowered Group of Ministers, Committees, Sub-

Committees, etc. He has to handle so many things in the Government. I don't know what the other Cabinet Ministers are doing. But certainly he is a very busy man handling so many portfolios. I don't know how he gets time to dispose of such important issues that may come to this Committee. Also this Committee will have two bureaucrats of the Government and the RBI Governor, whose independence and authority are being unfortunately compromised, and it will have interested parties to the dispute. So, all co-regulators are in the Committee. If they could not resolve the matter amicably in the first place, will that not vitiate the atmosphere of the Committee when it deliberates on the issues? Will interested parties come into the actual deliberation and finalisation of the issue? I think patently this type of mechanism needs to be reviewed.

In page 3, para 4 of the Bill it has been mentioned that the Joint Committee shall give its decision thereon to the Central Government. I contest this point. It is a very dangerous trend. How can the Joint Committee give its recommendations to the Government? The Joint Committee is headed by the hon. Finance Minister. Who else will he give this recommendation to? In fact, the Joint Committee should communicate to the parties its decision and there lies the end of the matter.

Sir, There are two inconsistencies in this Bill under reference which I would like to highlight. It has been stated by the hon. Finance Minister that the RBI will be disciplined only to that aspect with its authority in the joint mechanism in respect of the regulation function, not the monetary function, think, this was stated in reply to the debate in the other House. But that has not been specifically provided in the Bill.

It has not been stated that the monetary function will not come under the purview of the joint mechanism. I think this should be specifically included in the Bill. Secondly, Sir, it has also been stated, right now, before I spoke, that first all matters will be discussed bilaterally;

then the High Level Coordination Committee on Financial Markets will
decide and only if it cannot be resolved by

the HLCCFM, would the matter come up before the Joint Committee. Again, this has not been provided in the Bill. I urge the hon. Finance Minister to review both these provisions before finalising the Bill.

There is a small observation which I don't think is relevant. But at page 3, Chapter IV, line 25, it may be appropriate to correct the grammatical error - 'whatever named called', should ideally be 'whatever name called'. That is not the point of debate here.

Let me now get into certain specific issues in the Ordinance and then the Bill. As the hon. Finance Minister stated, the issue started with SEBI issuing a Show Cause Notice to 14 entities in January, 2010. Sir, written replies were received from all the 14 companies by SEBI. Hence I believe a proper opportunity to be heard was provided before SEBI issued its order. And, that order was issued by a quasi judicial body, a single-judge bench of the Tribunal or whoever, under the SEBI. It has been mentioned that hearing was not given. Even in the Ordinance that has brought in this whole issue, it has been mentioned, the Government has said in the Statement, accompanying the Ordinance and in the Lok Sabha, that opportunity to be heard was not given. I think, Sir, from whatever little knowledge of law that I have, it is the prerogative of the adjudicating authority whether to rely on written submissions or to go in for a personal hearing. If the Government wants to amend the law and make personal hearing compulsory for adjudication, maybe, that would be a good method and it would help a lot of litigations, though may prolong it a little more. But once a show cause notice is given and written submissions are received, I think, they are heard in the matter and it is inappropriate to say that hearing was not given in the matter.

There were a number of behind the scene maneuvers, deliberations, discussions and meetings which happened between February and April. The hon. Finance Minister was a part of those deliberations and meetings. I am actually amazed that with the intervention of the hon. Finance

Minister such a small dispute could not be resolved amicably. In meetings with the Government if the

regulators could not come to a settlement, then I wonder if there will ever be any respect even for this Committee which is going to be headed by the same Government and political authorities. It may have a legislative backing. But in any case, Section 16 and Section 18 of the Securities Act and the Insurance Act, quoted by the hon. Finance Minister, does provide the Government to give direction. Then why could it not be resolved at the lower level itself? I am even more surprised, How could the item be taken off the Agenda of the HLCCFM? I think it is gross impropriety. A matter is placed before the HLCCFM. They have to adjudicate. They cannot decide not to. It is like the Supreme Court or some court of law tomorrow deciding, "I cannot decide and let the matter go back to the litigants to decide out of court and in consent". How can the HLCCFM just decide to take it off the Agenda and the Government allows them to do that? They should have pulled up the socks of the HLCCFM that they cannot abdicate their responsibility. Anyway, the SEBI issued an order on 9th April. The SEBI itself gave very detailed reasons for its decision. I have the order of SEBI here. It is a very reasoned judgement explaining in detail the reasons why they believed that investment component of ULIP need to be regulated and must be registered under the SEBI guidelines. Very reasoned and well thought of decision was given before the SEBI by Mr. Prashant Saran, whole-time Member. However, on 10th April, IRDA contested. I have seen the statement by which IRDA contested on this issue. It is a cursory claim that insurance is my baby so I should regulate; can interfere. Well, there are many laws of the land. How can one body decide that no other body will regulate? Can the Finance Ministry decide that the Industries Department has nothing to do with an industry, or, with a company, that only the Finance Ministry will decide it? It is not possible. The IRDA has responsibility; so, does the SEBI. However, I grant that this did cause uncertainty in the market, but for a very, very short period, that is, from the 9th to 13th. When it was brought to the

notice of the SEBI, on the 13th, the SEBI issued an order clarifying that it is a prospective decision and not retrospective. All uncertainties of the past were removed. Anything, that had happened, or, which was issued under past policies, was not coming under the purview of this decision. Then, what was the necessity? Where was the chaos? Where was the uncertainty that caused Government to act in such haste and promulgate an Ordinance?

In fact, we are now informed that the Government advised both the parties to go to the appropriate Court. I believe, in the Lok Sabha, it was mentioned that the appropriate Court is the High Court in this matter. I very much respect that; it was a correct decision. It is unfortunate that both parties did not do that. But I wonder if it was possible. Could they go to the Court on their own? When they were fighting on such petty issues, how could they draft out a common petition and go to the Court for a joint decision? It is not possible. They have not seen eye-to-eye on anything. So, they didn't go to the Court. But two Writ Petitions were filed in the Allahabad and Mumbai High Courts, agitating on the same issues under consideration. The SEBI then realized that it was not possible for different High Courts to adjudicate on the same matter. Therefore, they approached the Supreme Court to transfer all petitions, on or about 27th of April; that was a full 50 days before the Ordinance was issued. A full 50 days before the Ordinance was issued, the matter had been put up to the Supreme Court to adjudicate on this matter. Actually, if the matter, I think, is in the Supreme Court, and the Minister of State for Finance, by his own admission, while answering Question No.4202 on 4th May, 2010, told the Rajya Sabha that the dispute had been referred to the Supreme Court, then, how the question arises that the parties did not refer to appropriate authorities. Fine, let them not refer to it. But the matters reached the Supreme Court, which is even higher than the appropriate authority. It would, in fact, save one layer of litigation. Once the Supreme Court, with all the knowledge and

judicious bent of mind at its disposal, decided on this dispute, we could have seen an end to this matter.

In any case, the uncertainty was over, after the April 13th order of the SEBI. However, on June 18th, we were all surprised to see an Ordinance. It was all there in the Press. Critics, editorials, newspaper articles, all spoke about the Ordinance, and the way it was rushed through without due application of mind. Sir, in all judicial orders, the Constitution provides a process for dealing with disputes, which could be the High Court, or, which could be the Supreme Court, at the end of the day. How can a politically-led Executive dispose of judicial matters, matters under the realm of the Supreme Court, as it stood on 18th June? How could the political and executive leadership adjudicate and decide that ULIP would be regulated by insurance companies, and it would promulgate an Ordinance to that effect? In fact, without providing any rationale for its decision, to give the regulation of ULIPs to IRDA, the only thing which the Government did was to quote a certain paragraph, Para 21, of the Law Ministry's opinion while promulgating this Ordinance. I do not know what that Para 21 is. In fact, I would urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to lay the Report of the Law Ministry and the opinion of the Law Ministry on the Table of this House so that we can all know what really the Law Ministry's opinion is, because as I will go further, I will show you how the opinion of the Law Ministry has been twisted in this special case.

In the Lok Sabha, it was stated, and I quote: "That to save from prolonged litigation", and I further quote: "Keep in mind that in financial market, if the actions are not taken promptly, to have a remedial measure, then, that will harm the interests of the prospective investors. Had it been an ordinary matter, there would have been no need of it." This was stated while explaining the reasons for the Ordinance.

Sir, there are three issues which arise. The first is that of prolonged litigation. In financial market, action should be taken promptly, and it is not an ordinary matter. There are hundreds of disputes in courts of law, most of the litigation being started by the

Government. I think we are all aware of the fact that the largest litigant in India is the Government itself. Whether it is in Income-tax,

excise or Sales Tax, you name the authority and we have a multitude of litigation. They all cause uncertainties, Sir. There are cases which have led to Foreign Direct Investment stopping in this country because the Income-tax Department thinks of some logic or some interpretation of the law and, then, that is being agitated in different courts and, for three years, there is uncertainty in the market. Does the Government come out with an Ordinance, a Bill or a law to provide for all such uncertainties? If the Government was worried about prolonged litigation, why did it, in the first place, suggest to refer the matter to the High Court and take the plea that since it was not referred to the High Court, we provided an Ordinance? Well, if prolonged litigation was the problem, the Government should have said in Parliament that 'no', we will bring an ordinance or a law; and Parliament was in session till May, 10th I think, they could have brought the law.

Sir, if it is not an ordinary matter, why rush it now? We are advised that it is not an ordinary matter. Then, I believe there should be proper application of mind. There should be a public debate. Let the people at large agitate on this issue and, then, it should be referred to the Standing Committee of Parliament and, then, brought to this august House for a decision in the matter. Of course, it is very unfortunate, but I want to mention this with due respect to the learned and wise hon. Finance Minister whom I looked upon as a very seasoned Parliamentarian. Sir, in the Lok Sabha, it was said about the Standing Committees, and I quote, "Yes, had it been a normal legislation, I would have no problem of sending it to the Standing Committee, though I know it very well as the Leader of the House and many of you are fully aware because you are all Members of the Standing Committees that how many Bills having recommendations of Standing Committees are pending for years, not for one, two or three years". Sir, I do not want to say further on this matter because it is very embarrassing; I am a very new Member. But I think, if that is the case, we must review the system of Standing

Committees altogether, whether it is efficient or whether we should

discontinue sending any Bills to the Standing Committees since they only lead to delays and prolonged delay in finalizing and settling the legislation.

Sir, there are so many other disputes that need urgent legislation. Today morning, an esteemed and senior colleague, Shri Manohar Joshi was talking about the boundary issue. There are those river water disputes. So many other pressing problems are there. Does the Government want to issue Ordinances on those quickly so that we can be saved from prolonged litigation on all such matters? I would urge the Government to think over it.

Sir, I believe it would have been appropriate to wait for the Supreme Court order since SEBI had already clarified it was a prospective order and no uncertainties were caused as claimed by the Government.

Further, the Ordinance was a rush job. It was not very well thought of. It raised new controversies. Reverse Repo and Repo have never been a matter of debate in this country. But as an illustration, it has been brought into the Ordinance and the Bill. Sir, I dread to think, if some wise regulator decides to contest the RBI claim on regulating Repos and reverse Repos. So, we have brought new things in the realm of disputes now.

Sir, very sadly, I have to state that in the Ordinance, which I said was badly drafted, the RBI Governor was made only an *ex-officio* member. He was a member along with the Finance Secretary, along with the Secretary (Financial Services) and four regulatory heads. I believe it is very demeaning. It is very sad that the august body of the Governor of the RBI has been reduced to that level, Sir.

Fortunately, they did correct it in the Bill, and elevated him to the Vice-Chairman, and I am grateful for that. But, the damage has been done. The hon. Governor of the Reserve Bank is a hurt man, and he expressed his hurt and anguish to the hon. Finance Minister, as it is reported in the

Press widely. I believe, the RBI Governor also wrote a letter to the hon.
Finance Minister, pleading

that let the Ordinance lapse, and not bring a Bill on these lines. It is very sad that the Government did not heed the wise words, the words of wisdom of a wise man.

Sir, in the past, as I am given to understand, I would be happy to be corrected, if I am wrong, the hon. Governor of the Reserve Bank never came into such meetings, where seven-eight people were present. He would always meet the hon. Finance Minister on one-to-one independent basis. Whenever there were meetings with regulators, regulatory heads, the Deputy Governor would present the case of the RBI. Now, it is a new trend that the hon. Governor will be summoned, not summoned, but, let us say, will be called for a meeting by the Secretary, Financial Services to attend a meeting on these matters. It is very unfortunate.

Sir, this is a very important point. Without giving adequate reasons, the ULIPS have been included in life insurance. I fail to understand what the reasoning and logic behind that was. However, if they had to do that, the least the Government should have done was to provide the test or proportion or ratio between the insurance component and the investment component of this hybrid product. In the Statement, under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, while issuing the Ordinance, the Ministry of Law and Justice has been quoted to opine, and I quote, "That is primarily" - I am sorry, I repeat, "That is primarily the product deals with insurance and incidentally touches upon the domain of securities, then, IRDA has the authority and jurisdiction to deal with the product". Sir, read this opinion very carefully. "If primarily the product deals with insurance and incidentally touches upon the domain of securities, then, IRDA has the authority and jurisdiction to deal with that product". It is a crystal clear opinion. It does not need any more deliberation or discussion or anything. It is crystal clear. "Primary" is the operative word. What is that product "primarily"? Is it an insurance product or is it an investment product? Is it incidentally touching insurance or is it incidentally touching

investment?

Here, Sir, I would like to quote this. I have come across, and I am carrying with me four-five policies which I am happy to place on the Table of the House. Sir, most insurance policies under the ULIP have a single premium plan, in which there is a policy management charge, which could be as high as 40 per cent of the first premium. Then, there is a policy management fee, which handles all the administrative cost; brokerage commission, etc., and then there is a small component which is the premium for the life insurance. I will quote from a policy. A sum insured of Rs.1 crore, the policy's single premium was Rs.20 lakh. Because it was a high networth individual, and he could negotiate better with the insurance company, the policy management fees was only Rs.22,000, which is one per cent. The yearly premium for life insurance was Rs.33,000. Kindly note, Sir, it is one-and-a-half per cent of the single premium, it is Rs.33,000. Sir, 19.45 lakhs out of Rs.20 lakh was invested in securities, i-.e., 97.5 per cent went to securities. Sir, I would urge the hon. Finance Minister and the Government, please get these statistics from the insurance companies. You will find that most policies have an insurance component ranging from 2, 3, 5-10-12 per cent, and an investment component which is in excess of 80 per cent. This point was raised in the Lok Sabha by many Members. It was raised, at least, by three Members, as I read the debate, but it went unanswered, either in the beginning or at the end, or even after the clarification was sought by Shri Sk. Saidul Haque, a Member of the Lok Sabha, no clarification was given on this particular aspect.

I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to kindly enlighten us on this particular opinion of the Ministry of Law and Justice. It has been bypassed; it has been misinterpreted to suit the proposed legislation and a contradictory stand is taken in the Ordinance and now in the Bill. Let us go into the letter and spirit of the legal opinion and then we will know what the Law Ministry meant.

Sir, it was also stated in the Lok Sabha and I quote from the Law Ministry record that was quoted there that the ULIPs are in operation since last more than ten years, but the SEBI has now come up with the proposition that entities offering ULIPs should get registered with SEBI in respect of the investment component. Sir, SEBI had clarified that all of this was only prospective; it was not affecting what had happened in the ten years. Then, I would urge the House to consider if a wrong comes to the notice of any authority, should they ignore it? Because by a passage of time, a wrong has become right, should they try to set right that wrong, even when it came to their notice, maybe, ten years late, maybe late, maybe, it was the fault of the SEBI? Castigate the SEBI, hold them responsible, and find out what they did for ten years when this product was freely finding place in the market causing anguish to thousands of investors and policy holders. But that does not mean the action now becomes vitiated.

Sir, in Para 6 of the statement attached with the Ordinance the joint mechanism is described without reference to the RBI Governor or the Finance Secretary being a part of the Committee. I think the Statement of Objects, while the Ordinance is introduced, is a very important document and it must be properly addressing all the issues that come with the Ordinance. As I mentioned earlier, the urgency of the Ordinance is not explained at all as there was no chaos caused to old policy holders and the matter was before the Supreme Court.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to say certain salient features of ULIPs, what are these hybrid products. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, then attached to the Ordinance, ULIPs are hybrid or composite instruments which provide a component of investment and a component of insurance. Excellent, I fully endorse that. But then with 2 per cent or 5 per cent, maybe, 10 per cent in insurance, it is predominantly investment or is it predominantly insurance, that was the moot point which was ignored while framing this Bill. Then, Sir, there are nine types of charges that are

charged

to unit holders when they take out ULIPs. There is a premium allocation charge, which is okay, that is the insurance component. But there is a huge-entry load, there is a commission, there is a brokerage, there is a management charge, then policy administration charges, there is rider premium charge and all of these are in the first policy month. It could be up to 40 per cent. I am told that on an average the commission is raised up to 18 per cent and the total debit was up to 30 to 40 per cent. That is again a matter for the Government to investigate. We are going by the Press reports and what knowledge we have. I must mention here, Sir, and it is a very important point, IRDA has now revised all these charges. In July suddenly it revised after ten years of looting the public that no, no, these are very high charges, mutual funds charges are zero, zero entry charges. Suddenly IRDA comes out with fixed commission, restricts policy management charge, restricts the administration charge, and restricts the brokerage. These are all afterthoughts. Thank God that SEBI raised this issue. At least, the unit holders will benefit now, if not anything else. Forget the autonomy of the regulators; forget what mechanism we provide, thank God, the unit holders will save some money now.

Sir, one very, very important thing came to my notice at 2 o' clock last night, when I was preparing for this debate and I saw it in a policy that I had myself taken up and I am absolutely disturbed and worried for it. Sir, in the case of ULIPs when there is a hybrid product with an insurance and an investment component, in the unfortunate event of death during the policy period, the claim that is given to the insured is the higher of the sum assured or the NAV.

It is not both. It is the higher of the sum assured or the NAV. In case a person takes out a policy of Rs. 15 lakhs and the premium is 1.5 lakhs every year for ten years -- I have actually taken it from a live policy, it is a live example the insurance portion is Rs. 7500 in the first year and Rs. 3000 each year for nine years thereafter. So, in the

whole Rs. 15 lakhs, the premium for insurance is only Rs. 34500. The rest is all investment. Suppose, God forbid at the end of the fourth year the insured

dies. What happens? His NAV is certainly less than Rs. 15 lakhs because he has only invested one and a half lakh rupees in four years, say Rs. 6 lakhs. So, he will take Rs. 15 lakhs which is the sum assured. Family should be happy that with Rs. six lakhs he got Rs. 15 lakhs. Insurance feels that it has done a great job. But, Sir, this is cheating the public. Suppose, that same person had taken two separate investment products, he had taken out a pure term policy for ten years for Rs. 15 lakhs as an insurance product and separately an investment product invested in a registered, regulated by SEBI Mutual Fund of one and half lakh every year and he would have died unfortunately at the end of four years, you know what he would have got, Sir? He would have got Rs. 15 lakhs from the insurance company and he would have got the NAV of his of Rs. Six lakhs or five and a half lakhs or whatever he had invested from the Mutual Fund. So, the insurance companies are eating up the money of ULIP holders, especially those unfortunate people who died in the course of the policy in life. I think, this is a very dangerous trend and this should be stopped and proper attention should be taken in this matter.

Sir, unregulated investment is at the cost and risk of the investor. Insurance is supposed to protect the person from risks whereas investment creates risks. I think, insurance companies should delve on how the moneys are invested. There are two types of funds that an insurance company invests. One is their own funds out of the mortality premium that they collect. That money is their own. It is at their own risk and cost. They can invest it how they like. There is no regulation required. If I had some money in my pocket, I can invest it how I like. There is no regulation on that. But, Sir, the investors money with the insurance companies held as a part of ULIP, the investors' money is on their behalf, at the investors risk and cost. This needs to be regulated. This cannot be left without any regulation at all. Sir, more than 80 per cent of ULIP policies specially, the private insurers fail to complete their term and they lapse within the first two to three years. These are called

persistence issues. I believe this is a very serious issue. In a lighter vein, what the insurance companies have

3.00 P.M.

done is to reverse the business so that public at large insures the insurance companies. I am not stating that. A lawyer from the US said that. There is very poor compliance mechanism. They are a very small body, not competent, no domain knowledge to regulate investments. Further, policies are mis-sold by misrepresentation, false promises and tall claims. Sir, quarantening investment returns under ULIP amounts to mis-selling. Tax breaks arising from entire investment in ULIP, both the insurance and investment portion, gets tax break. That is mis-selling and I am surprised that the hon. Finance Minister has not realized that the insurance-companies are profiteering at the cost of Government of India. So, you take out a policy of one lakh of rupees, you claim a tax break on it of Rs. 33,000, the Government subsidizes that. Some reason or the other, 60 per cent of the policies lapse in three years. So, insurance companies profit from that money and the Government is subsidizing the insurance companies. This is akin to para-banking. You pool the small amounts from a large base of people, let the accounts lapse and retain large sums of money which is basically cheating small and uninformed investors.

As Benjamin Graham had said, "investors are specially trained in resistance to counter the sales pitch by specially trained investment agents". Many insurance companies have used the single-premium ULIP to boost their financial performance. Sixty per cent increase in premium income is from the ULIP, mostly single-premium plans, where they get thirty per cent tax rebate. Before the IRDA regulated correctly in July, this year, some companies were charging hundred per cent of premium paid as penalty for surrendering the policy within five years.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): How much more time do you need?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Just seven minutes more, Sir. I think, a study

should be carried out
of. private insurance companies to show how much profit, how much revenue
they have made out of

surrender of such policies. The ULIP states that policies are subject to market risks and customer shall be responsible for his decision. Hence, it is not a risk on human life, but a risk on share market. And, I don't think that the IRDA is the right authority to regulate the share market operations or share market risks.

Sir, I believe, you are asking me to conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No; no, I am not asking you. It is up to you.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, in conclusion, I would like to humbly submit that, in the light of arguments put forward, the Bill should not be passed in its present form and due consideration should be given to my suggestions about how the IRDA and the SEBI can both exercise jurisdiction over the ULIPS, following the international practice where ULIPS, in respect of insurances, are handled by the insurance companies and the investments are outsourced through a duly regulated mutual fund. That is the international practice. And, it is in the best interest of investors and policy holders. Also, there should be a wider public debate by experts on the subject. Let us not rush, based on the mis-interpreted view of the Law Ministry. It has hardly been debated in the country. Three hours of debate in the Lok Sabha is all that we have had. I think, public opinion has completely been ignored. The comments of the RBI Governor have completely been ignored. Let us, now, take care and see that this does not happen. Take an example. In 2008, the Forward Markets Commission Ordinance was allowed to lapse and, till today, the Bill has not been introduced. Similarly, this Ordinance should also be allowed to lapse and the Bill should be referred to the Standing Committee and a wider debate should be held before it is passed by the House.

Lastly, what are the powers that the regulator needs to be autonomous? He should be able to draft and issue regulations. He should have full autonomy to regulate the markets. He should take note and

decide on inconsistencies, misdeeds and misconducts. He should develop
the market in an

orderly manner. By this Bill, you have undermined the authority of regulators by saying, "We decide". You have no authority. This will set a precedent for the future and judicial powers of regulators will be compromised. Thus, the proposed mechanism of a Joint Committee should be dropped altogether and the few disputes, which may emerge in the future, can be referred to the courts, as a last resort, with a request to take an urgent view in the matter. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Goyal, it was a good speech; delivered as if from an experienced Member. Now, Dr. Natchiappan. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, what is important for his intervention was, with due respect to hon., Finance Minister, as an experienced Finance Minister, he has also to get up and go to the officers to seek some clarifications. That by itself is a great testimonial to the quality of intervention.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): It was inspiring also, Sir.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I support the Securities and Insurance Laws (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2010. I have to first congratulate our new Member, who has come with all the material and more things about the various products also. He has given a comparative study on various issues. But, I would like to confine myself to the Bill, where we can very easily find the maturity and experience of the hon. Finance Minister to tide over the situation which has arisen among the three regulators.

Sir, in India, we are now having a regulatory system which has been borrowed from the USA and in some or the other way from the UK. When the private sectors are coming into play, they will expect some autonomy in each and every issue. They feel that if there is no control of the

Government, then, everything will be proper. But very often we find that it is not true. Even in the USA, the Government has to interfere and tie up the situation in financial markets. They saved their country by making the investment of the Government to the banks thereby saving the people's employment and financial position. This was done by Madam Indira Gandhi as early as in 1974, 1976 and many of the issues were opposed at that time. When the banks were nationalized, certain people were opposed to that but it is because of the nationalization of the banks and financial institutions of certain categories that we are now able to stand the flood of the uneven society which is available in Western countries. We are now followed by even the USA in certain category of things. Sir, when there was so much of ambiguity among the shareholders and investors, the Government rushed to solve the problem. No doubt, everything can be pushed to the courts. That is the mentality of the colonial system which we have borrowed. If there is any dispute, just throw the ball into the courts; do not solve it. I appreciate the hon. Minister and also our bureaucrats for bringing forward this proposition. If there is a dispute between your own organization, then, you can solve it yourself rather than throwing the ball into the courts. I appreciate the bureaucracy for having come forward with this proposition -- to solve the problem themselves. We are not here to push everything to the courts, or, to be decided by the courts and keep on waiting for 10, 20 years, blaming each other. We have to solve it ourselves. Here are the small investors, retail investors and the people who feel that if both the products, the mutual fund and also the insurance, are available in two-in-one form, then, we will go for that. The people are going like that. But, at the same time, when the SEBI, a statutory authority, says, "I have got the jurisdiction", another statutory authority, IRDA, says, "No, no I am having the jurisdiction, if that is the situation, Sir, then, it is a reflection of how the system is working. The Parliament has created, by statutes, these organizations, these regulatory authorities

and appoints matured persons for Chairmanship and other memberships to see that the situation is

properly regulated. They have to solve the problem. But they themselves have become the problem now. When they themselves have become a problem, is there a system available.in India, more specifically, in our system, to solve the problem? Yes, Sir, there is a system which is properly working under the high-level coordination committee, chaired by the Governor of the RBI. For the last 20 years, the same members are there, the Revenue Secretary and the Secretary for the Financial Products. The same persons who are now members of this Committee, which is constituted under this Bill, were there - the Secretary for Department of Economic Affairs and also the Department of Financial Services. At that time, they might have felt that their status was reduced. No it is the system, Sir. When there is a problem between the institutions, they have to sit and solve the problem. Everything has to be reported to the public. We are a democratic country. We are doing everything for the people, by the people and of the people. We are having that system. Why do we say that I am of very much high status, I should not sit with them? This type of mentality should not be there in a democratic process. Sir I have come across many of the things. Even the UPSC used to say that we are a Constitutional authority and we are not answerable to the Parliamentary Standing Committee.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee went into this and gave a very detailed report as to how it has to be accountable to the Parliament and to the people. It may have been created by a constitutional authority; it may be having certain authorities' exclusions, but, at the same time, it is answerable to the public, to the-people, to the Parliament and to the Parliamentary Standing Committees. That is the system that we are following.

I am very glad to see how this problem is solved here. Sir, I refer to clause 45Y of the Bill. It considers every aspect. I will just show how the autonomy is maintained here. Sir, this is not a regular Committee which is going to meet in every three months. I find from the Bill that

this

Committee is more or less an ad hoc Committee which will come into force only when there is a problem and when that problem is reported by the Regulatory Authority itself. It is not something which is initiated by the Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs or the Secretary, Department of Financial Affairs. They may be members of the Committee but they don't have a right to bring the matter before the Committee. That is very clearly mentioned in clause 45Y (3). I am just quoting it. It says, "in case of any difference of opinion referred to in sub-section (1), any Member of the Joint Committee referred to in clauses (b), (e) (f) or (g) of that sub-section may make a reference to the Joint Committee." Any Member of the Joint Committee can do it. It is not that only the representatives of the Secretaries or the representatives of the hon. Minister can do it. This is the clause which saves the autonomy of the regulatory authority. If you can't solve the problem, then you can refer the matter to this Committee and a meeting of the Committee will be convened by the Secretary, Department of Financial Services in which this matter will be looked into. There will be a discussion on this and whatever verdict that Committee will give that will be considered final and binding. This is a very democratic way of functioning and hereby a very quick remedy is also provided in case of an emergency.

Sir, one may argue that for everything the RBI Governor is sitting. But it doesn't mean that his status is downgraded by this in any manner. Sir, the RBI is also created by a statute of Parliament. He is also answerable. In American system, the Federal Bank Authority has to depose before the Financial Committee to explain why they increased the Repo Rate or Reverse Repo Rate. They have to explain everything to the Committee and only then they can act upon it. But we have given the authority to the Governor of Reserve Bank to take this decision. Even though a Parliamentary Standing Committee may seek a clarification from him, but he has got the authority to take a decision on his own. In our system, the suggestions of the

Parliamentary Standing Committee are

only recommendatory in nature. It doesn't have a command over it. At the same time, we give sanctity to the authority of the RBI Governor because we feel that he acts according to the expectation of the people. Therefore, we make the laws and give advice to them. The RBI Governor would never say that he is very sacrosanct and if he is brought under the Finance Minister, his authority is degraded. Actually, when I read the Bill, Sir, I felt that we are degrading the status of the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister is a big man. I don't understand why he should sit as a Committee Chairperson. He has got every right to call the concerned people and ask them as to why they are not settling the dispute among themselves. There is no need of making the Union Finance Minister the Chairperson of such Committees. There is no need of reporting the matter to the Department because the Finance Minister is representing the whole country. He is representing the Cabinet. Therefore, he is a higher authority and when a higher authority is ready to solve the problem for the sake of the people, why can't the RBI Governor sit as Vice-Chairperson to solve a problem? This is done only for solving a problem and nothing more than that. We can very easily find it out in the Bill.

Then, Sir, the issues which can be drawn in here are very well explained in Clause 45Y (1) (i). The different issues which can be solved by this particular Committee, the different areas into which this Committee can look into, etc., are also mentioned there.

Sir, I find that it disposes issues in a very time-bound manner. It has given three months' time, that is, within three months from the date of reference made under sub-section 3, its decision thereon to the Central Government. Therefore, it is time-bound. It is for a specific issue. It is not a permanent committee that interferes with every aspect, unless otherwise it is properly referred to by the regulatory authorities themselves, if they cannot solve the problem on their own. Nobody is going to say, 'you solve the problem; why are you coming before us?'

One hon. Member asked, why not it be referred, as decided earlier, to the Supreme Court? Now, what is the use of sending it to the Supreme Court? We are here to decide it. We have our own acumen to work out a solution to the problem. When no solution can be found, then it could be

referred to the Court. Even the Court does not have a solution to all the problems; it has a lot of problems too. Therefore, we cannot carry on issues like this. The Executive sending every matter to the Judiciary is not a Constitutional obligation.

Sir, the amendment to clause 3 of the Insurance Act, 1938, clarifies, "...by whatever name called, which provides a component of investment and a component of insurance issued by an insurer referred to in clause 9 of this Section...", which would become a matter to be considered by the Insurance Act. Similarly, Sir, it is also clarified by way of amending the provisions of the Securities Contracts Regulation Act which explains, 'securities shall not include any unit linked insurance policy or scrips or any such instrument or unit, by whatever name called, which provides a combined benefit risk on the life of the persons and investment by such persons and insured by insurer referred to in clause 9 of Section 2 of the Insurance Act, 1938'. Therefore, it is very clear, which are not the securities. Similarly, Sir, amendment to the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, where the problem of jurisdiction had come and which was also solved by this provision, gave the explanation for removal of doubts, 'it is hereby declared that for the purpose of this section a collective investment scheme or mutual fund shall not include any unit linked insurance policy or scrips or any such instrument or unit, by whatever name called, which provides a component of investment, besides the component of insurance issued by an insurer'.

Therefore, amendment to these three provisions has made things very clear and the issue is resolved. But, the joint mechanism or the constitution of seven members' committee is for the future, in the event of any such problem coming in; it comes into the picture only then. Otherwise, it does not have any role in the day-to-day affairs.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to certain other matters. We are giving powers to the regulatory authorities by way of a

statute. At the same time, the departments have the financial control over these regulatory authorities. Therefore, they feel that they should also be given

certain powers and they should be given money out of the Consolidated Fund of India and have the liberty to spend money out of the annual budget, so that they do not have to seek permission even for funding the tour of a Member or Chairman. They have to seek the Department's permission every time for that. But, as per the present system, the regulatory authorities are not directly accountable to the Parliament, except in certain sections which say that under the Insurance Act and the IRDA Act, the Department can issue circulars and directions. But they would be submitting Annual Reports. This is including the RBI. All the regulatory authorities would be accountable to the Parliament. Presently, they are not accountable; they are only submitting certain annual reports. Our Parliament is the supreme authority that can raise issues of the working of RBI, the regulatory authorities of Insurance and SEBI.

None of us including the opposition are raising this issue on the basis of the Annual Report. Even though our own rules permit us that Annual Reports can be taken up for discussion in the House, but we waste much of the time in shouting and adjourning the House. We are not utilizing that opportunity given by the present statute. Therefore, every authority has begun to think that they are big; they should not be challenged by anybody. They are very accessible to the private sector. Therefore, they can very easily leak out the matter and write articles in the print or electronic media telling that they are controlled by the Government and they are taking political decisions. Yes, we are taking political decisions and that is why we have come to power for five years. If we are doing it properly then the people will assess that this Government has done it properly. People cannot not differentiate the work done by autonomous bodies and the Government. They will say that your Government has done it properly. Therefore, this position is coming up. Therefore, my submission that regulatory authorities should be accountable and all of their transactions should be transparent so that people can understand it. Sir, the Planning Commission has already

initiated a Regulatory

Authority Bill which was circulated two years ago. I feel that it is high time that these regulatory authorities should be made accountable and their day-to-day decisions should be transparent so that people can understand what is happening in SEBI. At the same time, I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that the products which are coming out with insurance companies are very attractive for the common men. Mr. Goel was also referring to incidents where many of the products may not fetch large amount in the event of death of an individual. Even though we need not discuss those things here in this particular Bill, I feel that I have to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to take the advantage of this time. Sir, now different companies are coming forward with different products and schemes and they are increasing their amount of their average assets under management. I can quote certain companies. The Reliance is having more than Rs. 101,320,000; HDFC is having Rs.86,648,000; ICICI is having Rs.73,795,000; UTI is having Rs.64,445,000; Birla Sun Life is having Rs.63,111,000. Of total 38 AMCs, it will come around Rs.675,863,000 as the average assets under the management. Such a huge money is in the hands of the private companies. In the event of the clubbing of insurance and also the investment part, how they are going to give the guarantee to the common men? Sir, it may be different for the SBI Life Insurance which can have the Government support and security. But when we are giving rights to private companies to compete in this business, we have to be very careful and see whether things are happening properly or not. Sir, only 87.66 million households invest in gold and the life insurance industry has 59.7 million households covered by insurance policies. Similarly, households investment in equity is very minimum, that is, .39 per cent which comes to 920,000 households.

The investment in equities is also going down because of the fluctuating things and undependability on certain issues. Though there are 17 million DMAT accounts with NSDS and CDSL, only handful of them

seem active. Among the top five Mutual Fund Houses which have been

there for over four decades, had slightly over ten million folios, the highest. The other four are Reliance which is having a mutual fund of 7.40 million and about HDFC, I have already given the figures. Therefore, when we are making these issues, we have to be very careful to secure the precious money which is invested by the ordinary citizens of India.

Sir, after bringing the DMAT system and other systems and enforcing the financial restraint in certain ways, we have reduced the number of persons who are participating in the share business. Some people may come and the reduction shows the inefficiency of the system. But I feel that it is a correct one because we are regulating it properly so that the sincere people alone are doing this business in stockholding and other things. I submit that the hon. Minister can consider that there should be a law by which the regulating authorities are subject to the Parliamentary scrutiny and also the credibility, legitimacy and effectiveness of different regulating authorities, even the RBI, should be subject to the Parliamentary scrutiny; then only I feel that this type of creating a new system that so and so cannot be touched, so and so institution cannot be touched, they are above all, that type of thinking should not be developed in a democratic system. Thank you very much.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम सदन में देश की अर्थव्यवस्था से जुड़े एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक, प्रतिभूति और बीमा विधि (संशोधन और विधिमान्यकरण) विधेयक, 2010 पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह संशोधन विधेयक हमें सदन में क्यों लाना पड़ा? बीते दिनों में बीमा क्षेत्र को कंट्रोल करने वाली संस्था IRDA और शेयर मार्केट को कंट्रोल करने वाली संस्था SEBI के बीच एक विवाद ने जन्म लिया। ULIP जैसी जनता के लिए एक बहुत ही लोकप्रिय योजना अपने देश में आई और उसमें देश की आम जनता ने ढेर सारे रुपए निवेश किए। उस निवेश को शेयर मार्केट में लगाया गया। इसके बाद SEBI ने एक पत्र जारी कर सभी कम्पनीज़ को कहा, जो कि निजी क्षेत्र में थीं, कि जो कम्पनीज़ ULIP का व्यवसाय कर रही हैं उनको हमारे

यहां रजिस्ट्रेशन कराना पड़ेगा। IRDA ने इसका कड़ा प्रतिरोध किया और कहा कि इसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह विवाद वित्त मंत्रालय में पहुंचा। वित्त मंत्रालय ने न्यायालय में जाने की सलाह दी। लेकिन, परिणाम कुछ नहीं निकलते देख कर माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को इस विधेयक को लाने से पहले इस विवाद को समाप्त करने के लिए अध्यादेश भी लाना पड़ा। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बार के बजट भाषण में भी इसका उल्लेख किया था कि हम इस संबंध में एक कानून लाएंगे।

उसी का परिणाम आज यह संशोधन अधिनियम है। हम इस अधिनियम का स्वागत करते हैं और चाहते हैं कि कानून कोई भी बने, उस कानून में आम जनता का, गरीबों का, मध्यम वर्ग का खयाल रखा जाए ताकि उनका धन डूबने न जाए, फंसने न जाए और वे लोग ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं से अपने-आपको विमुख न कर पाएं।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री प्रशांत चटर्जी) पीठासीन हुए)

इस संबंध में ज्यादा वक्त न लेते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

जय भीम, जय भारत।

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I wish to make just a couple of observations on this proposed Bill since a lot has already been written and considerably commented upon by experts and analysts. My problem with this Bill, Sir, is not what it proposes to do, but what it has, rather, failed to do. I will come to that in a couple of minutes.

As some of the other speakers, firstly, have pointed out that given the first mixed ingredient in the hybrid products and the larger proportionality of security vs. insurance premium in the products and that it could have been referred to a judicial process if bilateral efforts had, really, failed, and I have a considerable sympathy with the fact that you cannot have a penumbra of uncertainty surrounding the behaviour of financial markets which would have far-reaching implications for the working and the health of the financial system and, therefore, expeditious steps by the Finance Ministry was something which, I believe, was unavoidable reflecting itself in the proposed Bill.

Clearly, Sir, there have been worries, secondly, on what it does to the erosion of independent regulatory entities. After all, these entities were created, principally, with fire welling them from political interference. Of course, the Finance Minister has been at pains to explain that he has no intention of, in any way, eroding on the autonomy of the Reserve Bank of India and that this should not be read as an intrusion in the autonomous functioning of these independent regulatory entities. Of course, there is a proverbial saying that once you open a little door and a little ajar, then, of course, the door could be begun to be pushed to be wider open and whether, perhaps, the Peeping Tom would not have been better than leaving a little door ajar which could be then opened a little wider with a little gusto of breeze is something on which the Finance Minister, I am sure, is more competent to comment than I am. There is one important reason which the Finance Minister has given in the Lok Sabha, and I have considerable sympathy for that reason of how he had to resort to this. He has explained, and with considerable force, that the RBI combines in it two functions. He has no intention of, in any way, eroding the monetary functions of the RBI, but, rather, because the RBI also performs the function of being a banking regulator itself, a player in the securities market, there is an inherent conflict in the RBI's functioning, and that part of the RBI's functioning, which relates to security management and which relates to supervision of the banks, is the only component which might come under the purview of the proposed Council. Mr. Finance Minister, however, there was an option. That option was that you could take away this part of the function of the security management of the RBL into another entity. Indeed, some other countries, Sir, have done that in avoiding this kind of a contradiction in the RBI's functioning. That, Sir, brings me to the important points which I wish to make.

One was, perhaps, your most distinguished predecessor, Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, has once, privately, told me, and I have no

hesitation in mentioning that.

But before we push more reforms and more changes, two entities require a lot of reforms which have collected a lot of baggage over time, that is, the Ministry of Finance itself and the Reserve Bank of India, both of which he presided over with a great deal of distinction.

Sir, what are these economic reform functions? That is what I feel the Finance Minister had an opportunity to do when he brought forward this Bill. The Reserve Bank of India today has three functions, namely, first, the function of presiding over the monetary policy, second, the function of being the principal debt manager of the Government and managing the portfolio of the Government and, third, the act of banking supervision. The Finance Minister will rightly concede that there are inherent conflicts between being a principal debt manager and portfolio manager, and the manager of monetary policy and also banking supervisor. I am not going to say that whether the impossible trilogy is possible or not, and the other so-called impossible trinity having a comparable open capital account with the exchange rate to Joe more or less market determined and also conducting the monetary policy with a certain degree of latitude. I am not going into the possibility of the congruence of the so-called impossible trilogy which economists talk about, but I am certainly on a more limited point: How to reform the Reserve Bank of India to be able to prevent this inherent conflict of interest between debt management and portfolio management, between banking supervision and conductor of monetary policy. How has the rest of the world handled it? My friend, the first speaker there, has mentioned about wanting to emulate the Financial Services Authority. I am afraid, the Financial Services Authority has been abolished because one of the first act which the new Chancellor of Exchequer in the United Kingdom did in his Press Conference was to say that the FSA had not served the purpose for which it was really created and decided to abolish the FSA beginning from 2012. Instead he has created two other entities, one is an entity called a Special Financial Committee within the Bank of England itself which

will take away or obviate these conflicts of interest and the

other a Banking Commission to go into the management and evaluation of risks. I put it to you, Mr. Finance Minister, that in the overall matrix of a larger reform of financial institutions and the working of the financial institutions, you might like to bear in mind how your present proposal can be nudged in a more definitive direction of bringing about more fundamental and abiding changes in the working of these institutions with the dynamics of the current economic policy entail upon us. When you begin to create and fulfil your Budget promise of "Financial stability and Oversight Council" you might like to see how the present proposal can be meshed into the working of the Council and when you begin to operate on your other proposal which you brought in the Budget, namely, rewriting the current legislation in the financial domain, how some of these ideas can be reflected, how far, for instance, the Finance Ministry itself, can be reformed by having what has been debated for long, namely, a separate Debt Management Office within the Ministry of Finance, outside the RBI, to prevent that kind of conflict which arises.

Sir, I end by saying that I very much hope that the present proposal of the Finance Minister is the incipient beginning for much larger reforms which these institutions, some of them have had nascent and some of them have had long historical baggage, will begin to be re-crafted and restructured to meet the contemporary challenges which face the Indian economy. Thank you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill, namely, the Securities and Insurance Laws (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2010 which is introduced to replace the Ordinance allowing insurance companies to sell unit linked insurance plans without seeking the approval of the market regulator, SEBI. Since I realise that it is my duty to support this Bill, on this occasion, I wish to put forth one or two points only.

The traditional insurance market is in shambles as insurers are not

interested in marketing a class of insurance under which the shareholders share a major portion of the investment risk, but get

only 10 per cent of the profit. In the case of unit-linked insurance, while the entire investment burden is passed on to the policyholders, the entire profit also goes to the shareholders.

With regard to the Indian scene I would like to cite one very important thing. During the period 1990 to 1999, the Bombay Stock Exchange Sensitive Index, Sensex rose steadily from 783 to 3,060, an average growth rate of 16.4 per cent. The ULIP entered the Indian life insurance market in a significant way only in 2003. Between January 1, 2003 and January 1, 2008, helped by fund flows from ULIP and foreign institutional investors, the index rose from 3,391 to 20,301, an average growth rate of 43 per cent. The peak of 20,827 was reached on January 11, 2008. In this context, when a turf war arose between the SEBI and the insurance sector, it became essential for the Government to formally set at test the turf war between SEBI and the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority. This Bill which has been brought forth to replace the Ordinance, accords jurisdictional powers to the insurance regulator over ULIPs - hybrid products which combine life insurance cover with market investments through mutual funds. It also provides for setting up a joint mechanism - - this is the most important thing to be welcomed -- headed by the Finance Minister to resolve any such differences in future among the country's financial regulators, namely, the Reserve Bank of India, SEBI, IRDA and the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority. So when the Government or the country is focusing on the future economy, this becomes inevitable and this is a very prudent step taken by the Government this clause in the Bill. Alongside, the Bill has also sought to address the apex bank's concerns over hierarchy and autonomy by naming the RBI Governor as the Vice-Chairman of the Joint Committee instead of making him just a member. There is one more important thing. It is proposed to provide that the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India shall be the Vice-Chairman of the Joint Committee instead of a member. As per the Bill, apart from the Union Finance Minister as Chairperson and the

RBI Governor as Vice-Chairperson, the other members of

the Joint Committee would be Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs; Secretary, Department of Financial Services and the Chairmen of SEBI, IRDA and PFRDA. It may be construed as a deviation from the Ordinance but the Bill has stated that in case of any differences of opinion among the regulators, reference may be made to the Joint Committee only by any of the respective regulators and not by the Government. So the Government and the Finance Minister would not take any suo motu step. Only whenever any regulator brings to the knowledge of the Joint Committee, then only they act. So this Bill, which has been brought to replace this Ordinance, is very essential one focusing on the development and progress of the country's economy. With these words, I welcome this Bill. Thank you.

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, मैं समझता हूँ या विश्वास करता हूँ कि हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी बड़े सक्षम मंत्री हैं और मंत्री जी को संकट मोचक कहा जाता है। लेकिन यह समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि मई महीने में जब session शुरू होने वाला था, उस समय मंत्री जी या सरकार को अध्यादेश क्यों लाना पड़ा, जब कि वे खुद सक्षम हैं? उस समय दो regulators को कहा गया था कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के decision के बाद उस पर अगली कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

इसी बीच मंत्री महोदय या सरकार ऑर्डिनैस लाई जबकि वह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में लंबित था। तो क्या और ब्यूरोक्रैट्स को नौकरी देने के लिए यह विधेयक लाया गया है?

सर, आर.बी.आई. के फाइनेंशियल महकमे में केवल एक रेग्युलेटर हुआ करता था, अभी हर संस्था को रेग्युलेटर दिया जा रहा है। SEBI, पेंशन, इंश्योरेंस, टेलीकॉम, पावर, पेट्रोलियम, पॉल्यूशन, ब्रॉडकास्टिंग आदि के तमाम रेग्युलेटर्स आ गए हैं, जबकि पहले एक जगह से आर.बी.आई. सारा काम करता था और काम ठीक भी चल रहा था। तो इसके बारे में मंत्री जी जरूर बताएं कि इसे क्यों लाना पड़ा?

सर, मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि जो रघुराज कमेटी बनी थी, उस कमेटी की सिफारिश को कितना इंप्लिमेंट किया गया है, इसके बारे में ज़रा जानकारी दें। सर, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में 14 मामले लंबित पड़े हुए हैं। SEBI ने इन कंपनियों पर रोक लगाई थी और IRDA ने उसको नहीं माना, जबकि वित्त मंत्री जी इसके अध्यक्ष हैं, इनको ही फैसला करना था। यदि वे शीघ्र फैसला कर देते, तो शायद यह नौबत नहीं आ पाती।

सर, जहां तक Joint Mechanism का सवाल है, वित्त मंत्री जी उसके चेयरमैन रहेंगे। जिसके रिज़र्व बैंक के गवर्नर रहेंगे, Secretary in the Department of Economic Affairs रहेंगे, Chairman, IRDA रहेंगे, Chairman, SEBI रहेंगे, Chairman, PFRDA रहेंगे आदि, तो इन सबको मिलाकर एक कमेटी बनाने की व्यवस्था की गई है, जो कहां तक सफल हो पाएगी, इसमें हमको संदेह लगता है।

सर, हम निजी बैंकों से वह अपेक्षा नहीं रख सकते हैं, जो सरकारी बैंकों से रख सकते हैं। फिर सरकार अपना शेयर 55 परसेंट से घटाकर, पब्लिक सेक्टर बैंकों का 51 परसेंट करने जा रही है, जबकि आप शेयर को disinvest करके पैसे का जुगाड़ करने की बात कहते हैं, लेकिन तमाम बैंकों ने 99 परसेंट पैसे गांव और गरीब लोगों के जमा होते हैं, जो उनके उपयोग में नहीं आ पा रहे हैं। वे अगर कर्ज़ लेना चाहते हैं, तो वह उनको नहीं मिल पाता है और बहुत कम रेट पर अगर कोठे इंडस्ट्री लगाना चाहता है तो उसको दिया जाता है। गांवों में अगर हम कर्ज़ लेना चाहते हैं तो हमको 12 से 14 परसेंट पर लोन देते हैं और इंडस्ट्री लगाने जाएंगे तो हमको 2 परसेंट पर मिलता है, जबकि उनका उसमें कुछ भी धन नहीं रहता है। इनकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाता है और कर्ज़ लेने के बाद जब किसान अपनी फसल अच्छी नहीं होने पर suicide करते हैं, कर्ज़ माफी की बात कही जाती है, तो उन गरीबों को कर्ज़ तो मिलता नहीं है, जिनको असल में मिलना चाहिए, उस धन का उपयोग कहीं और होता है। इसलिए इस बिल में इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए था। 1969 में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करवाया था और राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद बैंकों का पैसा देश के डेवलपमेंट

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair)

के लिए खर्च करने की बात थी और देश के हित में काम हुआ है। सर, एक बात की ओर और ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। 2015 तक बैंकों से 1,07,958 कर्मचारी रिटायर करेंगे और इनकी जगह पर दूसरे नए कर्मचारियों को लेने की अभी तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है, जैसा ए.के. खंडेलवाल जी की कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट में दिया था, उसकी तरफ मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

सर, जो प्राइवेट सेविंग एजेंसीज़ हैं, वे लोगों को आज भी धोखा दे रही हैं, पता नहीं किस तरीके से उनको परमिशन मिलती है?

उपासभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : पांच मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : सर, दो मिनट ...

उपासभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : दो मिनट ज्यादा हो गए हैं।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : सर, ज्यादा नहीं होगा। तो वे लोगों को धोखा देते हैं और कहते हैं कि ढाई से तीन साल में तुम्हारी रकम को डबल कर देंगे। वे कहते हैं कि बैंक हमारी गारंटी दे रहे हैं, सरकार दे रही है, जबकि लोगों का पैसा डूबने की सारी संभावना है। फिर किस तरीके से सेविंग एजेंसीज़ को परमिशन मिलती है, इस बात को ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, at the outset, I express my displeasure at the Bill not having been put before the Standing Committee, as demanded in the other House also by my esteemed colleagues.

Sir, the proposed mechanism of forming a joint mechanism is nothing but a knee-jerk reaction and it is not a product of a serious study of the existing arrangement for addressing intra-contradictions of regulatory authorities in the market.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister in his explanation has said that the dispute began in January. On 10th February, the Finance Secretary discussed it. On 12th March, there was a mutual discussion in Hyderabad. The High Level Committee on Financial Market discussed it on 26th March. On 9th April, SEBI had given the order and on 10th April, IRDA had given another order.

Sir, the Parliament was in session till May 7th. But the Government did not bother to bring this Bill when the Parliament was in session and, instead, issued an Ordinance. I want to know from the Government what had prompted the Government to issue the Ordinance when it could bring this Bill during the last session.

Sir, my next question is what had prompted the Government to wait for the verdict of the Apex Court? On 4th May, the hon. Minister of State for Finance in his reply to Question No.4202 has said, and I quote, "The Government had asked the two regulators to get a legal opinion on the issue"? But strangely, the Government felt no necessity to wait for the verdict of the Apex Court, which is still to come.

My next question to the Government is: why had the Government not explained in the Ordinance the reasons for regulating ULIP by IRDA rather than SEBI?

What is the guideline of SEBI? On 9th April, SEBI directed 14 insurance companies, most of which are private life insurance companies belonging to ICICI or Reliance Ambani group, to stop dealing in ULIPs. SEBI's explanation is that the amount received under ULIP is invested in two ways -- one part is for insurance cover and the other is investment in the securities' market. According to SEBI, in some ULIP products, premium to buy insurance is as low as two per cent of the total amount whereas the balance is being invested in securities' market.

Our question is: in an insurance-linked scheme, why should they invest a part of premium in the securities' market? What is your experience in the global scenario? The same thing had happened in America where investment in the stock market brought a big depression and created a global crisis. Such a kind of crisis may also come to our country, if we allow the insurance related schemes to invest in the stock markets. Rather, it should have been invested in developing the social sector. That should be brought into account.

The RBI had constituted two committees. One was a Standing Technical Advisory Committee on Financial Regulation, which was constituted in 2003. The other was a Working Group on Conflict of Interest in the Indian Financial Services Sectors to identify the sources and nature of potential conflicts and suggest possible measures and actions to be taken

for mitigating them. So, the RBI

should have played an important role. Then, there is a High Level Committee on Capital and Financial Market (HLCCFM). They referred the matter on 26.3.2010 to take a legal opinion. They should have played a more important role.

My next question is on the inclusion of Provident Fund Regulatory and Development Authority, PFRDA. This PFRDA itself is constituted under an Executive Order. The PFRDA Bill is still pending and not passed in the Parliament.

We have every objection to the formation of PFRDA also. So, when it is not at all a statutory body, then, why is PFRDA kept in the joint mechanism?

At this juncture, it would have been better that without placing the Bill here, the whole matter should have been referred to the Standing Committee on Finance so that it could go into the details of the issue and get to the root of this kind of a problem and conflict and so that there is no recurrence of such things. The interest of the investor must be looked into. We are very much concerned about the interest of the investor. At the same time, we are also very much concerned that the insurance related schemes must not invest funds in stock markets. All these things could lead to a crisis.

The Governor of the Reserve Bank of India himself, after meeting the hon. Finance Minister, expressed publicly that the proposed Bill was going to dilute the role of the RBI. That should not have been done. At this juncture, when there is a difference of opinion, my concrete proposal is that the hon. Finance Minister may please withdraw the present Bill and bring another comprehensive Bill before the Standing Committee to have a detailed discussion and, then, bring a new legislation before Parliament because Parliament is the highest authority and Parliament should take a decision on this.

With these words, I thank you and conclude my speech.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Dr. Ashok Ganguly. Please take only five minutes.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, given my position in this House, I have made it a practice to be brief. It is not that I can't speak for 70 minutes, but I restrict myself to a very short speech. First of all, I think, I must say that the Finance Minister must have been compelled to bring this Bill to the House. It is a great pity. Because one would have expected that the regulatory authorities in their good sense would have solved this problem, and this issue would not have arisen. Now, that it has arisen, there is no solution to it, rather than finding a mechanism going forward, if such a situation were to happen again. However, having been on the Board of the Reserve Bank of India for nine years under three very eminent Governors including the present Governor, I must say that the RBI has used its independence, its discretion with maturity prudence and foresight, all the time in consultation with the Finance Ministry. They have done a tremendous job during the global financial crisis. This has to be acknowledged, and we must not use this Bill as a process of denigrating a great institution. Be that as it may, in spite of the Finance Minister's suggestion that the IRDA and the SEBI go to the court and seek a solution, they did not do it. It is not very clear why they did not do it. They have brought it upon themselves. As a matter of fact, the Reserve Bank of India has every right to persuade them to find a solution, it is not very clear why they failed to find the solution. Under the circumstances, I think, as far as hybrid financial instruments are concerned, the Finance Minister was left with no choice but to bring this Bill forward. My hope is that such a situation will not arise in the future and the Finance Minister may not have to preside on such a situation in the future, and the regulatory authorities would have learnt their lessons to find solutions by their own wisdom and goodwill. My only suggestion to the hon. Finance Minister

before I conclude is this. Mr. Finance Minister, since the Vice-Chairman of this Committee is the Governor of the Reserve Bank,

4.00 P.M.

and since in your absence, he is likely to preside over the meetings. I would suggest to protect his impartiality that the Deputy Governor responsible for banking supervision may be inducted into this Committee to act as the representative of the Reserve Bank of India, in case the Vice-Chairman has to preside over this Committee. With that minor modification, and not with great excitement, but to be practical knowledge that this was the only solution that was faced by the Finance Ministry because of the regulators themselves, I support this Bill as a caution to the other regulators that if they wish to retain their autonomy, they must act in wise and honourable manner. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Mysura Reddy. You can follow the example of Gangulyji, with regard to the time.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, since we are in "Others" category, we would get one minute extra, i.e., six minutes.

Sir, this is an Ordinance which was brought to resolve the dispute between two regulators. But, both the regulators are fighting for the control of small investors' money. In this issue, even though it may be personal, I don't want any redressal of my grievance. But, I want to bring this issue to the notice of the hon. Minister as to what is going on in this ULIP so that some redressal mechanism can be created, instead of keeping the redressal mechanism among two regulators.

Sir, my son took ULIP from Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Company Limited and paid rupees one lakh every year for three years. But the insurer put his investment up to Rs.2,85,00, which means 95 per cent is put in instrument and only 5 per cent in insurance. What the Minister may call or what Bajaj Allianz can say whether it is insurance policy or the instrument which is more. But, ultimately, after three years he surrendered his policy. He got only Rs.2,73,000 which means his NAV is

Rs.3,45,000. So, he has lost his net gain also, he lost Rs.15,000 in net. The net gainer is the Bajaj Allianz of Rs.87,000. So, these are unfair trade practices. One Mr. Rangasamy from Coimbatore paid Rs.1,00,000 in SBI Life which is a public sector undertaking. He might have gone for some loan and he might have been forced to take this insurance scheme. He discontinued and surrendered his policy. After three years, he got only Rs.10,000 for investing Rs.1,00,000. But if an individual had done this thing, we might have said that this is a cheating. But IRDA, the regulator regularizes by some kinds of regulations and guidelines. There are 14 companies which are in the insurance business. So, I request the Minister to furnish before this House the number of policies taken, the number of policies discontinued or surrendered since 2005 only. More than that I do not require and I think the House also does not require. Insurer might have done share trading and might have made some shares out of small investors' money.

Sir, one case is with regard to HDFC dealer's share trading fraud which is a classical example. In small trade only within 20 days they made rupees two crores out of the small investors' money by way of ULIP only. Since these kinds of things have been going on, the Government might have brought in a good legislation after giving thought and care. In these cases both the regulators failed. IRDA failed and SEBI failed. They were unable to protect the small investors. What is the purpose of resolving the dispute between the regulators? The Government might have given much thought and care for protecting the small investors, instead of doing that, they have done this. Regarding Ordinance also if I speak it will be repetition of what Mr. Goyal has already told. So, there is no use of arguing on this Ordinance. But one small incident I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister. Sir, there are many hybrid products which are coming. In the joint mechanism, the RBI, SEBI, IRDA are the members. But if somebody has brought a hybrid feature like a steel company where

FMC is involved, it is among these four regulators only. If FMC comes, again he has to bring a new

legislation. This is the issue in these hybrid instruments. You might have given a lot of thought how to resolve this problem also. But one thing that I would like to bring to the notice of the House is the reply of our Finance Minister on price rise on 5.8.2010. I will quote only this and then conclude my speech within the given time. He said, "I cannot forget the days of 1990s when the country's gold was to be placed to a foreign bank just to borrow a few hundred million dollars, when the Finance Minister of this great country had to go to a foreign country, a rich country, to meet the Finance Minister of that country, but had to wait for some time to get the appointment. I would not like if any Finance Minister of this country has to face that type of a humiliation situation. ..."

I am very happy and proud of that. We should not forget that for this economic growth, hundred crore people are paying six lakh crores of taxes to the exchequer and are also silently paying toll tax on all infrastructure projects. The Finance Minister is only the fund manager. The Aam Aadmi's economic power is the sole economic strength of this country, not the strength of a few corporate houses. The ULIP business is one percent of GDP. The Government might have been given a lot of thought and care in bringing this piece of legislation which may protect the interest of innocent investor instead of throwing the common man to the vultures of corporate sector. Thank you.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I support the Bill for the following reasons. Sir, as we understand there is fundamental difference between a controlled economy and a regulated economy. We have also clearly acknowledged that the global financial crisis in US in 2008 arose primarily because that the financial sector of the US economy was not regulated and it engulfed the entire western economy and no economy of the world could remain insulated from this. Under this condition I think, this legislation had to be viewed in the context of the requirement of economy at a given point of time. This is not the legislation which will

be there permanently for 50 years. Even our

Constitution was amended immediately after two or three months. The question is: as the economy is to be regulated, the regulators of the economy also need to be regulated. And it is in this context the Insurance Act, 1938, the Securities Contract (Regulations) Act, 1956 and The Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 clearly specify the distinction between the life insurance business and the securities on the one hand and the collective investment for mutual fund on the other. I think, this is the need of the hour and as far as the insulation of the financial sector which constitute the nerves of economy is concerned, I support the Bill with all caution that we shall be able to take care of prevention of unfair practices. Thank you.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka) : Sir, as we all know the financial markets and financial sectors of our country are today valued at tens of thousands of crores and has shown systematic and solid growth over the past two decades since liberalisation. But more than the size growth, the markets have grown in terms of its transparency, governance and regulation -- making our markets one of the best regulated markets in this part of the world. As we enter this debate, we must not forget what made this possible. It was the independent regulation of the financial markets and the independence and capability demonstrated by RBI and SEBI over these years and the independence and capabilities of men like Dr. Y. V. Reddy, and Mr. Damodaran in the RBI and SEBI. And as we all know India escaped most of the trauma of the recent 2008 global economic reset because our economic regulators had managed our financial markets well and sensibly, resisting populist and fashionable trends and bureaucratic pressures that were constantly proposed in the guise of reforms. It is precisely this orderly transformation of our markets into a transparent and well regulated market that we are today throwing into question, with this back door intrusion of the political and bureaucratic executive into the realm of independent regulation. Sir, I have spoken in this House many times on Independent Regulation and as a proponent of strengthening

Independent

Regulation, I can say this with all the power at my command, that this Bill sets a very bad precedent. The problem that the Bill is attempting to solve is neither a unique problem nor is it new. As a matter of act, as more and more independent regulators are introduced into our scheme of governance, the problems, and, therefore, the challenges of regulatory overlap and regulatory disputes will arise. We must realize that. So, if a sectoral regulator like IRDA or TRAI attempts to regulate a sectoral entity and a functional regulator like the markets regulator like SEBI or competition regulator like CCI attempts to regulate the function qua the markets of competition -- there will be potential regulatory conflict.

However, the solution cannot be and must not be the type suggested by this Bill. Regulatory disputes and regulatory adjudication cannot compromise the concept of independent regulation of the sector or the function, as this Bill, very obviously, ends up doing. Sir, let us acknowledge it openly. This Bill brings in bureaucratic and political oversight into a critical and sensitive area of regulatory dispute adjudication which is undesirable and retrograde.

Sir, let me give you an example of what will happen in future if this precedent is followed. The TRAI is the Telecom Regulator. It is also tasked with managing competition in telecom. If it regulates competition and, at the same time, the Competition Commission intervenes in the telecom sector to manage competition, there is potentially going to be a conflict between these two regulators. So, is it the case of the Government that the dispute arising between the TRAI and the CCI will be adjudicated by the Department of Telecom or the Minister of Telecom? It is clearly not in keeping with the Government's view of strengthening independent regulation.

It is similar in the case of ULIPs. As my colleague, Mr. Piyush Goyal, has said that ULIPs should be regulated on issues of insurance by the IRDA and when it comes to markets and investments, it cannot but be

regulated by the market regulator. If there is this kind of a dispute -- real or imaginary -- it must be still settled through an appropriate independent body with no bureaucratic interference and involvement.

If the Government is, for some reason, averse to courts resolving this dispute, then the solution should be, as Mr. Piyush suggested, to have an independent appellate body of whatever type or form, without compromising with the word 'independent.'

Bringing bureaucracy into the sensitive area of financial sector regulation is contrary to the Government's own stated object of strengthening independent regulation in this country.

I request with all humility at my command the hon. Finance Minister to re-look at this Bill again. The creeping influence of the Government is bad news for the future of independent regulation in this country. I am sure, he does not want it to be a part of his legacy and I hope sincerely that he would look at creating an independent regulatory disputes appellate commission or some such idea that could replace the current structure or proposal. Thank you.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : वाइस चेयरमैन सर, मुद्दा यह नहीं है कि बिल क्या है, मुद्दा यह है कि संदेश क्या कहा गया है। What is the message? I will just stick myself to that. संदेश यह है कि आपने आरबीआई की स्वायत्तता पर चोट की है। You have compromised with the autonomy. और जैसे लोगों ने कहा कि RBI has conducted itself over the years so maturely that we should not have denigrate it like this. अभी हम इज़राइल में गए थे। वहां हम इज़राइल के सेंट्रल बैंक गवर्नर स्टेनले फिशर से मिले, जो दुनिया के बहुत बड़े अर्थशास्त्री हैं। Passionately, he was telling us what is the importance of the Central Bank which can, in situation of economic difficulties and perils, bring the nation out of it. He gave examples how that country conducted itself with independence. That is the reason why we hurt. इसलिए मेरी पहली बात यह है, मुझे पता नहीं है लेकिन यह न्यूज आई है कि आरबीआई गवर्नर ने आपको चिट्ठी लिखी है, मेरी पहली मांग यह है कि वह चिट्ठी आप टेबुल करिए, जिससे सभी लोग यह जान सकें कि उनका दुःख क्या है। क्योंकि पब्लिकली उन्होंने एक रिएक्शन भी दिया था और वह आपसे मिले भी थे, इसलिए वह चिट्ठी आप सार्वजनिक कीजिए। The Reserve Bank of India, over the years, has always been dealing with all currency management. It is always a banker's bank. It is the supervisor as far as the

words 'banking',

'finance' and, lastly, 'fiscal discipline' are concerned. So, if you have any problem with inter-regulatory mechanism, you could have created an improved mechanism under the RBI. You could have provided teeth, as suggested by my friend, Mr. Piyush, to the HLCCFM, or, even entirely a new mechanism could have been created. He should have thought about it.

The last point is, the Bill is based on the opinion of the Law Ministry. Many times reference has come.

So, my second demand is this. Please table the legal opinion, given by the Law Ministry. Let us judge what you have drafted as a Bill and what the legal opinion, from the Law Ministry, says. Are they in tandem? Or, are they just opposite to each other? And, why should we not send it to the Standing Committee. We have created a mechanism. मैंने दो सालों में पार्लियामेंट्री डेमोक्रेसी में यह देखा है जितनी चर्चा यहां होती है तो प्रेस वाले भी होते हैं, तो मैं अपनी पार्टी की लाइन बताऊंगा, वे अपनी पार्टी की लाइन बताते हैं, लेकिन जब स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में इकट्ठा होते हैं तो सबकी भलाई किसमें है और larger interest क्या है, इसको देखते हुए चर्चा होती है। इसके साथ ही उसके testimonies होते हैं, उसमें लोग साक्ष्य के लिए आते हैं, witnesses आते हैं। वह mechanism हम क्यों छोड़ दें? हमें वह mechanism छोड़ना नहीं चाहिए। इसके साथ ही जो हमने तैयार किया है, उसे standing committee को दे दें, इससे क्या बिगड़ने वाला है? अभी तो आप एक Ordinance से उस dispute का हल हो गया और अभी तुरंत दूसरा कोई dispute तो पैदा नहीं होता। अगर यह लगे कि इसकी टेक्निकल जरूरत है तो आप उस ordinance को और आगे भी बढ़ा सकते हैं। उसके lapse होने से भी कुछ नहीं होगा, यह मेरा argument है। अगर उसको lapse नहीं होने देना है तो इसे कर सकते हैं, लेकिन बिल जाने दीजिए। ऐसा नहीं कि हर बिल को तीन महीने में ही करते हैं। स्टैंडिंग कमेटीज़ every week मिलती है। हम अभी HRD कमेटी में हैं, उसके पास मिनिस्ट्री में नौ-नौ बिल्स भेजे हैं। हम एक-एक बिल को हर सप्ताह तैयार कर रहे हैं। चार-चार सप्ताह में, एक-एक महीने में बैठकर, यह हो सकता है। इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि यह होना चाहिए।

I am very confident that you will agree to these suggestions. Thank you very much.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. First of all, I would like to congratulate my friend, Mr. Goyal. I knew his father. But, no doubt, his presence in the House will add to the deliberating and debating quality of this House. The way he presented his case in his maiden speech, studied the entire gamut of the subject, speaks well of it. And, that should be the job of a parliamentarian. I commend him, as an elderly chair, that he has prepared his case so thoroughly. It is not necessary that all of us will agree with him. This is the Chamber, this is the system where we agree to disagree. There will be divergence of views; there will be differences of opinion. And, through those divergences, through those differences of opinion, through discussion, we will arrive at a solution. Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to compliment him. He has his certain issues. But I am confining myself to three aspects of the issue. So far as the areas are concerned, whether it should be regulated by the IRDA or by the SEBI; what the nature is, what the percentage is, what the component is, all these issues are to be decided by the regulators themselves. You look at the chronology of the events. First of all, as I mentioned in the other House, neither I had an intention nor the purpose of this Bill is to interfere with the autonomy of the regulators. Regulators have not come on their own. Whether you are in Government, or, whether we are in Government, we bring the Bills; we discuss them in the Parliament. We clear the statute to institutionalize the regulator. Therefore, regulators are the creation of the Parliament, of the Executive. Last fifteen years, almost twenty years, since the economic reforms, various regulators have come into existence.

But we must keep in mind that regulators will have to operate, will have to function within the powers vested in them by Parliament, by passing a law. Here you look at the chronology of the events. It started from January. Not only the Government advised them, but the Ministers also advised them. We may delegate the political institutions but

can you have a Parliamentary system

without political institutions, without political executives? Can the Chamber of Commerce, can the economic guilds run the Parliamentary systems? Can you have Hamlet without Prince of Denmark? It is the political institutions, political party or the leaders of the system who create the regulators; regulators are not created by the Resolutions of the trade bodies or the Chambers of Commerce or of the Economic Guilds; it is the creation of a political institution like Parliament. The Parliament is nothing but consisting of the representatives of political parties. Therefore-, in our approach, we should not create confusions. Here, the question is that two regulators disputed. When they disputed, they were asked to settle themselves, because it is not good for the financial market, it is not good for the investors, it is not good for the health of the economy. There is an existing mechanism. There is a high-level coordination committee on Financial Matters. Mr. Goel was dealing with it. It was referred to them. It is chaired by the Governor RBI. From 1990, it is in existence. They advised them, "you settle among yourselves bilaterally." That is why, it was taken off the agenda. It is not that it was not referred to them. The High-Level Coordination Committee is chaired by the Governor, RBI. Thereafter, they were advised that, well, if you cannot sort it out yourselves, you agree to file a joint petition to the competent court which will decide and you accept their judgement. They agreed. My grievance is, they agreed. They made me to make a public announcement that both of them have agreed to file a joint petition to the competent court and they will accept the verdict of that. What do you expect me to do? I will just remain a mute spectator in honouring the autonomy of the institutions. If they quarrel like peculiar children, I am afraid, my concept of autonomy is not like that. Nobody else but here I alone am accountable to you. No independent regulator is accountable to Parliament and through Parliament to the people. We do not have that system. It is not like American Senate. We have our own Parliamentary system.

We have our own mechanism and we shall have to work in that. I cannot
look at things
like what should have been or what could have been. When it will
happen, it will happen. Nobody is

going to interfere with the autonomy of the RBI. Why has the RBI Act been amended? It is because the RBI has two roles as monetary policy maker, as a totally independent monetary advisor to the Government of India. Nobody is interfering with it; but what would be branch expansion policy of the banks for which the RBI is the Regulator? Are you not asking me questions day in and day out about the branch expansion? As a regulator of the banks, as regulator of the security market, if there is a conflict between the regulators, what is the scheme? It is not related to conflict between the Government and the regulator, not disagreement between Government and regulator. If there be a disagreement between the regulators, then only the regulator can make reference to this joint mechanism. Originally, it was thought that any member, including the official members, could make a reference to it. But, thereafter, it was thought that 'no'; it will be interpreted as my young friend Javadekar said; I was very much concerned with what message I would like to convey, I did not want it; I have no intention because many of these were enacted by us when we were in Government. We created it and they were created with good intentions but that doesn't mean that they will transgress the jurisdiction of the others. What is the role of the Executive? The role of the Executive is also to look into such things. If one authority transgresses the jurisdiction of the other authority, the Executive cannot remain a silent spectator in the name of autonomy, in the name of honouring the autonomy. That is an Utopian idea to my mind. - That is not accepted. What we have done in the Bill is that as and when such a situation will arise when two regulators will quarrel on jurisdiction, not on other matters, then, the first effort will be to let them sort it out bilaterally. If they fail to do so, let them go to the high level coordination Committee chaired by Governor, RBI. If they fail to do so, then it will have to come here, if they feel. They will have to make recommendation; it is not suo motu. The aggrieved party will have to make a reference to this Joint Mechanism, and, in that case, the Joint

mechanism will take the decision. The Joint Mechanism is chaired by the Finance Minister. I am not

talking of the individuals; I am talking of the institutions. The Finance Minister is accountable to you. You can dismiss him in no time by simply passing a No Confidence Motion. He represents the people and he is accountable to the people through you. If somebody feels -- and with due respect to him -- that he is above the Finance Minister in the matter of money and finance, he may believe so. I have respect for his belief but I cannot accept it. It is not practicable. These aspects ought to be kept in. I entirely agree. Our Reserve Bank has done a wonderful job.

In every statement, I repeat like a parrot that Government and RBI had worked in tandem, in close cooperation, to overcome the financial crisis. But does that mean that when legislation is to be made covering the financial regulators, the RBI will have to be excluded? From where does this logic come in? If they did not have any regulatory role, there would have been no occasion for that; but there is a regulatory role. The Ordinance was brought in to see to it that when two regulators come into conflict in respect of jurisdiction, this mechanism would be in place. Mr. Javadekar, my young friend, had asked for two documents to be placed on the Table of the House. He knows the functioning of the Government very well; these can never be laid. But I can assure him that everything in the Bill, right from the title, sub-title, clause 1, to the last point, is drafted by the Law Ministry. The administrative Ministry does not draft the Bill. The administrative Ministry only states its intention, but so far as the drafting is concerned, it is to be done by the Law Ministry. That is always the case and not only in this case. And what transpired between me and the Governor, RBI, is definitely classified. Nowadays, it has become a practice to go to the media, but I cannot go to the media; I can only come to you and unburden myself before you. But there is no question of compromising the autonomy of any regulator. If they come into conflict or there is a difference of opinion or they enter come into the jurisdiction of the other, then, this situation would arise.

Certain questions have been raised as to why we did not wait for the Supreme Court? Now, what was the nature of the Supreme Court's judgement? The first one was about transferring all the

cases. How much time would that have taken? There was a need for urgency. Question has been raised, 'why not in the Parliament?' All of us are working in the Parliament. We all know what the parliamentary calendar was during this period of time. If we wanted to sort it out, was it possible to have a regular legislation in the Parliament? Did we pass the legislations which were pending before the Parliament during that period? During the Budget Session, we could not give much time even to discussions on the working of the individual ministries here and discussions on the demands-for-grants in the other House. We could not give enough time. Therefore, it was almost impossible to have this piece of legislation passed. I do agree that all Bills must be scrutinized by the Standing Committee, and that has been the practice, but an Ordinance is not an ordinary piece of legislation. An Ordinance is brought because there is urgency, and as and when an Ordinance is brought, it is put into operation immediately. Therefore, it requires Constitutional propriety and Parliamentary authority; it requires to be ratified and approved by the Parliament within six weeks of the beginning of the next Session. The Ordinance is being issued during the interregnum. Therefore, my young friend, Mr. Javadekar, would agree with me on the very rationality of an Ordinance. An Ordinance does not make a major law; Ordinance amends certain provisions of the law -- it could also be more than one law -- which appears to be absolutely necessary to be put into immediate effect.

It is not a major law. This was debated.

I myself was the Chairman of the Parliamentary Standing on Home Affairs. At that point of time, we discussed it in detail and -- there must be records of those discussions -- I myself gave the view, being the Chairman, that don't bring the ordinance. If an ordinance has an urgency, it has to be implemented. What I am to do as the Chairman of the Standing Committee, I am to give it ipso facto approval or I am to make some suggestions which you cannot do immediately but which you can do prospectively in a much later date. That is the problem

of sending an ordinance to the

Standing Committee. If there is any major substantial change in the spirit, letter or concept of the law, and if you very strongly feel that the autonomy is going to be challenged by the provisions of this law, then surely you can think of it. I can think of what type of regulatory mechanism could be here or what appellate jurisdiction could be here because all of them are statutory authorities. Now we can go on creating tier after tier but when the net result comes it shows that it consumes time and quick decisions are not taken when they are required. Keeping that in view, this was thought necessary. A question has been raised why PFRDA has been brought. Yes, it is not statutory. Parliament could not pass the law, but that does not mean that it is not a regulator. It is conducting all the functions of a regulator. When it is conducting as a regulator and if there is a conflict, it will have to be kept outside, it is not possible. That is why we have PFRDA also. Now I come to the substantive part why ULIP should be treated as the insurance. I am not going into the percentage of it or I am not going into the individual cases which some hon. Members have referred to; surely those will be looked into and I will ask the Department to look into them. I am just quoting why it should be treated as insurance and within the jurisdiction of IRDA. The SEBI Act recognizes that the mutual fund is in the nature of a collective investment scheme and that SEBI is authorized to look into that aspect. But Section 11 AA (iii) of the SEBI Act expressly states that a contract of insurance which comes under the Insurance Act shall not be deemed as collective investment scheme. Section 11AA of the SEBI Act keeps categories such as public deposits raised by a company and NBFC out of its purview and the rationale clearly being to avoid the multiplicity of regulatory authority on the same product and on the same subject matter. Now where it went wrong? It had ignored the fact that the units issued under ULIP do not have one undivided share in assets of a scheme but for much more than undivided share. They include a death benefit which is linked to the premium paid and in case of pension it is

annuity contracts, and they are based on traditional policies which do not issue any unit under the said policies.

Therefore, the main argument that it is one undivided share, does not hold good in this case. ULIPs are significantly different from units of the Mutual Fund. Benefits under ULIPs in case of a death of a policy-holder are higher of the sum assured or the fund value as on the date of death. In a Mutual Fund on the other hand, the benefit is limited only to the fund value and not to the death of the unit holder. Thus, ULIPs are not inexplicably linked with the life of a policy-holder and the sum assured. They are like a compound and not a mixture where individual components would be segregated. It is not possible in case of ULIPs. That is the rationality of what we have suggested.

Some other question was raised that in the amendment we have made, there are some corrigendum also because it was found after the Ordinance, as per the internal practice in the Ministry of Finance that the senior-most Secretary becomes the Finance Secretary. On the other hand, Controller of Capital Issues and Capital Issue Division come under the Department of Economic Affairs. It may not be always possible to have the Secretary Economic Affairs to be the Finance Secretary. The Finance Secretary would be the senior-most Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, maybe Expenditure Secretary, maybe Financial Services Secretary, maybe Revenue Secretary. So, we have made it that Secretary who will be in charge of Financial Services and who will be in charge of the Department of Economic Affairs. That amendment we have already indicated. A reference has been made about clause 6. Clause 6 is a validation clause. It was needed because to make it clear that the amended sections of the various Acts, SEBI Act, Insurance Act and IRD Act, have been in force at all material times and it shall not be called in question in any court. To avoid that, a validation provision has been provided in clause 6.

Now, another question was raised by Mr. N.K. Singh. Of course, that is a major reform outside the purview of the discussion of this Bill. But we are also going to have an FSDC which I

announced in my Budget speech. The discussion paper I have put in the website. It is in the domain of the public knowledge, and then, I am awaiting the comments. Some comments have come, but I am awaiting for more comments, and there I would like to see that what mechanism we could have. It is proved that there are a large number of regulators who are in different fields and there will be conflicts with the growing economy, with expansion and with the complexity of the system, there will be conflicts. I do believe that the arrangement which I have made is not a knee-jerk, but it is not a very long term arrangement. It is some sort of *ad hoc* arrangement and I had to do it for the time being to overcome the crisis. But it requires that what type of institutional arrangement we could have where these types of conflict resolution is possible without wasting time.

So far as the writ jurisdictions of the High Courts and Supreme Court are concerned, it is supreme. Nobody can restrict that. Whatever mechanism we have, we cannot put restrictions on the writ jurisdictions of the High Court and Supreme Court.

That will always prevail. But short of that, what type of mechanisms we can think of and whether FSDC can meet our requirements, that will depend when I come out with the proposal to the House. Whether it will be a statutory body or not, that also we are debating on. But there should be a mechanism which will take care of the problems which are emerging. Because Indian economy is emerging, capital market has developed substantially and in various other radius, we are growing, more and more regulators will come to exist, and they will operate. There may be overlapping. Keeping that in view, a permanent institutional mechanism is needed, and let us collectively think what type of mechanisms we can provide in the system. Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman.

With these words, Sir, I request my colleagues to give their seal of approval to the proposals made in the Bill. Of course, the Ordinance has

already been replaced by the Bill passed by the Lok

Sabha. Here, the proposal is that the Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration and I propose that it should be approved.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Mr. Finance Minister.

Now, the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Insurance Act, 1938, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2009

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we will take up the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 be taken into consideration.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 is an Act to provide for the development and regulation of foreign trade by facilitating imports into and documenting its reports from India, and also for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Since the enactment of the Act in 1992, there have been many developments. The requirements have arisen necessitating amendments to the Act. Accordingly, a Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2001 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha. The proposal, as such, was examined by the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee which submitted its Report in the year 2002. Subsequently, it was decided to withdraw the Amendment Bill, 2001. It subsumes the changes which were proposed by the Parliamentary Standing Committee in the Amendment Bill. Thereafter, on the 25th of November, 2009, this present Amendment Bill has been introduced and the earlier Bill of 2001 was withdrawn.

Sir, the amendments, which are proposed through the present Amendment Bill, provide for imposition of Quantitative Restrictions as a safeguard measure and these Quantitative Restrictions are in accordance with the WTO Agreement and Article XIX of GATT. It is important to understand the need for Quantitative Restrictions. When there is a surge in imports, when there are imports of a particular commodity or manufactured goods from another country at prices which are lower than the prices at which they are produced in that country or they threaten the domestic industry or will cause injury to the domestic industry, Quantitative Restrictions are imposed. Though the present legislation does have the inherent powers to take measures, there is no statutory provision under any law for the imposition of Quantitative Restrictions. Therefore, this is an enabling and empowering provision which will ensure that if a situation were to demand so, the Government can intervene and impose Quantitative Restrictions as a safeguard measure.

The Bill also proposes to bring in tighter trade controls in the case

of dual-use goods and related technologies. That is in conformity with the provisions of the Act which has been passed by

the Parliament in 2005, that is, the Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Delivery Systems (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Act. This is quite essential because the implementing agency is the Director-General of Foreign Trade. So, if we have to implement that provision, it should be reflected in the Foreign Trade Development (Regulation) Act.

We also propose to bring in technologies and services within the ambit of the Act and that is to facilitate the trade in services and technologies. Since 1992, India's trade in services and technologies has increased manifold and there is, of course, potential for the trade in services to increase further. Therefore, what the Bill provides is to bring into its ambit those services and technologies which benefit from the Foreign Trade Act or the incentives which are provided by the Government, from time to time, and also to ensure that without prejudice to any other law, rule or regulation, we bring in the provision for granting permit or licence which shall be necessary for import or export of any goods, nor any goods shall be prohibited for import or export except as may be required under the Foreign Trade Act or rules or orders made thereunder. This is being done to ensure that all the restrictions on imports or exports of goods notified by various Ministries and various Departments, from time to time, are consolidated and made available at one place so that a person or an institution or an entity applying for it does not have to make multiple applications seeking multiple permissions. This would be again in conformity with India's commitment in the WTO and will not amount to any waiver of any statutory requirement. This will also cut the transaction cost and is an enabling provision which will facilitate the trade by our institutions or business bodies or entities.

We also propose to delete one word which was earlier there, that is, "gravely" from the term "gravely prejudicial" in section 8 of the Act. Since having the adjective "gravely" in the main body of the Bill or the Act makes it difficult to prove what is "gravely prejudicial" when such cases go to the court. We are trying, through this Amendment Bill, to

rationalise and improve the system of levying

and realising fiscal penalties through an effective mechanism and enabling the Customs and Central Excise Settlement Commission for settlement of customs and excise duty and interest.

We have also brought in a provision. The words 'certificate, scrip or any instrument bestowing financial or fiscal benefits' - which are given under the Foreign Trade Policy -"- have been added along with the word 'licence' in Section 9. Sir, the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill makes it very clear that what we are doing, the changes which are being brought, will ensure that (a) we protect the domestic industry; (b) we empower through the Act of Parliament imposition of Quantitative Restrictions and also take measures to ensure that all our commitments, as have been accepted through this Act of 2005, which I referred to particularly, on the Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Delivery Systems and technologies, are brought within the purview of this Bill. I am sure the principle objective of this amendment Bill, which has been through the Standing Committee; and, as I have said, we have accepted all the recommendations of the Standing Committee, will be accepted by the hon. Members. With these words, I commend the Bill to the House.

The question was proposed.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, are we sitting beyond 5 p.m.?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes. I think that is the sense of the House. This Bill will not take much time.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): As the hon. Minister has stated, it is an enabling Bill because certain legislative instruments were required to be added, more precisely, Section 9 for imposition of Quantitative Restrictions and Section 14, to be precise, taking action particularly with regard to the applicability of the Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Delivery Systems (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Act, 2005. This imposition is being sought to be done in compliance of our GATT obligations. That is what I understand. Obviously, I am supporting the

Bill, but some of the general concerns I would like to highlight. I would really appreciate if the hon.

5.00 P.M.

Minister, Shri Anand Sharma, in reply, would meet some of the points I am trying to highlight. If we read clause 9A, where you have taken upon yourself the power to impose Quantitative Restrictions, there is a proviso to that whereby if the article is being imported in a quantity of less than 3 per cent then you will not impose that restriction. If it is coming from a combination of many countries, then it will be 9 per cent. Kindly see the disconnect. The hon. Minister in his opening remarks stated that it is designed to ensure level-playing field for Indian manufacturers. Now you are putting the cap of 3 per cent. If the export is less than 3 per cent, you would not impose the restriction. Now, how this 3 per cent is going to be determined? Take the case of China. How many goods are exported in a transparent way and how many come in a non-transparent way, I think, Mr. Minister, you know much more than me. दीवाली के लक्ष्मी-गणेश भी आजकल चीन से आ रहे हैं। मुझे आपको इससे अधिक और कोई उदाहरण नहीं देना है कि लक्ष्मी-गणेश, जो इस देश के कुम्हार बनाते हैं - पटना में, जब मैं बच्चा था, तो घरों में छोटे-छोटे बच्चे बनाया करते थे - वे भी आजकल चीन से आ रहे हैं।

Go to any part of Delhi. I am not talking on the quality of those goods. That is a separate chapter altogether. Even in small items, the market is flooded with Chinese goods. I am sure much of those are coming through a process which is not legal. Now, in this situation, if you are going to impose a three per cent cap, it is surely going to be flouted with impunity. And, I regret to say that it is indeed being flouted with impunity. Now, what is the mechanism available to you? There are porous borders with Nepal. Chinese aggressive designs are well-known; I am not sure, this is not an occasion for me to debate about the Foreign Policy. But the aggressive design of China is too well-known. It wants to become an economic power. China has a problem with India because India is emerging as a great economic power. The world is taking cognizance of that. Therefore, this kind of a thing, which is going on, is something a matter of deep concern.

The second thing which I would like to raise in this regard is: How do we synchronise with the Free Trade Agreement? I am sure that is also one of the obligations being undertaken by your Department, that is, the Free Trade Agreement with many countries. And, there is an insistence of SAARC obligations on other countries. Now, how are the two going to be synchronized as far as the cap of three per cent is concerned? It is a question which is a little grey area, and we would like to have clarity on that. Sir, apart from the apprehensions from China, one more issue which I would like to highlight is this. Now, what is the object? As has been stated by the hon. Minister, for which I compliment him, he wants Indian manufacturers to come up, at least, in some of the substances. Now, what additional efforts are we making to ensure that the Indian manufacturing sector does come up? I am sure, the hon. Minister, my good friend, Shri Anand Sharma, is aware that he is the Minister for both imports and exports. Both come under his Ministry. Therefore, in order to compete properly, the quality, the effectiveness and the credibility of Indian manufactured goods are equally important so that we are able to compete. Then, we will have a level-playing field. What is the situation in that connection? Certainly, there is an enabling provision, and I am supporting it. But those concerns are required to be reflected. I am sure you are aware that the manufacturing sector is still not in a very happy state, and you will have to acknowledge it. The contribution of the manufacturing sector used to be very substantial in the GDP of the country. But it is going down and down. Therefore, how are you going to meet this challenge in the context of the Quantitative Restriction is a question to be considered. Take the case of the Indian agriculture. The contribution of Indian agriculture in the GDP is 17 per cent. But seventy per cent of India lives on agriculture. You are quite aware of this fact. माननीय मंत्री महोदय, भारत के किसानों की क्या स्थिति है, मुझे यह आपको बताने की जरूरत नहीं है, आप भी बहुत दिनों से राजनीति कर रहे हैं। भारत का किसान चाहता है कि उसे उसकी फसल का उचित दाम मिले। भारत का किसान यह भी चाहता है कि उसका जो उत्पादन है, उसकी जो

प्रोडक्टिविटी है,

उसका मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सैक्टर में समन्वय हो, जैसे फूड प्रोसेसिंग है या बाकी अन्य चीज़ें हैं। Many other manufacturing processes are there. And, I don't think, you will dispute with me when I say, food products-related manufacturing process is indeed a manufacturing process. उसे आप मैन्युफैक्चरिंग के दायरे से निकाल नहीं सकते हैं। Now, you go to any mall; you go to any consumer market. The Indian markets are flooded with manufactured food products from a foreign country. I don't think the Indian product could not be of that level.

Now, in this light, if this kind of a thing keeps on coming, how would we safeguard the Indian agriculture? माननीय मंत्री जी, भारत के किसानों की दशा पर चिन्ता होती है। आप यह जो quantitative restrictions लगाने की बात सोच रहे हैं, उससे भारतीय किसानों का कितना भला होगा और अभी तक उनका कितना भला हो पाया है, यह एक बड़ा गम्भीर सवाल है। हम यह चाहेंगे कि अगर आप उसके बारे में थोड़ा मार्गदर्शन करें, तो बड़ी कृपा होगी।

Hon. Minister, I have one worry which I want to mention through the Chair. Don't bring the Inspector Raj in a very deadly form through this Bill. I am a little worried about it. Look at the experience that we have had in the last fifty-sixty years. License-permit-control-quota raj crippled the entrepreneurship of the Indian entrepreneur. I hope you are aware of that. I do not want to go much into the details of that. But under the garb of this whole regulation, the way the Inspector Raj is peeping from behind the curtain is a cause for worry for me. I would like to have an assurance from you on what sort of mechanism you are going to have to ensure that it does not kill the entrepreneurship and that you make the system transparent. I will come to why I am saying this. Let me give you a very concrete example.

The Indian IT sector -- you are aware of it and even the Standing Committee has taken note of that -- constitutes 6 per cent of the GDP. Its export potential is in the region of about 50 billion

dollars. I hope you are aware of that. It gives substantial employment, to two-three lakhs direct; let us not go into the other. We are very proud of the Indian IT industry which has risen because of Government support or in spite of that support and made a great mark the world over. The range of export, the hon. Minister is aware, is from the lowest end to the highest end, which is R&D, which is BPOs, which is software, hardware and every thing. Now, in IT industry, it is very difficult to ascertain from where import started and export ended or vice-versa. What is the stage of IT industry under this Act? Are we going to cripple that entrepreneurship is a question which is not very free from difficulty? Sir, I was just going through the Report of the Standing Committee. I would like to quote, with your permission, Sir. Let me just read out para 5 of this Report. After hearing the Secretary, Department of Information Technology, "Members raised questions regarding the regulatory authority for IT sector. India's stance on strict visa rules in the developed world, financial benefits for the Indian IT industry and so on were answered by the Secretary and the DGFT. He agreed to go into section 16 once again. Regarding quantitative restrictions, the DGFT confirmed that there was no intention to cover services and technology and will make it abundantly clear in the relevant clause"? Now, with my little legal training, Mr. Minister, I went through the law as it has been tabled and I could not get an assurance of that commitment made before the Standing Committee. I may be wrong. I would like to have some clarity from you. But why I am a firm advocate of the IT industry? Now, even President Obama today has to openly say that he has to put a cap on the Indian IT industry; they have unfurled the flag of Indian entrepreneurial and professional abilities all over the world. Now, the country, and the IT industry, in particular, is entitled to have an assurance that under the garb of the operation of this Act, Clause 9 is not operated in such a way that in respect of their legitimate right, which is both import and export, their international obligations get frustrated.

That is the question I would like to be assured with. One more issue, lastly, I have to flag to the hon. Minister and that is about the Weapons of Mass Destruction And Delivery System Act, 2005.

Certainly, dual technology ought not to be there, which may permit a dubious exporter or importer, as the case may be, to violate these security considerations. But the only thing I would like to highlight, Mr. hon. Minister is a very interesting experience. It was last year in New York, our baggage was being checked very thoroughly. We went in a Parliamentary Delegation. One Member of Parliament was keeping a small scissors for his mustache, and we had a great tiff there at the airport. He, in his very inimitable style, said, "Ravi, let us leave it. After all, it is a weapon of mass destruction". I am sure, under the garb of this Act, Mr. Minister, there has to be transparency, there has to be fairness, and there has to be a very reasonable mechanism to ensure that only those who are dubious are caught, and those who are promoting exports are not harassed. Sir, these are some of my concerns; otherwise, I support the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Rajeev Shukla. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आप पहले उनसे बोलवा दिए होते।

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): See, this is the prerogative of the Opposition, so I don't want to take away that prerogative. Let them be in Opposition, and let us remain in the Treasury Benches. ...*(Interruptions)*...

धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010, had been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 25th November, 2009. After that, it had been referred to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee studied thoroughly the provisions of the Bill, and it made certain recommendations. On the basis of those recommendations, certain amendments have been brought, and this Bill has been brought in Parliament by the hon. Minister. I would like to congratulate Shri Anand Sharma for bringing in such a pragmatic Bill, which will not only augment and foster the growth of export and import in

the benefit of the country but also do away

with all aberrations. I am surprised to listen to the speech of my hon. colleague who was saying that it will bring the inspector raj back, as far as imports and exports are concerned. Actually, this Bill is going to discourage inspector raj, and it will help doing away with intricacies in the law, and it would be much easier for Indian exporters and importers to grow their business. The main changes recommended by the Committee included amendments to ensure that the interpretation of various provisions of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill do not adversely affect the growth of various service sectors, particularly the information technology. He was talking about information technology. Special provisions have been made in the Bill to help this sector. We also want our IT sector to grow because the IT sector is doing wonders in the world. So, special provisions have been made here. For the first time, service and technology, both have been brought into the ambit of this Bill. So, this Bill is going to help to catapult the growth of the IT Sector, in turn, the service sector and technology also. All legal safeguards have been provided in the Bill. But, at the same time, it has been kept in mind that everything is in accordance with the WTO provisions and the GATT provisions. So, we do not violate anything.

The Bill also proposes to bring technology and services within the ambit of the Act in order to facilitate trade in services and technology. I am emphasizing this point deliberately. The Bill further provides that without prejudice to anything contained in any other law, rule regulation, notification or order, no permit or licence shall be necessary for import or export of any goods, nor any goods shall be prohibited for import or export except, as may be required under the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act or rules or orders made thereunder. So, it gives plethora of opportunities to our exporters and importers as well. So, where is the question of bringing back the 'inspector raj'? In fact, it is open-ended, every thing has been opened except certain provisions under this Bill and the powers have been given

to the Director-General of Foreign Trade. In case of weapons of mass

destruction also, powers have been given to the DGFT and that has to be done in order to contain terrorism and in order to provide internal security to our nation. In the interest of our national security, it is very essential that these provisions should have been brought. In India in energy sector soon we will be having nuclear energy plants. We are already working on a legislation which will soon be brought before the Parliament. All these provisions have to be there because we cannot take the risk. So, this is another important factor which has been brought into it. Sir, section 8 of the Bill gives the Director General of Foreign Trade powers to suspend or cancel the Importer-Exporter Code number if there is reason to believe that any person has made an export or import in a manner gravely prejudicial to the trade relations of India. The Bill proposes to delete the word 'gravely' in Clause 8 of the Bill since having the adjective 'gravely prejudicial' in the body of the Act makes it difficult to prove what is gravely prejudicial' when such issues go to court. This amendment would enable swift and exemplary action in trade dispute matters, when unfair practices have been adopted by certain exporters or importers which are prejudicial to the trade relations of India with other countries. On the one hand, this is going to save the exporter from the harassment and at the same time, all the precautions are being taken. In fact, I would like to request the Commerce Minister that being an important clause of the Bill, he should take all precautions to see that those exporters who are bringing name to the country, they are brought to the book, and their tendencies are curbed so that India does not get a bad name. I was told that about ten or fifteen years back, maybe, ten or twelve years back, India was the biggest exporter of tea to Russia. One Calcutta based exporter, who was the largest tea exporter to Russia, what he did was that first he started adulterating tea with sawdust and used to mix 30 to 40 per cent sawdust into tea. Later on, he enhanced the level up to 50 per cent. Finally, he booked two containers of sawdust in the garb of tea from Poland and he

exported 100 per cent sawdust to Russia in the garb of tea.
Subsequently, it was caught by the Russian

officers; it was shown on television there. There was a massive hue and cry in Russia and finally the Indian tea was discouraged, almost banned and Sri Lanka and other countries became the largest exporters of tea. So, one exporter damaged the reputation of Indian tea in the whole of Russia. So, it is good that the Minister has also made these provisions that the Director General of Foreign Trade has got the powers to take action against exporters who will try to bring bad name to the country. So, in the garb of 'gravely prejudicial' words, the exporters, the good exporters, the genuine exporters will not be harassed. Sir, in the same Bill effort has been made to ensure that all restrictions on imports and exports of goods notified by various Ministries and Departments are available at one place which would reduce transaction costs and avoid delay in clearance of consignments. This is in conformity with India's commitment to WTO and will not amount to any waiver of any statutory requirement under any other law as applicable.

I was talking about inspector raj. All these facilities are being provided. So, there is no more transaction cost and, at the same time, delay in clearance is also avoided because you must have seen that whenever these consignments go to customs for clearance, the exporters are always harassed. They have to pay something. They have to do some favours for clearance of their consignments. So, all these precautions are being taken. The Bill provides for rationalizing and improving the system of levying and realizing fiscal penalties through an effective mechanism and enabling the Customs and Central Excise Settlement Commission for settlement of customs and excise duty and interest. Apart from that, in order to realize the money of various Government Departments certain provisions have been brought into the Bill by which nobody is a defaulter. All the defaulters will also be brought to book. So, I think, put together this Bill is very pragmatic, modern and it will definitely bring an environment of growth in terms of export and it will facilitate the importers also. So, I think, it is going to augment the

foreign trade of the country. Thank you.

श्री गंगा चरण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद सर। मैं Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मंत्री जी ने जो Amendment Bill लाया है, उसमें उन्होंने

Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 के प्रावधानों को amend किया है, वह प्रशंसनीय है, स्वागतयोग्य है और उन्होंने इंस्पेक्टर राज को खत्म करने की बहुत कोशिश की है, जिससे निर्यातकों और आयातकों को परेशानियां होती थीं। इसमें जो भ्रष्टाचार था, उसको दूर करने का प्रयास किया है। हम इस बिल का स्वागत करते हैं।

सर, मैं कुछ प्रावधानों पर आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से clarification चाहूंगा। उन्होंने घरेलू उद्योगों को बचाने के लिए जो quantitative restriction रखा है, Developing Countries को जो तीन परसेंट की छूट दी है, यह छूट क्यों दी गई है? जो Progressive Countries हैं या Developing Countries हैं, क्या उनके दबाव में यह छूट दी गई है? मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूं कि यह छूट क्यों दी गई है।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि WTO में sign के बाद हमारा देश ग्लोबल मार्केट में अपना स्थान बना रहा है और हमें यह प्रयास करना चाहिए कि हमारे जो निर्यातक हैं या हमारे उद्योग से जुड़े हुए जो लोग हैं, उन्हें ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधाएं मिलें और हमारा देश विदेशी व्यापार में अग्रणी हो। हमें कम से कम चीजों को इम्पोर्ट करना पड़े और हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा चीजों को एक्सपोर्ट करें। हमें ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

सर, विदेशी व्यापार से ही सबसे ज्यादा विदेशी मुद्रा का collection होगा। मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं, जो हमारे विदेश व्यापार नीति के लिए आवश्यक हैं। मैं बिल से हट कर भी कुछ बोलना चाहता हूं। हमारे यहां हर्बल्स/जड़ी-बूटियों का उत्पादन सर्वाधिक होता है, इसलिए एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में इसको प्रोत्साहन दें और इसका एक्सपोर्ट हो, उसकी हम सुविधा दें। इसके लिए कुछ एयरपोर्ट्स भी बनाएं जाएं। किसान जो हर्बल्स पैदा करते हैं, उनकी मार्केटिंग विदेश व्यापार करे। इससे हमें सबसे ज्यादा विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित हो सकती है। चूंकि हिमालय में या हिन्दुस्तान के जंगलों में जो जड़ी-बूटियां हैं, वे दुनिया के किसी भी देश में नहीं हैं, इसलिए उनका एक्सपोर्ट करके हम विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित कर सकते हैं। इस समय हमारी देशी गाय, गौ-मूत्र और गोबर का trading सबसे अधिक हो रहा है।

अभी कानपुर में एक गोशाला है, तोशनीवाल जी उसके अध्यक्ष हैं। उन्होंने बताया कि उन्होंने गोमूत्र से cold drink type एक पेय बनाया है और पूरे अमेरिका ने उस गोमूत्र के पेय को इम्पोर्ट कर लिया है। तो इन चीजों को यदि

हम बढ़ावा देंगे, तो हमारे गांवों में रहने वाले जो लोग हैं, वे भी विदेशी व्यापार से जुड़ सकेंगे। अभी तक बड़े-बड़े व्यापारी ही जुड़े हैं। अभी हमारे देश में, निचले स्तर तक इस विदेशी व्यापार से कोई नहीं जुड़ा है, किसान नहीं जुड़े हैं। कैसे हम आम आदमी को जोड़ें कि हमारे घरों में बनने वाली चीजें भी विदेशों में बिकने लगे, इसको हमें प्रोत्साहन देने की जरूरत है। जैसे हमारा "योग" आज world में सबसे ज्यादा बिक रहा है, उसकी ट्रेडिंग हो रही है। जो हमारे इस योग विद्या से जुड़े हुए ऋषि-मुनि, महात्मा हैं, मैं कहूंगा कि हमें इसको भी सरकारी स्तर से promote करना चाहिए कि आज स्वास्थ्य के लिए योग सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी है और इसकी हमें ट्रेडिंग करने की जरूरत है। आप विदेश व्यापार मंत्री हैं, मैं इसके लिए सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि हमारा जो विदेश व्यापार विभाग है, इससे हम हर देश में अपनी चीजों की ट्रेडिंग कर सकते हैं। हम इनकी मार्केटिंग कर सकते हैं।

इसी तरह गंगा जल है। गंगा जल से किन-किन बीमारियों का इलाज होता है, ब्लड प्रेशर, कैंसर, शुगर, तमाम बीमारियों का इलाज गंगा जल से होता है, जो हमारे यहां आम आदमी को available है, उसका भी हम व्यापार कर सकते हैं, तो इन सब चीजों से, हमें अपने देश को दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी ताकत बनाने के लिए, इक्कसीवीं सदी में महाशक्ति बनाने के लिए प्रयास करना चाहिए और खास तौर से जो डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज़ हैं, उनके शोषण से हम कैसे बचें, इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। आज 9 अगस्त है और "भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन" का नारा आज ही के दिन दिया गया था। मैंने कल "हिंदुस्तान" अखबार में पढ़ा कि हमारे जो स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हैं, उन्होंने "अंग्रेजों भारत छोड़ो" का आंदोलन चलाया, बड़ी कुर्बानियां दीं, यातनाएं सही, जेल गए, शहीद हुए, तब देश आजाद हुआ और आज हम कह रहे हैं कि अंग्रेजों, भारत आओ, तो हमें इससे भी बचने की जरूरत है। कुछ लोगों के मन में शंकाएं हैं कि बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियां कहीं पुनः हमारे देश को गुलाम न बना दें, इन शंकाओं को दूर करने का भी हमें प्रयास करना चाहिए, सचेत रहना चाहिए कि हमारा भारत कहीं पुनः इन बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों का गुलाम न हो जाए, क्योंकि अभी तक हमारे देश में विदेशी कंपनियों का 1,68,000 डॉलर निवेश हो चुका है। तो हमें यह प्रयास करना चाहिए कि जो हमारे देश के उद्योगपति हैं, उनको हम कैसे ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोटेक्शन दें, संरक्षण दें, सुविधाएं दें कि वे बाहर जाकर विदेशी कंपनियों को टेक-ओवर कर सकें। जैसे हमें खुशी हुई जब हमने पढ़ा कि ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी को हमारे एक भारतीय ने खरीद लिया है। जिस ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी ने दुनिया में राज किया, आज उस कंपनी को एक भारतीय ने खरीद लिया है, तो हमें अपने भारतीय उद्योग को पूरी मदद करने की जरूरत

है, न कि हम बाहरी लोगों को बुलाकर उनको सारी सुविधाएं दें और अपने भारतीय उद्योगों को चौपट कर दें, उनको खत्म कर दें या यहां के उद्योगपतियों को खत्म कर दें। इस चीज़ से जो समाजवादी सोच के लोग हैं, खास तौर से वह उनके लिए चिंता का विषय बना हुआ है। जिन्होंने आज़ादी की लड़ाई लड़ी - फ्रीडम फाइटर्स, उनके लिए भी यह चिंता का विषय है कि यह देश, जिसके लिए हमने जेल की यातनाएं सही हैं, संघर्ष किया है, कहीं यह पुनः गुलाम न हो जाए। एक तरह की आर्थिक गुलामी में हमारा देश जकड़ न जाए, क्योंकि आज इस समय कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व में यू.पी.ए. की सरकार चल रही है। महोदय, कांग्रेस ने आज़ादी की लड़ाई लड़ी है, महात्मा गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के नेतृत्व में, और भी उनके साथ जो तमाम लोग, समाजवादी दर्शन से जुड़े हुए लोग हैं, खास तौर से कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के जो लोग हैं, इन सबके लिए यह एक चिंता का विषय है कि कहीं अमेरिका और साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियों द्वारा दुनिया को आर्थिक तौर से गुलाम बनाने की आजकल जो साजिश रच रही है, हमारा देश भी उसका शिकार न हो जाए। इस चीज़ का भी हमें ध्यान रखने की जरूरत है, सचेत रहने की जरूरत है और अपने औद्योगिक घरानों को यह बताने की जरूरत है कि हम आपके साथ खड़े हैं, आप जाइए विदेश में, विदेशी कंपनियों को टेकओवर कीजिए, खरीदिए, हम आपकी पूरी मदद करने के लिए तैयार हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, शुक्रिया।

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 was enacted to provide for development and regulation of foreign trade by facilitating imports into and augmenting exports from India. Since the enactment of the said Act certain requirements have arisen necessitating amendments to the said Act. This Act provides a statutory provision for safeguard measures, enabling imposition of quantitative restrictions. This is a welcome step. And, I support this Bill in view of the havoc made by the withdrawal of quantitative restrictions. We had strongly protested the withdrawal of quantitative restrictions, which has created serious crisis in the agro industries in the country. That led to even farmers committing suicides. This Act is nothing in comparison to the damages that are going to be inflicted after the India-EU Free Trade Agreement by October, 2010. The proposed amendments

would enable the Government to impose quantitative restrictions as a safeguard measure to provide the domestic industry a level-playing field. But the danger is lying elsewhere with the conclusion of Indo-EU Free Trade Agreement by October, this year. Already, the Free Trade Agreement with the ASEAN has created problems for India industries.

The Government is set to conclude negotiations on the India-EU Free Trade Agreement by October, 2010. Despite this having far-reaching consequences, the negotiations are being conducted with extreme secrecy and are keeping the Indian Parliament and the State Governments in the dark. The Free Trade Agreement, with the European Union, seeks to lower Indian tariffs to zero or near zero levels for 90 per cent of agricultural products, which leave untouched the huge subsidies the EU agriculture enjoys. This will allow the EU to dump subsidized European farm products in the Indian market. We have already seen the impact of such Free Trade Agreements on Indian agriculture with cheap palm oil imports destroying domestic production.

On intellectual property, the EU is asking for TRIPS-plus provisions and the rewriting of Indian patent and copyright laws. The Government is even discussing the re-writing of such laws with the EU. This shows the scant respect, which the current UPA Government has for the Parliament. Accepting product patents for drugs and pharmaceuticals under the TRIPS has already restricted the access to cheap medicines for the Indian people. A further set of pro-monopoly and pro-corporate measures being demanded by EU extension of patent life by five years, reduction of farmers' rights in favour of agro business, data exclusivity, etc. are all geared to further harm the interests of the people and their access to medicines, seeds and food.

The EU is also asking India to brand as 'counterfeit' all pharmaceutical products that are not in conformity with EU's patent laws that India exports to other countries through EU's patent laws, that

India exports to other countries through EU territory.

The India-EU Free Trade Agreement also proposes massive cuts in import duties on industrial goods, which will greatly impact India's manufacturing sector that is already facing job loss and shrinking markets.

The investment and services provisions are asking for financial liberalization that this Government wanted to carry out and we, the Left opposed. While, India largely uses tariff barriers to protect its industry and agriculture, the EU uses non-tariff barriers, such as, engineering and phyto-sanitary standards and also heavy subsidies, particularly, in agriculture. In these discussions, the focus is almost entirely on tariffs and creating TRIPS Plus provisions -- it is completely skewed for opening the Indian market to EU and not India gaining market access. While India is discussing amending its laws, discussions on the EU's laws and non-trade barriers are not there even on the agenda.

This Bill seeks to bring in tighter exports or trade control in the case of dual-use goods and related technologies and providing enabling provision for establishing controls as are in the Weapon of Mass Destruction and their Delivery Systems (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Act, 2005.

The provision for dispensing with requirement of obtaining licence/permit for import and export needs to be examined and scrutinized properly and the Act should enlarge the lists of items to be imported with licence, requiring prior licence for import of such items which help in increasing our domestic production capacity.

Enabling India to become a major player in world trade requires not only the promotion of exports, which it is doing by following approaches like Focus Products and Focus Area, but similar measures also need to be taken to safeguard Indian industries from the onslaught of foreign imports that could have detrimental effects on indigenous industries. As

India's comparative advantage lies in

producing commodities that are labour-intensive, it is imperative to protect this sector, most importantly, the textile sector. The Indian textile industry is the largest in the country in terms of employment generation and, currently, generates employment for more than 35 million people. It not only generates jobs in its own industry but also opens up scopes for the other ancillary sectors. Analysis of India's import data reveals that the textile sector has been affected adversely since the removal of quantitative restrictions on India's imports in 2001 and specially post the expiry of the Multi-Fiber Agreement (MFA) in 2005. There has been a sharp surge in the growth rates of textiles. Imports of table cloths and serviettes have shown an average rise of more than 500 in value per year over the periods 2001-04 and 2005-09. Countries like China, Hong Kong, Thailand and certain EU countries like Italy, France figure among the list of countries exporting those textile products to India that have shown extremely high growth rates over the aforementioned periods. India's markets are free for imports from China, which figure persistently in the list of importers into India. This becomes even more significant in view of the massive trade balances that India is running against China.

I conclude with the support of this Bill and demand a white paper on WTO and its impact on Indian peasantry. Thank you.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, while broadly supporting this Bill, I rise to raise a few issues for the consideration of the Government and of the Minister.

Sir, we have been always maintaining that in a growing competitive global atmosphere, India, as a sovereign country, should maintain its right to impose quantitative restrictions. In the past also, we strongly argued for that. Now the Bill has made it very clear that the Government of India will maintain that sovereign right. In Chapter 3A on Quantitative Restrictions, it has been made very clear that 'it may, by

notification, in the official gazette impose such quantitative
restrictions on the import

of such articles as it may deem fit." I think, it is a very positive provision in the Bill. This is exactly what we have been telling the Government. We have been saying, 'don't withdraw the Quantitative Restrictions.' It may hit the domestic industry; it may bring very adverse impact on the economy as a whole. Now, by experience, I think, the Government has realized it and so it has declared through this provision that it would maintain its sovereign right to impose Quantitative Restrictions whenever it is needed. So, I find that it is very positive and I welcome this.

Secondly, Sir, Section 2 of the Bill talks about various issues, i.e., "import" and "export" means- (I) in relation to goods, bringing into, or taking out of, India any goods by land, sea or air. (II) in relation to services or technology -(i) supplying, services or technology (A) from the territory of another country into the territory of India; (B) in the territory of another country to an India service consumer; (C) by a service supplier of another country, through commercial presence in India; (D) by a service supplier of another country, through presence of their natural persons in India;" It goes on like this. There, I think, the question of investments will become very crucial, and, I think, the Government will have to consider some kind of regulatory mechanism for investments because in the telecom sector we have been facing this type of problem. Even though the scale of the investments, foreign investments, has been provided there as 70 per cent, but we are not allowing more than 50 per cent practically. There, I think, the Government can consider setting up of a kind of regulatory mechanism for investments.

Thirdly, Sir, I talk about Section 3 of the Bill. I quote, "Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, rule, regulation, notification or order, no permit or licence shall be necessary for import or export of any goods or provision for services or technology, nor any goods or provision for services or technology shall be prohibited for

import or export except, as may be required under this Act or rules or orders made thereunder." I think, Section 3 do away with all licence requirements. This would come in conflict with other regulations in other service sectors. The Government can have a relook at it to see whether it can lead to some kind of a conflict. I have that apprehension because

as our good friend, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad said, it is not bringing back the licence raj. But there should be some kind of regulatory mechanism.

We cannot leave everything to the market forces or external players to play havoc with our economy. I think, Government will have to re-look at this provision of the Bill.

Then, Sir, I wish to raise one more important issue, that is, with regard to the Special Economic Zones. This Bill talks about Special Economic Zones. I do not know what the role of the Director General of Free Trade is as far as dealing with Special Economic Zones is concerned. How are we going to deal with issues related to Special Economic Zones? The Government will have to address this issue, which is haunting several sections of our people. It is not only the question of land, but there are other issues related to Special Economic Zones as well. This, I think, the Government will have to consider.

Sir, the Act may be called the Foreign Trade Development and Regulation (Amendment) Act, 2009. Foreign trade is a broad concept and many issues can be brought under the subject. I wish to raise a very concrete issue here. The previous speaker had also referred to it. It is about Free Trade Agreements. Now, there are negotiations on these Free Trade Agreements with the European Union. I think, Government should not sign Free Trade Agreements without getting the approval of Parliament or the State Assembly. I am just raising this issue, which the Government will have to respond to. The Government of the day goes for some agreements whether Parliament ratifies it or not. Then it becomes fait accompli. With the European Union, there are many things at stake. Perhaps, Government is aware of the issues at stake if the Free Trade Agreements with the European Union are concluded: (1) The future capacity of our agriculture and manufacturing sectors to grow, upgrade, develop, agro-processing and value-added products if local production gets displaced by

imports through FTS and is taken over by FTA partners; (2) The future of our service sector to diversify beyond the IT sector and to become globally competitive in a large number of service sectors; (3) Employment losses in sectors where imports from FTA partners will displace our workers and producers in manufacturing and agriculture; and (4) Loss in equity because of large and powerful multi-national enterprises taking advantage of a liberalized investment regime.

Now, these are all genuine apprehensions. Government may say, 'no', but these are all genuine apprehensions. Not only the Left, but there are other forces which are agitating on these issues. These are all the apprehensions and I think these apprehensions are genuine. You may say that these apprehensions are not genuine, but it is for the Government to consider.

Then, Sir, Government will have to be very transparent. When Government negotiates on Free Trade Agreements with the European Union, there must be transparency and the country and the Parliament should know about it. The Government will have to come with a white paper, or any paper for that matter, to explain the position of the Government on Free Trade Agreements. I can go on listing out what the stakes are when the Free Trade Agreements are concluded. We are in a very competitive world and the competitive atmosphere has affected our domestic industry considerably in the past. We will have to safeguard our own domestic industry as well as our agriculture and service sectors, for which Government will have to address these apprehensions.

With these words, I broadly support this enabling legislation and thank you.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank the hon. Members for broadly supporting the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2009 and the valuable contribution which most of the speakers have

made beginning with my dear friend, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Shri D.Raja, Smt. Baidya who has made here maiden speech and other hon. Members. However my colleague in the Treasury Benches, Shri Rajeev Shukla, is not present, he extended his full support. The priorities have clearly registered with the Members of the House that this is an empowering legislation. Enabling provisions are there which I had explained in my opening statement particularly to ensure that as a trade safeguard measure we put in place a mechanism, the statutory provision, for quantitative restrictions to be imposed if there is an import surge, if there is dumping and if there is injury or threatened injury to Indian trade and to the Indian industry. These measures will be entirely in conformity with Article 19 of GATT's Agreement as well as with the WTO. We have said that when we put in place such restrictions those are not country-specific, but we are looking at the interests of the country, interests of its economy and interest of the industry. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad did raise some specific issues. First with regard to the quantity of 3 per cent that is exempt and how will we come to calculate that quantity of 3 per cent and whether that is correct or not? Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the statistics of imports -- as he himself is aware; he has been in the Government and dealt with the subject -- are maintained by the DGCI&S for each product and from all the countries, and by those statistics import in excess of 3 per cent can be easily determined. When it comes to imports by illegal processes, as the hon. Member did mention to, those are not imports. This is smuggling which is an illegal activity for which Customs and other organizations, which are in-charge of border controls, have to take effective measures. It is not only in this country but in other countries too where Customs Departments have the mandate to deal with such illegal processes or illegal activities to push in goods made in another country without payment of any tariffs and duties into another country. Hon. Member did specifically refer to the flood of toys and also some of the religious

idols. Now what is legally imported is within the parameters of the laws or the tariffs which are clearly prescribed under the rules framed thereunder. But the Government does take action when

required to protect the domestic industry and to ensure that nothing is done which is injurious to our commerce as well as to our own manufacturing industry. We have taken action, number of them through the Directorate General of Safeguards and also through the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping when complaints are made by the industry.

But, the Government suo motu has taken action. We did impose a ban on the import of all toys vide a notification in the last June. That was because of the health hazard and safety standards. So, all toys, which do not comply with our safety standards, have been banned. So, this was not what was alleged or speculated as country-specific, but, yes, we did impose those restrictions and that includes import of toys from China. We did also impose a ban on the import of mobile handsets which did not have IMEI numbers, that is, International Mobile Equipment Identity, or, only 40s IMEI. Those cannot be imported into this country. In December last year, they were all immobilised, made unoperational. We have also, through notification, banned the import of milk and milk by-products including chocolates and chocolate products from China. Again, that is done because of health hazards, because of some toxic substances which were found in the milk by-products emanating from that country. In case of China, in particular, there is also special mechanism. As hon. Ravi Shankar Prasadji would know, when China entered into an agreement for acceding to the WTO, its accession agreement had a very clear provision, which was the transitional products specific safeguard mechanism which is applicable only to China where the countries concerned can impose restrictions if there is a market disruption. So, there are various measures which are available. They are invoked as and when required. I would specifically refer to the manufacturing sector. What was said by him, though the present Bill is not meant to be dealing with that subject, but yes, a concern has been expressed on manufacturing, making the industry competitive, and also on the agriculture sector which is the source of subsistence for a large number of our citizens. Even though

agriculture may contribute only 17 per cent of the GDP today, but the fact remains that at least 60 per cent of our citizens are dependent on agriculture. Therefore, how do we empower the farmer, how do we ensure that this sector grows?

6.00 P.M.

Though FDI in agriculture is something which is not permissible as per the present policy, yet, in agro processing and food processing, definitely, it is there, particularly when we look at the backend. I will first deal with the agriculture because it is of a national concern. The productivity is low. It is not because the farmers are not hard working, or, efforts are not being made. The fact remains that only the Green Revolution ensured that we became self-sufficient in food production, not dependent on imports. But, at the same time, India has a history of settled cultivation of more than 5,000 years. Therefore, the productivity levels may not be the same as you may find in South American countries or in many countries of African continent where the land is virgin, fertile and has not been cultivated for prolonged periods of time. But, agro processing and food processing industry is engaging the Government's attention and very serious too, including investment, building of infrastructure, value chains and technology. This is where I would like my friends, particularly, Shri D. Raja and other colleagues from the Left, to understand that our post-harvest losses are close to 40 per cent; if not 40, then not less than 35 per cent. That much of food is just lost, particularly fruits and vegetables where we are the second largest producer in the world. Imagine losing that 35 per cent and also think about saving that 35 per cent, adding to the food chain which will strengthen food security availability. Through processing, through infrastructure building, millions of jobs in this country will be created. Farmer will get more remunerative prices, and also, the same products, what was being referred to by Shri Ravi Shankar Prasadji, though it was not done now, the processed food, packed food was available in the shelves of the stores, not during the UPA Government, but well before that.

When it comes to the liberalization, I would just like to remind the hon. Member that it was the present Prime Minister who was the Finance

Minister in a Congress Government, who started this process. You were referring to the 'inspector raj', we don't believe in creating an environment which is disruptive or suppressive of commerce and industry.

Coming to manufacturing sector, it is again our concern. The share of manufacturing sector in India in our GDP is stagnating where it was in 1992. I am not saying it has not grown but our economy has grown manifold. But in percentage terms, its proportion to the GDP remains where it was, and, it is engaging my priority attention. That is why, in the beginning of this year, we declared that we will give this country a national manufacturing policy, create manufacturing and investment zones for integrated development to bring in high-technology to make our manufacturing industry competitive. In other emerging economies, the share of manufacturing is, at least, 8 to 9 per cent more than what the share of manufacturing in the GDP of India is. We have to do this; we recognize that because we are a country with large number of people. We will be adding, perhaps in one decade, close to 200 million to our workforce. We have to ensure that they are made employable. For that, we have to focus on necessary infrastructure, environment, and, training; and, the Government is seized of that. There is a draft Manufacturing Policy which we have put out in public domain on the 31st March for stakeholders' consultations, and, I hope that we have received useful inputs. It has generated absorbing debate in the country, and, surely, after taking on board the inputs which we have received, we will be able to create a national consensus for a policy, which after the industrial policy of 1991, will give a specific thrust to India's manufacturing sector.

Sir, there were some concerns expressed on the services front. There are no restrictions as such which are being imposed on the services. When we are talking of services and technology, we are only talking of those - - it is both for imports and exports -- who are directly benefiting from the incentive schemes under the Foreign Trade Policy, not otherwise.

We are conscious of the strength of the Indian IT industry, Indian pharmaceutical industry, Indian generics which have made enormous contribution in ensuring the availability of life-saving

medicines to poor people at affordable prices worldwide. Therefore, what we are concerned about is Mode 4 in the services. When we talk to our interlocutors, bilaterally, or, through the regional economic groupings, or, while negotiating an agreement, we ensure that our services sector, where we have very high level of ambition, is not weakened in any manner. Of course, these are decisions, which are sovereign decisions by other countries whether they raise the bar, raise the fee, lower the number of professionals, and, these issues are regularly taken up by the Government with the concerned Governments or in the multilateral forums as and when required.

I would like to refer also to what was said regarding the WMD Act by the hon. Member in her maiden speech. She has raised many concerns. I must tell her with all respect, while I was listening to her most attentively; surely, this is a policy paper which emanates from some think tank within the party.

It is not well-informed. It raises those concerns which we have been hearing for a long time. But, many of those concerns are not correct. Particularly, when it comes to what is being negotiated, that is being pure speculation, and I will come to that because my dear friend, Shri D. Raja, also referred to that. But, before I do so, I will refer to the WMD Act. What does this Bill seek to do, Sir? It only seeks to incorporate enabling provisions for the implementation of regulation on trade of dual use goods. Also, as I had said, this Parliament had passed an Act on Weapons of Mass Destruction and Technologies, that is, trade in that, in 2005. Therefore, we have to bring this provision to implement the same. But, this is also as per our international obligations with the United Nations Security Council Resolutions as well as with the Chemical Weapons Convention, and goods which are proposed to be regulated are notified. There is no ambiguity on this. Let me make it very clear that there is no ambiguity as to what can be imported or not. There is this COMET List, that is, the special chemicals, organisms, material, equipment and

technology. That list is in public domain

and what cannot be traded in is clearly notified. So, if there are any concerns on this issue, these are not, I will say, correct. I would like to allay any misapprehensions or any fears. Now, when we are talking about the various FT As which are being negotiated, discussed, there are many references made. A reference has been made on the ongoing negotiations on trade and investment agreement with the EU; how it is going to affect our manufacturing industry; how it will affect our agriculture and our services. I would like to inform the hon. Member that these negotiations started after the Indo-EU summit, six years ago, had set up a high level group on trade and investment which recommended that India and EU enter into such an agreement.

Now, why does India do that? It is because other countries are engaging. Look at the number of trade agreements which China has signed even with ASEAN countries, even with Europe, even with the United States. If you look at it, we are only trying to move in the right direction and not to be left out in what you yourself referred to as competitive globalised economy. So, if India has to be a major player, which we are being acknowledged as, then, we have to engage with other countries. And, agreements are negotiated by experts. Agreements are not negotiated by the Prime Ministers or the Ministers. It is the sector specific experts who negotiate. With EU, there have been negotiations going on for five years. Ten rounds of negotiations have been completed. Countless hours and human resources have been expended. Now, if it was as easy as India walks into negotiations and accepts the wish list of the other country or their negotiators and signs on it, then this agreement would have been concluded in the year 2006. We are here in 2010 and it is still being negotiated. I must speak for our negotiators. They are our citizens. They are our experts. They are scientists. They are trade experts. They negotiate keeping in view the supreme national interest of the country. They are as sensitive to India's interest, as concerned about our industry and our economy as the hon. Member is and we ourselves are. So,

what always is negotiated is based on a

mandate and that mandate, under our system of governance, is given by TERC, that is, Trade and Economic Relations Committee, which is chaired by none else than the Prime Minister of the country and has all the sensitive and strategic sectors represented which discusses and then gives the mandate.

After the negotiations conclude we go back to the TERC; and from there it goes to the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs. All those who sit in the Cabinet are also elected representatives and they have a responsibility. Then only we inform the Parliament. We bear in mind our strengths. Therefore, we have our own negative list, as was done in the case of the FTA with ASEAN.

I must inform the hon. Member that the reference that it has hurt Indian agriculture or Indian industries is not correct. We have ensured that the interest of the farmers, the interest of the fishermen, and the interest of the plantation sector are fully protected.

There was a mention of import of palm oil. We have applied rates, and we have bound rates when we talk of tariffs. It is 90 per cent when it comes to the refined palm oil and 75 per cent for crude. But applied tariffs are zero per cent and 7.5 per cent. Why? India has a huge shortage of edible oils. We have to import 8-9 million tonnes of edible oil. If we don't import, we will not have edible oil available here. They are further subsidised. After importing at zero duty, we further subsidise it for the public distribution system. You must ask the Chief Ministers or Ministers who are dealing with this subject in your respective Governments in the States, which are ruled by non-Congress or non-UPA parties that how important it is to ensure availability. Therefore, please be assured that when it comes to these matters or when it comes to the interest of Indian generic industry, India is not going to accept any condition which subverts or affects the interest of the Indian pharmaceutical industry. As and when a situation arose, we took up

these matters very firmly. We

intervened at the highest level and made it very clear, particularly when it comes to the availability of life saving medicines which Indian pharmaceutical industry has ensured. The Government will not accept any proposition, any action of any foreign Government which is TRIPS-plus agreements which we are party to. We have our own intellectual property regime. Beyond that India is never going to accept anything.

And the last word is on whether the Government is moving in a transparent manner. We are transparent. Governments have accountability to the people and to Parliament. But, at the same time, we have a parliamentary democracy in India. We have our Constitution. We don't have a system like some other countries where ratifications take place before negotiations. Negotiations are conducted by negotiators. If we don't find a satisfactory solution, we don't do that. Trade is a two-way process. It does not go in one way. Trading takes place between countries only on the basis of supply and demand. If your economy, your industry needs something maybe for value addition, you will import. And when you produce something which some other countries need, they will import it. This is how the commerce goes. This is how the investments go. Time is not there for me to delve into the issue of investment business. I would just say one thing. Please don't feel that we will be swamped by multi-nationals. Yes, we welcome the Foreign Direct Investment. But, today, it is the Indian corporate entities, which are encouraged and supported with an enabling environment and provisions by the Government and by our financial institutions to step out of India and go in for acquisitions and mergers. Some of the biggest takeovers, acquisitions and mergers in Europe and America in recent history have been made by Indian companies beginning from Tatas, Mahendras, and Wockhardt. I have a long list to give. It is not that others are coming and taking over the Indian industry. Who would have thought that Jaguar, Land Rover, and Corus steel, all the iconic symbols of the UK, will be taken over by the Tata Group? Same goes for the wind energy. Same goes for pharmaceuticals and

many other sectors. The purpose, as I have explained, Sir, for bringing this Bill is only to ensure that our practices are in harmony with the WTO Agreement.

And what was required to be done, has been incorporated in this Amendment Bill. I am grateful to the Members for their contribution. I have tried sincerely to respond to all questions, all concerns. With these words, I would commend that this Bill be passed by this august House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, the question is.

That the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2009 be taken into consideration.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. Now, in clause 2, there are 3 amendments- Nos. 4 to 6 by the Minister.

Clause 2 - Amendment of Section 2

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I move:

4. That at page 2, lines 28 and 29 be deleted.
5. That at page 2, line 30, for the bracket and alphabet ©, the bracket and alphabet (b) be *substituted*.
6. That at page 2, lines 41 and 42, for the words "or in respect of which conditions have been imposed on grounds" the words "because of imposition of conditions on the grounds" be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted. Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, in new clause 2A, there is one amendment- No. 7 by the Minister.

New Clause 2A- Amendment of Title of Chapter II

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I move:

7. That at page 3, after line 18, the following be *inserted*,
namely:-

'2A. In the principal Act, in sub-heading bellow "Chapter 11", for the words "EXPORT AND IMPORT POLICY", the words "FOREIGN TRADE POLICY" shall be substituted.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

New Clause 2A, as amended, was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, in clause 3, there are two amendments- Nos. 8 and 9 by the Minister.

Clause 3- Amendment of Section 3

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I move:

8. That at page 3, for lines 20 and 21, the following be substituted, namely:-

(a) in sub-section (2),-

(i) for the words "import or export of goods", the words "import or export of goods or services or technology" shall be substituted;

(ii) after sub-section (2), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:

Provided that the provisions of this sub-section shall be applicable, in case of import or export of services or technology, only when the service or technology provider is availing benefits under the foreign trade policy or is dealing with specified services or specified technologies".

9. That at page 3, /erlines 23 to 30, the following be substituted, namely:

"(4) Without prejudice to anything contained in any other law, rule, regulation, notification or order, no permit or licence shall be necessary for import or export of any goods, nor any goods shall be prohibited for import or export except, as may be required

under this Act, or rules or orders made thereunder."

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, in clause 4, there is one amendment No.10 by the Minister.

Clause 4 - Substitution of New Section for Section 5

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I move:

10. That at page 3, for lines 37 to 38, the following be substituted, namely:-

4. For section 5 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:-

5. The Central Government may, from time to time, formulate and announce, by notification in the Official Gazette, the foreign trade policy and may also, in like manner, amend that policy:

Provided that the Central Government may direct that, in respect of the Special Economic Zones, the foreign trade policy shall apply to the goods, services and technology with such exceptions, modifications and adaptations as may be specified by it by notification in the Official Gazette."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, in clause 6, there are two amendments Nos.11 and 12 by the Minister.

Clause 6 - Amendment of Section 7

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I move:

11. That at page 3, line 42, for the words "import and export of services", the words "import or export of services or technology" be substituted.

12. That at page 3, line 43, for the words "service provider", the words "service or technology provider" be substituted.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, in clause 7, there are two amendments Nos.13 and 14 by the Minister.

Clause 7 - Amendment of Section 8

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I move:

13. That at page 4, line 5, after the words "foreign trade policy" the words "or any other law for the time being in force" be inserted.

14. That at page 4, for lines 27 and 28, the following be substituted, namely:

'(B) in sub-section (2), for the words "import or export any goods", the words "import or export any goods or services or technology" shall be substituted.'

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, in clause 8, there is one amendment No.15 by the Minister.

Clause 8 - Amendment of Section 9

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I move:

15. That at page 4, for lines 29 to 31, the following be substituted, namely:

8. In section 9 of the principal Act,--

(a) in sub-sections (1), (3), (4) and (5), for the word "licence", wherever it occurs, the words "licence, certificate, scrip or any instrument bestowing financial or fiscal benefits" shall be substituted;

(b) for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:-

"(2) The Director General or any officer authorized by him may, on an application and after making such inquiry as he may think fit, grant or renew or refuse to grant or renew a licence to import or export such class or classes of goods or services or technology as may be prescribed and, grant or renew or refuse to grant or renew a certificate, scrip or any instrument bestowing financial or fiscal benefit, after recording in writing his reasons for such refusal.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, in clause 9, there are 11 amendments Nos. 16 to 26 by the Minister.

Clause 9 - Insertion of New Chapter IIIA

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I move:

16. That at page 4, for line 32, the following be substituted, namely:

"9. After Chapter III of the principal Act, the following Chapter shall be inserted, namely:-"

17. That at page 4, line 36, for the words "article is", the words "goods are" be substituted.

18. That at page 4, line 39, for the word "articles", the word "goods" be substituted.

19. That at page 4, line 40, for the words "an article", the words "any goods" be substituted.

20. That at page 4, line 41, for the words "that article", the words "such goods" be substituted.

21. That at page 4, line 42, for the words "that article originates", the words "such goods originate" be substituted.

22. That at page 4, line 43, for the word "countries", the word
"country" be *substituted*.

23. That at page 4, line 45, for the words "that article", the words "such goods" be *substituted*.

24. That at page 5, line 10, for the word "articles", the word "goods" be *substituted*.

25. That at page 5, line 12, for the word "articles", the word "goods" be *substituted*.

26. That at page 5, for lines 16 to 21, the following be substituted, namely:

'(b) "domestic industry" means the producers of goods (including producers of agricultural goods) --

(i) as a whole of the like goods or directly competitive goods in India; or

(ii) whose collective output of the like goods or directly competitive goods in India constitutes a major share of the total production of the said goods in India;'.
'.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, in clause 10, there is one amendment' No. 27 by the Minister.

Clause 10 - Amendment of section 10

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I move:

27. That at page 5, for line 38, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"subject to such requirements and conditions and with the approval of such officer, as may be prescribed:

Provided that the provisions of clause (b) shall be applicable, in case of import or export of services or technology, only when the

service or technology provider is availing benefit under the foreign trade policy or is dealing with specified services or specified technologies."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up clause 11. There are three amendments (Nos. 28-30) by the hon. Minister.

Clause 11- Amendment of section 11

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I move:

28. That at page 5, for lines 39 to 46, the following be substituted, namely:

11. For section 11 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:

11.(1) No export or import shall be made by any person except in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the rules and orders made thereunder and the foreign trade policy for the time being in force.

(2) Where any person makes or abets or attempts to make any export or import in contravention of any provision of this Act or any rules or orders made thereunder or the foreign trade policy, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten thousand rupees and not more than five times the value of the goods or services or technology in respect of which any contravention is made or attempted to be made, whichever is more.

(3) Where any person signs or uses, or causes to be made, signed or used, any declaration, statement or document submitted to the Director General or any officer authorised by him under this Act, knowing or having reason to believe that such declaration, statement or document is forged or tampered with or false in any material particular, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten thousand rupees or more

than five times the value of the goods or services or technology in respect of which such declaration, statement or document had been submitted, whichever is more.

- (4) Where any person, on a notice to him by the Adjudicating Authority, admits any contravention, the Adjudicating Authority may, in such class or classes of cases and in such manner as may be prescribed, determine, by way of settlement, an amount to be paid by that person.
- (5) A penalty imposed under this Act may, if it is not paid by any person, be recovered by any one or more of the following modes, namely:-
 - (a) the Director General may deduct or require any officer subordinate to him to deduct the amount payable under this Act from any money owing to such person which may be under the control of such officer; or
 - (b) the Director General may require any officer of customs to deduct the amount payable under this Act from any money owing to such person which may be under the control of such officer of customs, as if the said amount is payable under the Customs Act, 1962; or
 - (c) the Director General may require the Assistant Commissioner of Customs or Deputy Commissioner of Customs or any other officer of Customs to recover the amount so payable by detaining or selling any goods (including the goods connected with services or technology) belonging to such person which are under the control of the Assistant Commissioner of Customs or Deputy Commissioner of Customs or any other officer of Customs, as if the said amount is payable under the Customs Act, 1962; or
 - (d) if the amount cannot be recovered from such person in the manner

provided in clauses (a), (b) and (c)

- (i) the Director General or any officer authorised by him may
prepare a certificate signed
by him specifying the amount due from such person and send
it to the Collector of the

- District in which such person owns any property or resides or carries on business and the said Collector on receipt of such certificate shall proceed to recover from such person the amount specified thereunder as if it were an arrear of land revenue; or
- (ii) the Director General or any officer authorised by him (including an officer of Customs who shall then exercise his powers under the Customs-Act, 1962) and in accordance with the rules made in this behalf, detain any movable or immovable property belonging to or under the control of such person, and detain the same until the amount payable is paid, as if the said amount is payable under the Customs Act, 1962; and in case, any part of the said amount payable or of the cost of the distress or keeping of the property, remains unpaid for a period of thirty days next after any such distress, may cause the said property to be sold and with the proceeds of such sale, may satisfy the amount payable and costs including cost of sale remaining unpaid and shall render the surplus, if any to such person.
- (6) Where the terms of any bond or other instrument executed under this Act or any rules made thereunder provide that any amount due under such instrument may be recovered in the manner laid down in sub-section (5), the amount may, without prejudice to any other mode of recovery, be recovered in accordance with the provisions of that sub-section.
- (7) Without prejudice to the provisions contained in this section, the Importer-exporter Code Number of any person who fails to pay any penalty imposed under this Act, may be suspended by the Adjudicating Authority till the penalty is paid or recovered, as the case may be.
- (8) Where any contravention of any provision of this Act or any rules or orders made thereunder or the foreign trade policy has

been, is being, or is attempted to be, made,

the goods (including the goods connected with services or technology) together with any package, .covering or receptacle and any conveyances shall, subject to such conditions and requirements as may be prescribed, be liable to confiscation by the Adjudicating Authority.

- (9) The goods (including the goods connected with services or technology) or the conveyance confiscated under sub-section (8) may be released by the Adjudicating Authority, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, on payment by the person concerned of the redemption charges equivalent to the market value of the goods or conveyance, as the case may be.: '.

29. That at page 6, lines 1 to 52 be *deleted*.

30. That at page 7, lines 1 to 15 be *deleted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 11, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up clause 13.

There is one amendment (No. 31) by the hon. Minister.

Clause 13 - Amendment of section 14

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I move:

31. That at page 7, lines 24 and 25, for the words and brackets "the goods (including the goods connected with services or technology)", the words and brackets "goods (including the goods connected with services or technology)" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 13, as amended, was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up clause 14. There is one amendment (No. 32) by the hon. Minister.

Clause 14 - Insertion of a new Chapter IV A

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I move:

32. That at page 7, for line 26, the following be *substituted*, namely:

"14. After Chapter IV of the principal Act, the following Chapter shall be inserted, namely:-"

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up clause 15. There is one amendment (No. 33) by the hon. Minister.

Clause 15 - Amendment of section 15

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I move:

33. That at page 8, for lines 36 and 37, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

' 15. In the principal Act, in sub-heading below "CHAPTER V", for the word "REVISION", the word "REVIEW" shall be *substituted*.'

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 15, as amended, was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up clause 16. There is one amendment (No. 34) by the hon. Minister.

Clause 16 - Amendment of title of Chapter V

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I move:

34. That at page 8, for lines 38 to 40, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

'16. In section 15 of the principal Act, in sub-section (.), in the proviso, for the word "goods", the words and brackets "the goods (including the goods connected with services or technology)" shall be *substituted*.'

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 17-19 were added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up clause 20. There are four amendments (Nos. 35-38) by the hon. Minister.

Clause 20 - Amendment of section 19

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I move:

35. That at page 9, for lines 14 to 16, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

'(a) in clause (to), for the word "licence", the words "licence, certificate, scrip or any instrument bestowing financial or fiscal benefits" shall be *substituted*;

(b) for clause (c), the following clause shall be *substituted*, namely:-

"(c) the class or classes of goods (including the goods connected with service or technology) for which a licence, certificate, scrip or any instrument bestowing financial or fiscal benefits may be granted under sub-section (2) of section 9;"

(c) in clauses (d) and (e), for the word "licence", the words "licence, certificate, scrip or any instrument bestowing financial or fiscal benefits" shall be *substituted*; t(d) in clause (f), for the word "goods, the words and brackets "goods (including the goods connected with service or technology)" shall be *substituted*;

- (e) in clause (g), for the words, brackets and figures "sub-section (3) of section 11", the words, brackets and figures "sub-section (4) of section 11" shall be *substituted*;
- (f) for clause (h), the following clause shall be *substituted*, namely:-

"(h) the requirements and conditions subject to which goods (including the goods connected with the service or technology) and conveyances shall be liable to confiscation under sub-section (8) of section 11;" ;

(g) for clause (i), the following clause shall be *substituted*, namely:-

"(i) the manner in which and the conditions subject to which goods (including the goods connected with the service or technology) and conveyances may be released on payment of redemption charges under sub-section (9) of section 11; and.'.

36. That at page 9, line 17, for the brackets and alphabet "(b)", the brackets and alphabet "(h)" be *substituted*.

37. That at page 9, line 18, for the word "articles", the word "goods" be *substituted*.

38. That at page 9, line 20, for the word "articles", the word "goods" be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 20, as amended, was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up clause 1.

There is one amendment (No. 3) by the hon. Minister.

Clause 1 - Short title and commencement

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I move:

3. That at page 1, line 3, for the figure "2009", the figure "2010" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up the

Enacting Formula. There is one amendment (No.2) by the hon. Minister.

Enacting Formula

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I move:

2. That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Sixtieth", the word "Sixty-first" be substituted.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up the Long Title. There is one amendment (No. 1) by the hon. Minister.

Long Title

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I move:

1. That at page 1, in the long title, the word "further" be deleted.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Long Title, as amended, was added to the Bill.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we should congratulate the Minister for the drastic amendments he has given.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, I have already told him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: He has created history as the largest number of amendments are being moved by him.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at twenty-five minutes past six of the clock
till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 10th August, 2010.