

Vol. 222
No. 15
March, 2011

Monday
14

23 Phalguna, 1932 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
CONTENTS

Reference by the Chair—

Massive Earthquake and Tsunami in Japan (page 1)

Message from Lok Sabha—

The Appropriation Bill, 2011 - *Laid on the Table* (pages 1-2)

Matters raised with permission—

Non-notification of higher rate of interest for E.P.F. (pages 2-3)

Reported missing of former member of Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee
in Maharashtra (page 3)

Reported burning alive of ten persons in Digahi, Maharajganj, Uttar
Pradesh (pages 3-5)

Appointment of pilots in certain airlines on the basis of fake
licences (pages 5-6)

Incident of Indian boats being seized from the fishing harbour of
Kutch by sea pirates of Pakistan (pages 6-7)

Re: Issue regarding admittance of notice (pages 7-9)

Re: Demand to suspend Question Hour (pages 9-11)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 11-58)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 58-352)

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 352-62)

[P.T.O.]

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : Rs. 50.00

Statement by Minister—

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two
Hundred and Fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and
Forests - *Laid on the Table* (page 362)

Motion for Suspension of Rule 272 - *Adopted* (pages 362-63)

The Budget (General), 2011-12 (pages 363-68 and pages 370-85)

Statement by Prime Minister—

Earthquake and Tsunami in Japan (pages 369-70)

Government Bill—

The Appropriation Bill, 2011 - *Returned* (page 385)

Discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Minority Affairs - *Not
Concluded* (pages 386-407f)

Web-site Address: <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>
E-mail Address: rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 14th March, 2011/23 Phalguna, 1932 (Saka)

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

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

Massive earthquake and Tsunami in Japan

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you are aware, a ferocious Tsunami spawned by a massive earthquake measuring 8.9 on the Richter scale struck the northern Pacific coast of Japan and other parts of the world on the 11th of March, 2011. The earthquake triggered a 10-meter Tsunami that swept away everything in its path, including houses, boats, ships, trains and cars across cities, farms and ports. There has been a volcanic explosion too.

Thousands are feared killed and a very large number are missing. The extent of destruction suggests that the death toll may be significantly higher. Large scale devastation of infrastructure and property has taken place in the north-eastern coast of Japan and surrounding cities. The quake has also sparked fires in several places in Japan. Explosions and failure of the reactors at the Fukushima nuclear facility in northeast Japan have been reported. After-shocks are still continuing in North Eastern Japan. It is indeed a tragedy of incalculable magnitude.

I am sure the whole House will join me in sending our heartfelt sympathy and deepest condolences to the friendly people of Japan, who have lost their near and dear ones in the earthquake and the Tsunami and pray for early recovery of those who have been injured.

I request the 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 tragedy.

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

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, I seek your permission to grant money from the MPLADS Fund for relief work in Japan.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Appropriation Bill, 2011

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:-

- “1. In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th March, 2011.
2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India.”

I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Parshottam Rupala. Not present. Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

Non-notification of higher rate of interest for E.P.F.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to draw the attention of this August House and also the Government to the matter of two lakh crore plus subscribers of the Employees' Provident Fund and the interest accrued on it. The Central Board of Trustees, which is a tripartite body and headed by no less a person than the Union Labour Minister, had decided in its meeting held on 15th September, 2010 to give 9.5 per cent interest on the Employees' Provident Fund. It was in September, 2010. Thereafter so many months have elapsed, but that has not been notified. It is learnt that there is a difference of opinion between the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Labour on the issue so that the matter has not been given effect to. In reply to an Unstarred Question raised by me in this House it was confirmed by the Government that for paying this interest not a single paisa was supposed to go from the Budget or from the Consolidated Fund of India. Whatever money accumulated by way of subscription to the Provident Fund and the interest accrued on it through the handling of the Fund entirely belongs to the workers. In this respect, there can be absolutely no reason why the Central Board of Trustees, which is a tripartite body headed by the Union Minister of Labour, is not putting

it into effect.

When they have unanimously decided after going into all the things, there can be absolutely no reason to tinker with the right of the workers and the worker's money and delay the notification on this. When crores of rupees go astray in other areas, this kind of vigilance should be there on the part of the Finance Ministry in those areas, and I believe they should be definitely doing that. This PF money belongs to the workers. There is a designate body to go into everything and then take a decision. It is a tripartite body and the Union Minister is party to it.

Why should it take so many months to notify the rate of interest which is causing so much loss to the workers? Sir, I request the hon. Finance Minister, who is sitting here – I am fortunate that I am raising this matter in his presence – to look into the matter. A decision was taken again in September, 2010. This money belongs to the workers, which is being handled by a tripartite body consisting of worker's and employer's representatives and Chaired by the Labour Minister. They have taken a decision and that should be given effect to without any further delay so that the workers do not stand to lose. Thank you.

श्री उद्दनारायण सहि पाणि (उड़ीसा): महोदय, मामनीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं उसके साथ अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Reported missing of former member of Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee in Maharashtra

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, one Mr. Rajender Singh Bitta, who is a former member of the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, Nanded, is missing since 1st March. Today is the 14th day since he is missing. His family members are worried. They have lodged a complaint also. Most of his friends know that he is very active as a worker of the Youth Congress. They do not know whether he is alive or not. Nobody knows about his whereabouts. He belongs to Nizamabad, but he was a member of the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, Nanded. Sir, I would request the Home Minister, through you, to look into the matter and find out whether he is alive or not. His family members are very much worried. It is a very serious issue. Thank you.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मामनीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं उसके साथ अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش) (Shri Mohd. Ali Khan): : مہودے، مائے مہدی نے جو مسئلہ اٹھایا ہے، میں اس کے ساتھ اپنے کو سمیٹھ کرتا ہوں۔

Reported burning alive of ten persons in Digahi, Maharajganj, Uttar Pradesh

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के महाराजगंज के ठूठीबारी थाना क्षेत्र के डिगही गांव में जो नरसंहार की घटना हुई है, उसमें दस लोगों को

जलाकर , पूरे खामदान को समाप्त कर दिया गया है। आप सभी समाचारपत्र उठाकर पढ़ लीजिए , इससे बड़ा नरसंहार उत्तर प्रदेश में आज तक कहीं पर भी नहीं हुआ है। यह घटना पुलिस की वजह से हुई है। दो लोगों के बीच में एक घटना होती है , एक व्यक्ति किसी को गोली मारता है , उसके बाद जसिने गोली मारी उसके पूरे घर को जला दिया जाता है। अगर वहां पर पुलिस cognisance लेती , तो यह घटना नहीं घटती। अगर आप उत्तर प्रदेश में कामून और व्यवस्था की हालत जनवरी , 2010 से लेकर 30 सितम्बर , 2010 तक देखेंगे , तो पाएंगे कि 3123 लोगों की हत्या हुई है।
... (व्यवधान) ...

†[]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, ये सट्टे सब्जेक्ट को यहां कैसे उठा सकते हैं? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, यह सट्टे सब्जेक्ट है? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री प्रभात झा: इतने लोगों को जला दिया गया है? ... (व्यवधान) ... खत्म कर दिया गया। ... (व्यवधान) ... पूरी तरह से जला दिया गया। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: यह राज्य का मामला है? ... (व्यवधान) ... इसको कैसे उठा सकते हैं? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री प्रभात झा: पूरा खामदान खत्म हो गया है? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उद्गनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): पाठक जी, ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री प्रभात झा: यह मानवता का सवाल है? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कलराज मन्नि (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप सब लोग बोलेंगे, तो रिकॉर्ड में क्या जाएगा? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): महोदय, ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बोलने तो दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। Nothing will go on record. आप बैठिए।

श्री प्रभात झा: उत्तर प्रदेश में सांसद मारे जाते हैं, वधायक मारे जाते हैं? ... (व्यवधान) ... आप क्या सवाल करते हैं? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उद्गनारायण पाणि: सर, ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... Please sit down. Please sit down. ... (Interruption) ...

आप वेल में क्यों आ रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान) ... आप अपनी सीट पर जाइए ... (व्यवधान) ... आप जाइए ... (व्यवधान) ... पाणि जी, आप जाइए ... (व्यवधान) ... Please go to your seats. ... (Interruptions) ... पाणि जी ... (व्यवधान) ... Nothing will go on record. ... (Interruptions) ... आप जाइए ... (व्यवधान) ... आप जाइए, I am on my legs. ... (Interruptions) ... प्लीज आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... देखिए, यह वक्त्रिय admit हुआ है for a limited

purpose, which is 'reported burning of ten persons in Digahi, Maharajganj, Uttar Pradesh'. जो वस्त्रिय है, वह यह है कि 10 लोगों को जला दिया गया है। इसे उसी वस्त्रिय तक confine करना पड़ेगा।

...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : *

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : *

श्री उद्दनारायण पाणि : *

श्री कलराज मन्नि : *

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)...

*Not recorded.

श्री . राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is for a limited purpose
...(Interruptions)... इस विषय mention करने में आपको क्या आपत्ति
है ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : *

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : *

श्री सुद्रनारायण पाणि : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

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

The House re-assembled at twenty-four minutes past eleven of the
clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

Appointment of pilots in certain airlines on the basis of fake licences

श्री कलराज मश्री (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी ,
मैं एक गंभीर विषय की तरफ सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता
हूँ। अभी क्राइम ब्रांच ने 8 मार्च को कुछ पाइलेट्स को
गिरफ्तार किया और उन्हें गिरफ्तार इसलिए किया गया कि उनके
सर्टिफिकेट्स फर्जी थे। वे पाइलेट्स कई वर्षों से जहाज उड़ा
रहे हैं। विमान कंपनियों के द्वारा उनको रखा जाता है। कहा
जाता है कि बड़ी जाँच-पड़ताल के बाद किसी pilot की नियुक्ति
होती है तथा योग्यता में जब तक वे कुशल नहीं होते , तब तक उनकी
नियुक्ति नहीं होती है। इस तरह की बातें कही जाती हैं , लेकिन
इतने लोग फर्जी सर्टिफिकेट्स के आधार पर नियुक्त हुए हैं ,
जसके कारण देश के लाखों लोगों की सुरक्षा और उनकी जिम्मेदारी
खतरे में पड़ गई है। इन्हीं बातों को संज्ञान में लेते हुए
नागरिक उड्डयन के महानिदेशालय को भी यह संशय हुआ कि जो
लाइसेंस दिए जा रहे हैं , वे भी फर्जी हैं , लाइसेंस के बारे
में भी ऐसी बातें उभर कर आई हैं कि फर्जी लाइसेंस दिए जा रहे
हैं और उनके आधार पर उनको जहाज उड़ाने की अनुमति दी जा रही
है। ऐसे चार हजार लोगों के बारे में महानिदेशालय के माध्यम
से जाँच चल रही है।

मान्यवर , यह एक बड़ा गंभीर विषय है और उड्डयन विभाग को इस

वशिय को जसि समुचित गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए , वह नहीं ले रहा है। इस तरह से देश के लाखों लोगों की जम्दगी के साथ खलिवाड़ कसि जा रहा है। फर्जी अंकपत्र के आधार पर pilots की नयुक्तियाँ अभी जारी हैं तथा वे जहाज उड़ाते जा रहे हैं। अभी इन्टरव्यू हो गए हैं , सारी चीज़ें हो रही हैं और इस आधार पर सारे कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं। यह इस बात को दर्शाता है कि मंत्रालय की तरफ से जसि तरीके से इसको लेना चाहिए , इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक वचिार होना चाहिए , वह इसे नहीं ले रही है , इसीलिए पूरी सरकार को इस दशि में वचिार करना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही इसको गंभीरता से लेते हुए जहाँ भी इस तरह की खामियाँ आई हैं , उनको दुरुस्त करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए तथा जबिकी तरफ से इस तरह के कृत्य कए गए हैं , उनके वखिद कार्रवाई करना चाहिए। धन्यवाद

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़) : सर, मैं अपने आपको इस वशिय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

*Not recorded.

श्री वजिय कुमार रूपाणी (गुजरात): सर, मैं अपने आपको इस वषिय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मंगल कसिन (उड़ीसा): सर, मैं अपने आपको इस वषिय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री उद्गनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): सर, मैं अपने आपको इस वषिय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: महोदय, हम लोग स्वयं को इस वषिय से सम्बद्ध करता हैं।

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with this subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Yes. The entire House is associating itself with this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शविननद तवारी (बहिर): सर, मंत्रालय की तरफ से इस पर स्टेटमेंट दखिवाया जाए।

श्रीमती माया सहि (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, इस पर मैं ने भी नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आपने जो नोटिस दिया है, लेकिन आपको सर्फि एसोसिएट करना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती माया सहि: सर, मुझे दो-तीन लाइनें कहने की इजाजत दीजिए। मेरा भी वषिय ज़ीरो ऑवर में लगा था। आपने मुझे इसमें एसोसिएट करने को कहा, तो मैं स्वयं को इससे एसोसिएट करती हूँ, लेकिन चेयर से मुझे सर्फि एक मिनट बोलने की इजाजत चाहिए।

सर, घोर लापरवाही के कारण pilots की जो भर्ती की जाती है और उनके द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए कागजातों की जो ठीक से जाँच नहीं होती है, यह बहुत चिन्ता की बात है। इसमें मुझे ऐसा लग रहा है कि डी.जी.सी.ए. की मन्त्रिभगत के कारण यह कृत्य हो रहा है। इसलिए, मैं माँश करती हूँ कि इनकी भर्ती के कागजातों की वधिगत जाँच की जाए और फर्जी दस्तावेजों के जरिए एअर लाइसिज़ और ट्रंसपोर्ट पाइलट लाइसेंसिज़ हासिल करने वाले pilots पर कठोर कार्रवा ई होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think it is the concern of the entire House. Therefore, a statement could be made on this particular issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government should take note of it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती माया सहि : सर, इसमें डी.जी.सी.ए. के अधिकारियों की भूमिका की जाँच हो, ... (व्यवधान) ... क्योंकि बत्ति इन अधिकारियों की मल्लिभगत के ऐसा होना सम्भव नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

Incident of Indian boats being seized from the fishing harbour of
Kutch by sea pirates
of Pakistan

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात) : सर, मुझे समय देने के लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

सर, गुजरात में सौराष्ट्र के कोस्टल बेल्ट पर जाखो बन्दर एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है, जहाँ समुद्र में वर्षों से बड़ी संख्या में मछलियाँ मल्लिती हैं और बहुत अच्छी नस्ल की मछलियाँ मल्लिती हैं, इसलिए सर्फ़ि सौराष्ट्र के ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे साउथ गुजरात बेल्ट से और वेस्ट कोस्ट के कई भागों से बहुत से मछुआरे वहाँ मछलियाँ पकड़ने आते हैं। लेकिन, महीने में एक बार, लगातार, पाकिस्तानी मरीन्स हमारे मछुआरों को उठा ले जाते हैं।

सर, पाकिस्तानी रेंजर्स वहाँ क्या करते होंगे, हमारी सेवा के सुरक्षा बल वहाँ क्या करते होंगे, यह मुझे मायूस नहीं है, लेकिन महीने में एक बार वे उनको उठा ले जाते हैं। अभी तीन दसि पहले से वहाँ से छः बोट्स

पकड़ कर ले गए। वहाँ से हमको जो जानकारी मिली है, उसके अनुसार ऐसा नहीं है कि उनको पाकिस्तानी नौका के लोग ले गए, बल्कि पाकिस्तानी रॉबर्स उनको ले गए हैं। चाँचिया लोग, जबकि जलदस्त्य कहते हैं, वे उठा कर ले गये हैं। जब हमारे गरीब लोग अपना पेट पालने के लिये हमारे समुद्री बॉर्डर के अंदर समुद्र में जाते हैं, तो उनकी सुरक्षा के लिये कुछ उपाय नहीं हैं। हम यह कतिने सालों से सुन रहे हैं कि हमारे मछुआरे वहाँ बोटों पर जाते हैं और पकड़े जाते हैं। सर, उनकी जो बोटें होती हैं, उनको वे कभी वापिस नहीं देते हैं। हमने ऐसे कानून बना रखे हैं कि जब वे कहीं मार-धाड़ करते हैं, तो इसके बारे में हम अपने यहाँ कहते हैं। जब हमारे मंत्रालय से इस बारे में गुजारिश की जाती है, तो हमारे अधिकारी वहाँ जाते हैं, तब वे उनको नंगे पैर यहाँ भेज देते हैं और उनकी बोटें उनसे ले ली जाती हैं।

सर, यह तमाशा हमें कब तक देखना है? अभी हाल ही में सौराष्ट्र के एक बंदरगाह, मानगोव की एक घटना है कि वहाँ छः बोटों में छः परिवार के लोग आजआक्रांत हैं, लेकिन उनकी कहीं सुनवाई नहीं हो रही है। सर, अपने समुद्र में हब्दिस्तान की फौज का खौफ क्यों नहीं है? हम डर क्यों रहे हैं? आखिर ये पाकिस्तानी ऐसी कौम-सी चीज़ हैं, जो हमारे बॉर्डर में, हमारे समुद्र से 10-20 किलोमीटर के अंदर आकर हमारे मछुआरों को पकड़ कर ले जाते हैं?

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से बहुत ही नम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह हमारी समुद्री सीमाओं की सुरक्षा के लिये कुछ कठोर कदम उठाये। हमारे मछुआरों और उनके परिवारों की सुरक्षा देना के लिये सरकार कुछ ऐसा प्रबंध करे ताकि उन मछुआरों की वापसी उनकी बोटों के साथ हो।

श्री वजिय कुमार रूपाणी (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस वषिय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस वषिय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री कलराज मशि (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस वषिय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस वषिय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री तरुण वजिय (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस वषिय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

RE: ISSUE REGARDING ADMITTANCE OF NOTICE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Special Mentions. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Gyan Prakash Pilania. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, I have given my Zero Hour notice on a very important subject matter. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your notice has been considered. ...(Interruptions)... Your notice has not been admitted. ...(Interruptions)... You please discuss it with Chairman only. ...(Interruptions)... Please discuss with the Chairman. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, it is a matter of great importance. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Notices are admitted by the hon. Chairman. ...(Interruptions)... You discuss it with the Chairman. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: It is a very important matter concerning a Union Territory administered by the Union Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... An inquiry has been conducted regarding a fraudulent act committed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your Zero Hour notice has not been admitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I cannot permit. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: You please appreciate this point that it is not a small issue. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ahluwalia, please. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): An inquiry was constituted by the Government itself. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is for a limited purpose. ...*(Interruptions)*...The notice which you have given, it is the Chairman's prerogative to accept or reject it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your notice has not been admitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Notices are given for Zero Hour and many of them have not been admitted and it is one of them. ...*(Interruptions)*... This has also not been admitted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot raise it now during Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... You raise it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You know the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, you also know that it is Chairman's prerogative to accept or reject a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is based on that. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chairman has not admitted this notice, what can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. S.S. AHLUWALIA: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why I said, you again request the Chairman and if the Chairman permits, it will be allowed.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: *

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You know the rules. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only when permitted, it will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... When the notice has not been admitted, I cannot permit it. ...(*Interruptions*)... All that is correct, but I cannot allow because the notice has not been admitted by the Chairman.

श्री मुद्रनारायण पाणि : *

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, लेकिन नोटिस एडमिट होने के बाद ही हम इसे ले सकते हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप वापिस जाइये। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Please go back to your places. ...(*Interruptions*)... The House is adjourned till 12 o'clock.

The House then adjourned at thirty-five minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रमाला (गुजरात) : उपसभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप रूल 238 के अंतर्गत नोटिस दीजिए ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप क्या कर रहे हैं ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह ठीक नहीं है ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह हाउस रूल्स से चलता है ...(*व्यवधान*)... There is a procedure. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is a procedure. Under Rule 238...(*Interruptions*)... इनको नोटिस देना पड़ेगा ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : नोटिस दिया हुआ है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप लोग रूल जानें बगैर बात कर रहे हैं ...(*व्यवधान*)... The notice is not proper. ...(*Interruptions*)... The House runs on rules. ...(*Interruptions*)... The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 o'clock.

The House then adjourned at two minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at two of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair

RE: DEMAND TO SUSPEND QUESTION HOUR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 241(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : सर, भ्रष्टाचार का एक नया

पन्ना ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : देखिए , देखिए , पाणि जी, you can't do this. ... (Interruptions) ... you can't do this ... (Interruptions) ... नहीं , नहीं , आप अपनी जगह पर जाइए ... (व्यवधान) ... पाणि जी, आप अपनी जगह पर जाइए ... (व्यवधान) ... Question No. 241 (Interruptions) ... नहीं , नहीं , आप यहां से नहीं बोलेंगे , आप अपनी जगह पर जाइए और वहां से बोलिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप भी, खन्ना जी, आप अपनी जगह पर जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... देखिए पाणि जी, आप जानते हैं कि procedure क्या है ... (व्यवधान) ...

*Not recorded.

आपका नोटिस 1 बजकर 58 मिनट पर Secretary General को दिया गया है, इसको examine करने के लिए समय चाहिए ... (व्यवधान) ... आप procedure पर चलिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (बहिर): सर ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rudy, I cannot hear what you are saying. Your colleagues are obstructing the House. ... (Interruptions) ...

सुश्री मैबल रबिलो (झारखण्ड): सर ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती वल्लिव ठाकुर (हमिचल प्रदेश): सर ... (व्यवधान) ...

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी): आप लोगों के नाम आए हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... हर चीज में आप लोगों के नाम आ रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, we want the Question Hour ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री सभापति: पाणि जी, आप अपनी जगह पर जाइए, आपके साथी बोलने के लिए खड़े हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... कृपया आप अपनी जगह पर जाइए ... (व्यवधान) ... कृपया आप अपनी जगह पर जाइए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर ... (व्यवधान) ...

सुश्री मैबल रबिलो: सर ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती वल्लिव ठाकुर: सर ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति: आप अपनी जगह पर जाइए ... (व्यवधान) ... प्रश्न काल चलने दीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ... आप Question Hour में क्या चाहते हैं, बताइए? ... (व्यवधान) ... चर्चा के लिए नोटिस दीजिए, इस पर चर्चा होगी। ... (व्यवधान) ... आपको procedure मालूम है? आप बहुत experienced आदमी हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... Panyji, wrong statement shall not be made ... (Interruptions) ... मैंने अभी कहा है कि आपका नोटिस 1 बजकर 58 मिनट पर आया है? आपका नोटिस examine होगा, उसके बाद उस पर फैसला होगा। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: सर, Question Hour suspension के लिए नोटिस दिया गया है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति: आपका नोटिस आया है, उसको examine किया जाएगा, उसके बाद उस पर फैसला होगा। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखण्ड): सर, सवेरे से सदन की कार्यवाही नहीं चल रही है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति: अहलुवालिया जी, आप मेरी बात सुनिए, आप अपने साथियों से कहिए कि वे अपनी जगह पर जाएं, ताकि आप बोल सकें। ... (व्यवधान) ... As, Deputy Leader of the Opposition, आप बोलिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, सवेरे से सदन की कार्यवाही नहीं चल रही है... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : कृपया आप अपनी जगह पर जाइए... (व्यवधान)... आप बोलने तो दीजिए।... (व्यवधान)... नहीं, नहीं, ऐसे नहीं होगा।... (व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH):
Sir, the Question Hour has been shifted to 2 O'clock, so that we can reply to questions for the nation

...(Interruptions)... They are not interested in the welfare of the nation ... (Interruptions)... I think this is unfortunate. ... (Interruptions)... It is very unfortunate that something like this is happening here ... (Interruptions)... I am very sorry to say this ... (Interruptions)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : फारूख साहब , आप बैठ जाइए।
...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मैबल रबिलो : सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती वल्लिव ठाकुर : सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 3.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at five minutes past two of the clock.

The House re-assembled at three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Laboratory for studying earthquakes

†*241. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Indian scientists has formulated a policy for setting up of a laboratory in Koyna region of Maharashtra for studying earthquakes; and

(b) if so, by when this laboratory would become operational?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An international workshop is planned at Hyderabad and Koyna during 21-25 March, 2011 to develop a science plan to carry out this experiment at Koyna-Warna region.

Wind power potential in Karnataka

*242. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the wind power potential in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps Government has taken or proposes to take to tap this potential substantially in the State?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The wind potential in Karnataka has been assessed to be 11,645 MW. Under

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the wind resource assessment programme of the Ministry, 56 wind monitoring stations have been established in Karnataka, out of which 26 have been found to be potential sites for wind power development. So far a total of 1645 MW wind power capacity has been established in Karnataka on these sites.

(c) The Government is promoting commercial wind power projects through private sector investment in wind potential States by providing fiscal incentives such as 80% accelerated depreciation, concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generators, excise duty exemption, 10 years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects. Technical support including wind resource assessment to identify potential sites is provided by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided in potential states. Government has recently announced a Generation Based Incentive (GBI) under which Rs. 0.50/unit generated from wind power projects is being provided to those projects which do not avail accelerated depreciation benefit.

Illegal mining in Aravali Hills

†*243. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that illegal mining continues in some places of Aravali Hills in Haryana; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to prevent such illegal mining?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) As per available information, there is no illegal mining in Aravali Hills in the State of Haryana, where the Hon'ble Supreme Court has enforced ban/suspended mining activities. State Government has reported that in order to ensure the compliance of the Orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court, it has constituted a District Level Task Force under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner with Superintendent of Police and other Senior functionaries as member in each of the concerned district. The task force is entrusted with the responsibility of keeping a watch and ensuring complete compliance of the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Though there are no organized illegal mining activities in the State of Haryana yet stray incidents of theft of minerals do come to the notice of State Government which

are dealt with as per law.

Consent of States on the Food Security Bill

†*244. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has sent the Food Security Bill to the State Governments to obtain their consent;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, when this draft was sent to the State Governments;

(c) whether any time-limit has been fixed for the State Governments to respond and if so, by when;

(d) whether it is a fact that it is of paramount importance today to implement the provisions of said legislation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) President of India, in her address to the joint session of Parliament on 4-6-2009, announced that the Government proposes to enact a new law - the National Food Security Act -that will provide a statutory basis for a framework which assures food security for all and every family below the poverty line in rural as well as urban areas will be entitled, by law, to a certain quantity of rice or wheat per month at subsidized prices. This legislation will also be used to bring about broader systemic reform in the public distribution system.

Government is committed to enact this important legislation after due consultation and consideration. A Concept Note on the proposed legislation was circulated on 05.06.2009 and 10.06.2009 to all State / Union Territory Governments and Central Ministries concerned. The Department has also held initial consultations with the State Food Secretaries, representatives of various Central Ministries, Planning Commission, experts and other stakeholders. An Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) has been constituted to examine various issues including the proposed law on food security.

The National Advisory Council (NAC) is also deliberating on all aspects of the proposed law on food security. NAC has prepared a Framework Note on the Draft National Food Security Bill (NFSB) and placed the same in the public domain and sought comments by 7th March, 2011. Department of Food and Public Distribution has also sought comments from the concerned Ministries/Departments and State Governments/UT Administrations on the Framework Note. On the basis of such consultations, further action would be taken to finalize the proposed legislation.

Regulation of electronic media programmes and advertisements

*245. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any monitoring mechanism is maintained by Government to watch and regulate electronic media programmes and advertisements; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the TV channels which have violated the norms prescribed by such a regulatory body?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) and (b) All programmes telecast on Television channels transmitted/retransmitted through cable TV network, are required to adhere to the Programme Code and Advertising Code provided in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. The Ministry has set up an Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) to monitor the content telecast on private satellite television channels. The Ministry has also constituted an Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) to look into violations of the Programme and Advertisement Codes. IMC has representatives from Ministries of Home Affairs, Defence, External Affairs, Law and Justice, Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI). IMC meets regularly and makes suitable recommendations for appropriate action in case of violations of Programme and Advertising Codes. Whenever any violation of these Codes is noticed by the Ministry, appropriate action is taken as per the above mentioned Act and Rules framed thereunder, keeping in view the nature of violation. Details of action taken against private satellite TV channels for violation of Programme and Advertising Codes during last one year is given in Statement.

Statement

Details of action taken (Show Cause Notices (SCN), Warnings, Advisories and Orders issued to) against private Satellite TV channels during last one year i.e. from April, 2010 to 07.03.2011

Sl. No	Name of the Channels	Date of SCN issued	Reasons for issue of SCN	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Star Annando	05.01.2010	Surrogate advertisement of liquor product through advertisement of 'Blenders Pride Music CD's'	A Warning dated 06.04.2010 issued to the channel. A Warning dated 16.04.2010 issued to the channelA

2. NDTV Good Times	05.01.2010	Surrogate advertisement of liquor product through advertisement of 'Blenders Pride Music CD's'	Warning dated 16.04.2010 issued to the channel
3. IBN7	13.01.2010	Telecast of a programme showing Mr. Munir Khan advertising and advocating	

1	2	3	4	5
			his treatment of serious diseases without any scientific proof.	
4. Colors	22.01.2010	Telecast of tele-serial 'Bairi Piya'		A Warning dated 18.08.2010 was issued to the channel.
5. Bindass	02.02.2010	Telecast of reality show 'Emotional Attyachar - Season-I'		The channel was asked to shift the timing of the reality show to 11.00 P.M. The channel shifted the programme to 11.00 P.M.
6. NDTV Imagine	03.02.2010	Telecast of Reality show 'Raaz Pichhle Janam Ka'		No violation of Programme Code was established.
7. MTV	03.02.2010	Telecast of reality show 'Splitsvilla-3'		A Warning dated 26.04.2010 issued to the channel with the direction to run apology scroll for three days. The channel complied with the direction.
8. TV 5	25.02.2010	Telecast of a programme titled 'Chintamani' and 'Big Screen' showing obscene visuals		A Warning dated 18.08.2010 was issued to the channel with the direction to run apology scroll. The channel complied with the direction. An Advisory dated 30.09.2010 issued to the channel.
9. Star Annando	02.04.2010	Displaying the personal mobile number of Union Rail Minister on the channel		A Directive dated 17.06.2010 issued to All TV channels, NBA and IBF for compliance of the Rule prohibiting the telecast of surrogate advertisements
10. SET Max	05.04.2010	Telecast of advertisement of products of 'Haywards-5000'		

Soda ' and 'Kingfisher Packaged Drinking Water' in surrogate manner	
---	--

1	2	3	4	5
11. Star Gold	05.04.2010	Telecast of advertisement of a product of 'Mcdowell's Soda' in surrogate manner		A Directive dated 17.06.2010 issued to All TV channels, NBA and IBF for compliance of the Rule prohibiting the telecast of surrogate advertisements
12. All channels	No SCN	Telecast of misleading advertisements by various TV channels		An Advisory dated 13.05.2010 issued to all TV channel and IBF & NBA
13. All Channels	No SCN	Surrogate Advertisements		A Directive dated 17.06.2010 issued to All TV channels, NBA and IBF for compliance of the Rule prohibiting the telecast of surrogate advertisements
14. All Channels	No SCN	Advertisements interfering with the programme		An Advisory dated 21.06.2010 issued to All TV channels, NBA and IBF for compliance of the Rule prohibiting the telecast of advertisements interfering with the programmes.
15. Colors	No SCN	Telecast of a reality show 'Big Boss Season- 4' which was not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition.		An Order dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel directing them to shift the timing of the show after 11.00 p.m. The channel did not comply with the direction and filed a writ petition against the above Order in Hon'ble Bombay High Court. The case is pending.

1	2	3	4	5
16. Imagine TV	No SCN	Telecast of a reality show 'Rakhi Ka Insaaf' which was not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition.	An Order dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel directing them to shift the timing of the show after 11.00 p.m. The channel complied with the direction and shifted the time of the programme to 11.00 p.m.	
17. NDTV India	26.04.2010	Telecast of nude images of Tennis Player 'Serena William'	A Warning dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel.	
18. FOX History Channel	26.04.2010	Telecast of programme 'Madventures' which showed visuals of a man lying naked with 'Sushi' spread on him.	A Warning dated 23.08.2010 issued to the channel.	
19. Jai Hind TV	26.04.2010	Telecast of programme 'Life Sketches' which depicted women in an obscene manner.	A Warning dated 23.08.2010 issued to the channel.	
20. SS Music	13.05.2010	Telecast of programme titled 'Sizzling Hits' which appeared to be obscene and vulgar	An Order dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel prohibiting the channel from its transmission/re-transmission for 7 days. The channel moved to Hon'ble High Court of Madras against this order. The Hon'ble High Court set aside the above order. This Ministry has filed an appeal in the Hon'ble Court which is pending.	
			No violation established	

21. Colors	02.6.2010	Telecast of an episode of the serial 'Balika Vadhu' which denigrates children	
------------	-----------	---	--

1	2	3	4	5
22. Zee Telugu	14.06.2010	Telecast of vulgar, indecent and obscene reality show titled 'Aata'	An Advisory dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel.	
23. Star Plus	30.06.2010	Telecast of the tele-serial 'Pratigya' containing remarks against a particular community	An Advisory dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel.	
24. All Channels	No SCN	To follow Rule 6 (1) (n) of Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 to telecast films or films' promos or trailer etc. alongwith CBFC Certificate	An Advisory dated 06.01.2011 issued to all TV channels and IBF to follow Rule 6 (1) (n) of Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 to telecast films or films' promos or trailer alongwith CBFC Certificate	
25. Hungama	06.07.2010	Telecast of the animated tele-serial 'Shin Chan' containing obscene and indence content	No violation established.	
26. Star Plus	26.08.2010	Telecast of tele-serial 'Tere Liye' containing remarks against a particular community	A Warning dated 28.02.2011 was issued to the channel.	
27. TV 5	11.10.2010	Telecast of factually incorrect	Matter is under consideration.	
			An Order dated 23.12.2010 issued to the channel directing to shift the	

		news item regarding the death of Dr. Y.S. Rajashekhar Reddy, Former CM of Andhra Pradesh	programme anytime after 11.00 p.m. and to run apology scroll. The channel obtained a stay
28. Colors	09.12.2010	Telecast of reality show "Bigg Boss -4" not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition	

1	2	3	4	5
				On this order from Hon'ble Bombay High Court. The programme came to an end in January, 2011.
29. Colors	29.12.2010	Telecast of a tele-serial 'Rishto Se Badi Pratha' - denigrating women and not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition.		Final Order under issue.
30. Imagine TV	30.12.2010	Telecast of tele-serial 'Armaan Ka Balidaan - Arakshan'		An Advisory dated 23.02.2011 was issued to the channel.
31. News Live	12.01.2011	Telecast of a news item defaming an individual.		The reply from the channel to the Show Cause Notice is awaited.
32. Ten Cricket	25.01.2011	The Channel violated Rule 7(10) of Advertising Code while showing live telecast of cricket match between South Africa and India		The matter is under consideration.
33. Bindass	22.02.2011	Telecast of the		The reply from the channel to the Show Cause Notice is awaited.

programme 'Emotional Atyachar - Season 2' containing obscene visuals and indecent and vulgar language.	
--	--

Setting up of beneficiation plants

*246. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantities of iron ore fines are generated during the course of mining, in some cases to the extent of 60 per cent of iron ore mines, which are not fit for use in blast furnaces without beneficiation;

(b) if so, whether in large number of mines, owners are reluctant to set up beneficiation plants to save capital expenditure and dump these fines as waste resulting in loss of natural resources;

(c) if so, the steps being taken for making it compulsory for mine owners to set up beneficiation plants; and

(d) how many mine owners in the country have already set up beneficiation plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) Yes Sir. Fines are naturally produced as part of the process of mining of iron ore. Due to variations in quality of ore and operating practices, percentage of Fines varies from State to State. The percentage of fines in different States is: Goa - 76%, Karnataka - 62%, Jharkhand - 60%, Chhattisgarh - 56%, and Orissa- 48%. Fines cannot be used in blast furnaces currently without agglomeration (i.e. sintering or pelletisation). The Indian capacities for agglomeration are far below our production of Fines, being:

Sintering - 39 million tonnes (actual production is 31 million tonnes)

Pelletisation - 28.8 million tonnes (actual production 11.5 million tonnes)

Thus while annual production of fines is about 126 million tonnes, agglomeration capacity is only 68 million tonnes.

(b) and (d) Sintering of fines is done at the site of the steel plant, since sintered fines cannot be transported. As such mine owners can not be expected to set up sintering facility unless the mine is captive for a Blast furnace. The pelletisation capacity in the country is as follows:

(i) Essar Steel Ltd., AP	:	8 MT
(ii) KIOCL, Karnataka	:	3.5 MT
(iii)		Mandovi Pellets Ltd., Goa :
1.8 MT		
(iv) JSW Steel Ltd., Karnataka	:	4.2 MT
(v) JSPL, Orissa	:	4.5 MT
(vi) Aryan Ispat, Orissa	:	1.2 MT

(vii) BMM Ispat, Karnataka :
1.2 MT

(viii) Brahmani River Pellets, Orissa
: 4 MT

Pelletisation requires significant capital expenditure in setting up of the plant and conversion of fines to pellets costs about Rs.1000 per metric tonne. The National Mineral Policy, 2008 encourages mineral sectoral value addition through latest techniques of beneficiation,

calibration, blending, sizing, concentration, pelletisation, purification and general customization of the product. To promote such value addition, the Government, have recently removed the export duty on pellets in order to increase value addition in fines meant for exports.

In addition to agglomeration, beneficiation of low grade fines is also encouraged, particularly of those grades which are suitable for exports. The following is the position regarding beneficiation plants in the country:

Sl.No.	State	No. of beneficiation plants set up
1.	Orissa	08
2.	Goa	24
3.	Karnataka	10
4.	Jharkhand	04
5.	Chhattisgarh	06
TOTAL:		52

Keeping in view current international prices for iron ore fines, there is a good potential for export of fines that cannot be used up within the country through beneficiation or agglomeration, and to the extent that such exports take place it will not be necessary to stack these fines separately as being 'non-salable' in terms of Rule 16 of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 (MCDR);

(c) In view of the economy of scale, it is not possible to make it compulsory for all mine owners to set up pelletisation plants. However, efforts are being made to investigate the viability of small capacity pellet plants using Chinese technology in the Indian context.

Scientific expedition to Antarctica

*247. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research proposes to undertake 31st scientific expedition to Antarctica;

(b) if so, the details of the programmes and preparations made therefor;

(c) whether climate change is going to be the thrust of the

expedition; and

(d) if so, the details of various aspects of climate change that the expedition proposes to undertake for research?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The preparations for the 31st Antarctic expedition scheduled to be launched in November, 2011 have been initiated. Research proposals have been invited for the 31st Indian Scientific

Expedition to Antarctica by 15th April, 2011. The scientific programs cover various disciplines that have linkages with climate change and include Meteorology and Atmospheric Sciences, Earth Sciences and Glaciology, Environment and Biological Sciences, etc. Some other subjects such as the Engineering and Communication and Human Physiology and Medicine are also part of the subjects being pursued. The selection of projects/team and chartering of vessel will be completed by July end and August end respectively.

During the 31st expedition the second phase of the third station at Larsemann Hill i.e. the construction of the station will also be undertaken.

(c) Yes, Sir. Climate Change has been one of the thrust areas of the investigations in the Antarctica.

(d) Studies on climate change are part of our ongoing scientific investigations at Antarctica. The glaciers in the vicinity of the Indian station at 'Maitri' are monitored regularly on time series basis. Among the main projects undertaken that are directly related to this theme are as below:

- (i) Synoptic measurements of meteorological parameters, measurement of ozone and green house, release of Ozone-sonde and radio-sonde regularly
- (ii) Characterization of sea ice and sea ice thickness
- (iii) Monitoring the fluctuations in the continental ice margin
- (iv) Palaeoclimatic studies using proxies such as short ice cores, lacustrine sediments as also sediment cores from the Southern ocean.
- (v) The annual fluctuations in the continental margin.
- (vi) Systematic monitoring of environmental parameters, etc., including biological indicators.

Prior approval for bauxite mining by GMDCL

*248. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government of Gujarat has recommended in

September, 2009 to the Central Government for prior approval on the application of Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (GMDCL) for bauxite mineral over an area of 539.98 acres in the villages namely Mota, Ratadia, Nana Ratadia, Nagrecha in District Kutch; and

(b) if so, by when the prior approval is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Mines has received a proposal recommended by the Government of Gujarat seeking prior approval of the Central Government under Section 5(1) of the Mines and

Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 for grant of Mining Lease for Bauxite over an area of 539.98 Acres in Villages-Mota Ratadia, Nana Ratadia and Nagrecha, District-Kutch, Gujarat in favour of M/s. Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC) for 30 years. Mineral concession proposals recommended by the State Governments are examined by the Ministry of Mines in the light of the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and the Rules and guidelines framed thereunder, and where necessary in consultation with the State Governments and other agencies concerned. As such, no timeframe for disposal of the proposals can be indicated.

Lok Adalats for settlement of minor disputes

*249. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to organize more and more Lok Adalats in the courts all over the country to provide an opportunity to settle disputes in a short period;

(b) whether it is a fact that people are facing legal hardships due to long trial period in minor civil cases like cheque bouncing, traffic challans, marital discords, petty crimes and accidental disputes;

(c) whether it is also a fact that settling these cases through Lok Adalats would reduce the burden of courts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. In order to give relief to the people who were facing legal hardships due to long trial period, National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) through the State Legal Services Authorities/ District Legal Services Authorities and Taluk Legal Services Committee is organizing Lok Adalats in the courts all over the country since the year 1995. The aim of organizing Lok Adalats is to settle disputes within a short period. The State Legal Services Authorities have been issued guidelines/directions by the NALSA to organise more and more Lok Adalats for disposal of cases speedily so that the burden of court may be reduced. National Plan of Action 2010-11 of NALSA has been circulated to all State Legal Services Authorities directing them to widen the network of the Lok Adalats also. NALSA has notified

guidelines for conducting Lok Adalat viz. "NALSA" (Lok Adalat) Regulations 2009 published in the Gazette dated 20-10-2009.

The Department of Expenditure (Finance Commission Division, Ministry of Finance), Government of India has issued guidelines with regard to organizing more and more Lok Adalats for disposal of cases speedily. The Thirteenth Finance Commission has recommended a grant of Rs. 5,000 crore for the period 2010-15, through the following initiatives amongst other:

(i) Enhancing support to Lok Adalats to reduce the pressure on regular courts

(ii) Promoting the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism to resolve part of the disputes outside the court system.

As regard Lok Adalats, the 13th Finance Commission has proposed to allot funds with the guidelines that a component of the justice delivery grant is to be used to enable States to hold about ten mega Lok Adalats per High Court per year and about five Lok Adalats for each of the 1500 court locations per year, during 2010-15. The Lok Adalats are expected to reduce pendency of cases in courts so as to dispose 15 lakh cases each year, and 75 lakh cases during 2010-15.

Power distribution under PPP mode

*250. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has stressed the need to implement the Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) in the power distribution sector;

(b) if so, the details of the modalities worked out to promote the power distribution segment under PPP mode;

(c) whether the State Governments have agreed to implement this mode in power distribution; and

(d) if so, the reaction of State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has recognized the need of Private Participation in Power Distribution Sector as stated in the National Electricity Policy. The Government has also made enabling provisions to promote Public Private Partnership (PPP) as per details given below:

Under Section 14 of Electricity Act, 2003, the Appropriate Commission may, on an application made to it under Section 15, grant any person licence to distribute electricity as a distribution licensee.

Under Section 13 of Electricity Act, 2003, Appropriate Commission may, on the recommendation of Appropriate Government, in accordance

with the National Policy formulated under Section-5 and in public interest, direct, by notification to dispense with the requirement of licence for distribution of Electricity in the case of local authority, panchayat institutions, users associations, cooperative society, non-governmental organizations or franchisees.

Provisio-7 of the Section-14 of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides that in a case where a distribution licensee proposes to undertake distribution of electricity for a specified area within his area of supply through another person, that person shall not be required to obtain any

separate license from the concerned State Commission and such distribution licensee shall be responsible for distribution of electricity in his area of supply.

In addition, for encouraging Public Private Partnership (PPP) in distribution system in rural areas, one of the conditions stipulated under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) is appointment of franchisees for the management of rural distribution, including, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), users associations, cooperatives or individual entrepreneurs.

(c) and (d) Public Private Partnership (PPP) has been implemented by way of privatization and appointment of distribution franchisees in States. The distribution sector in the States of Orissa and Delhi was privatized in 1999 and 2002 respectively.

Public Private Partnership in the form of Urban Distribution Franchisee (UDF) are in place in the states of Maharashtra in the town of Bhiwandi and in the state of Uttar Pradesh in Kanpur and Agra urban areas.

Further, a Task Force on Private Participation in Power Distribution has been constituted by Planning Commission on 09 November, 2010 under the chairmanship of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission. The terms of references of the task force are as under:

- (i) The Task Force will review the experience relating to privatization, franchisees and other forms of private participation;
- (ii) The Task Force will make an assessment of the investment required during the Twelfth Plan period for augmentation and modernization of the distribution system;
- (iii) The Task Force will identify any regulatory impediments constraining private investment in the distribution system and make specific recommendations to facilitate their removal; and

(iv) The Task Force will consider various models of privatization and recommend a suitable model(s) for adoption by the States.

The task force is working to address the above issues.

Procurement and stock of foodgrains

*251. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the procurement and stock of foodgrains during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the current stock is sufficient to meet the requirement/demands under the Public Distribution System (PDS) and other welfare schemes during the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government proposes to create stock of edible oils in the Central pool; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The State-wise procurement of wheat and rice during the last three years and the current year is given in Statement-I and II respectively (See below). The State-wise stock position of wheat and rice in the central pool for the same period is given in Statement-III (See below).

(b) and (c) Based on the present levels of allocations and expected liftings, the current stock of wheat and rice is sufficient to meet the requirement/demands of 520.91 lakh tons of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) during the current year.

(d) and (e) No Sir. At present there is no proposal to create stock of edible oils in the Central Pool.

Statement-I

State-wise procurement of wheat in last 3 years and current year

(in lakh tons)

State/UT	Crop Year 2007-08	Crop Year 2008-09	Crop Year 2009-10	Crop Year 2010-11*
1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	99.41	107.25	102.09	107.00
Haryana	52.37	69.24	63.47	65.00
Uttar Pradesh	31.37	38.82	16.45	40.00
Uttarakhand	0.85	1.45	0.86	1.00
Madhya Pradesh	24.10	19.68	35.39	35.00

Gujarat	4.15	0.75	0.01	1.50
Rajasthan	9.35	11.52	4.76	6.00
Bihar	5.00	4.97	1.83	7.00

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.05
Delhi	0.06	0.00	0.10	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.00
West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.20
TOTAL:	226.89	253.82	225.14	262.75

*Estimated Likely Procurement of wheat in RMS 2011-12 based on the estimates furnished by the Food Secretaries during the Meeting held on 7.2.2011. Procurement will commence from 1.4.2011.

Statement-II

State-wise procurement of rice in last 3 years and current year

(in lakh tonnes)

State/UT	Crop Year 2007-08	Crop Year 2008-09	Crop Year 2009-10	Crop Year 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
A&N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	75.97	90.58	75.55	34.36
Assam	0.00	0.03	0.08	0.06
Bihar	5.56	10.83	8.90	3.70
Chandigarh	0.09	0.10	0.14	0.10
Chhattisgarh	27.43	28.48	33.57	34.80
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haryana	15.74	14.25	18.19	16.58
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.05

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	0.19	1.43	0.23	0.00
Karnataka	0.19	1.07	0.86	1.32
Kerala	1.68	2.37	2.61	0.95
Madhya Pradesh	0.69	2.47	2.55	2.56
Maharashtra	1.60	2.61	2.29	1.64
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Orissa	23.57	28.01	24.97	15.31
Pondicherry	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.00
Punjab	79.81	85.54	92.75	86.34
Rajasthan	0.19	0.11	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	9.69	12.01	12.41	9.04
Uttar Pradesh	28.91	40.07	29.01	19.86
Uttaranchal	1.47	3.49	3.75	2.84
West Bengal	14.29	17.44	12.40	6.59
ALL INDIA TOTAL:	287.36	341.04	320.34	236.10

*Procurement figures as per FCI's Report dated 9.3.2011

Statement-III

(a) Total stocks of foodgrains in Central pool as on 31.12.2008

State	Stock with FCI			Stock with State Agency			Total Central Pool		
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Stock Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	1.41	1.74	3.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	1.74	2.78
Jharkhand	0.60	0.30	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.30	0.90
Orissa	1.35	0.56	1.91	7.15	0.00	7.15	8.50	0.56	9.06
West Bengal	6.50	1.25	7.75	1.92	0.00	1.92	8.42	1.25	9.67
EAST ZONE TOTAL	9.88	3.39	13.27	9.07	0.00	9.07	18.95	3.39	22.34
Assam	1.07	0.54	1.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.07	0.54	1.61
Arunachal Pradesh	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04
Tripura	0.18	0.02	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.02	0.20
Mizoram	0.10	0.03	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.13
Meghalaya	0.14	0.03	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.03	0.17
Manipur	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nagaland	0.15	0.01	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.01	0.16
NE ZONE TOTAL	1.70	0.63	2.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.70	0.63	2.33
Delhi	0.22	2.14	2.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	2.14	2.36
Haryana	3.07	13.81	16.88	5.84	23.23	29.07	8.91	37.04	45.95
Himachal Pradesh	0.04	0.15	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.15	0.19
Jammu and Kashmir	0.74	0.46	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.46	1.20
Punjab	6.34	16.23	22.57	76.60	65.72	142.32	82.94	81.95	164.89
Rajasthan	0.21	4.22	4.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	4.22	4.43
Uttar Pradesh	2.27	11.68	13.95	11.61	3.71	15.32	13.88	15.39	29.27
Uttarakhand	0.60	0.40	1.00	0.81	0.00	0.81	1.41	0.40	1.81
NORTH ZONE TOTAL	13.49	49.09	62.58	94.86	92.66	187.52	108.35	141.75	250.10
Andhra Pradesh	15.64	0.93	16.57	0.18	0.00	0.18	15.82	0.93	16.75
Karnataka	1.95	2.87	4.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.95	2.87	4.82
Kerala	2.27	2.16	4.43	1.15	0.00	1.15	3.42	2.16	5.58
Tamil Nadu	5.50	1.42	6.92	3.09	0.00	3.09	8.59	1.42	10.01
SOUTH ZONE TOTAL	25.36	7.38	32.74	4.42	0.00	4.42	29.78	7.38	37.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gujarat	0.52	3.91	4.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	3.91	4.43
Maharashtra	1.29	9.12	10.41	0.42	0.00	0.42	1.71	9.12	10.83
Madhya Pradesh	0.62	6.57	7.19	0.48	7.61	8.09	1.10	14.18	15.28
Chhattisgarh	8.37	0.21	8.58	3.05	0.05	3.10	11.42	0.26	11.68
WEST ZONE TOTAL	10.80	19.81	30.61	3.95	7.66	11.61	14.75	27.47	42.22
TOTAL	61.24	80.30	141.54	112.30	100.32	212.62	173.54	180.62	354.16
Stocks in Transit	2.22	1.50	3.72				2.22	1.50	3.72
Wheat at Port		0.00						0.00	0.00
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	63.46	81.80	145.26	112.30	100.32	212.62	175.76	182.12	357.88

1. Unmilled Paddy with FCI and State Agencies also shown in terms of Rice in Column 2 and 5.

2. Buffer stock quantity norms of Government of India w.e.f. 20.04.2005.

	1st Jan.	1st April	1st July	1st Oct.
Rice	118.00	122.00	98.00	52.00
Wheat	82.00	40.00	171.00	110.00
TOTAL	200.00	162.00	269.00	162.00

3. West Bengal, U.P. and Uttaranchal Regions have not reported State Govts. Stocks, Hence, tentative stocks have been taken.

(b) Total stocks of foodgrains in Central pool as on 31.12.2009

State	Stock with FCI			Stock with State Agency			Total Central Pool		
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Stock Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	1.83	2.22	4.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.83	2.22	4.05
Jharkhand	0.57	0.43	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.43	1.00
Orissa	1.95	0.74	2.69	2.64	0.00	2.64	4.59	0.74	5.33
West Bengal	3.73	4.12	7.85	1.53	0.00	1.53	5.26	4.12	9.38
EAST ZONE TOTAL	8.08	7.51	15.59	4.17	0.00	4.17	12.25	7.51	19.76
Assam	0.91	0.36	1.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.36	1.27
Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Tripura	0.33	0.03	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.03	0.36
Mizoram	0.17	0.01	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.01	0.18
Meghalaya	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.13
Manipur	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.20
Nagaland	0.17	0.03	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.20
NE ZONE TOTAL	1.92	0.43	2.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.92	0.43	2.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Delhi	0.34	2.28	2.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	2.28	2.62
Haryana	6.78	10.77	17.55	6.67	47.42	54.09	13.45	58.19	71.64
Himachal Pradesh	0.06	0.09	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.09	0.15
Jammu and Kashmir	0.77	0.44	1.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.44	1.21
Punjab	36.34	8.79	45.13	83.00	78.87	161.87	119.34	87.66	207.00
Rajasthan	0.06	14.88	14.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	14.88	14.94
Uttar Pradesh	7.14	9.40	16.54	17.20	4.02	21.22	24.34	13.42	37.76
Uttarakhand	1.42	0.55	1.97	0.96	0.00	0.96	2.38	0.55	2.93
NORTH ZONE TOTAL	52.92	47.20	100.12	107.83	130.31	238.14	160.75	177.51	338.26
Andhra Pradesh	26.14	2.29	28.43	0.01	0.00	0.01	26.15	2.29	28.44
Karnataka	4.86	3.69	8.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.86	3.69	8.55
Kerala	2.06	1.25	3.31	0.32	0.00	0.32	2.38	1.25	3.63
Tamil Nadu	5.56	2.51	8.07	0.24	0.00	0.24	5.80	2.51	8.31
SOUTH ZONE TOTAL	38.62	9.74	48.36	0.57	0.00	0.57	39.19	9.74	48.93
Gujarat	0.44	6.55	6.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	6.55	6.99
Maharashtra	3.46	10.42	13.88	0.88	0.00	0.88	4.34	10.42	14.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madhya Pradesh	0.51	8.81	9.32	0.74	6.76	7.50	1.25	15.57	16.82
Chhattisgarh	6.23	0.54	6.77	14.62	0.13	14.75	20.85	0.67	21.52
WEST ZONE TOTAL	10.64	26.32	36.96	16.24	6.89	23.13	26.88	33.21	60.09
TOTAL	112.18	91.20	203.38	128.81	137.20	266.01	240.99	228.40	469.39
Stocks in Transit	2.54	2.52	5.06				2.54	2.52	5.06
Wheat at Port		0.00						0.00	0.00
TOTAL (ALL INDIAN)	114.72	93.72	208.44	128.81	137.20	266.01	243.53	230.92	474.45

1. Unmilled Paddy with FCI and state agencies also shown in terms of Rice in Column 2 & 5
2. Buffer stock quantity norms of Government of India w.e.f. 20.04.2005.
3. In addition to Buffer Norms, there is Strategic Reserve of 30 LMT Wheat and 20 LMT Rice.

BUFFER NORMS

	1st Jan.	1st April	1st July	1st Oct.
Rice	118.00	122.00	98.00	52.00
Wheat	82.00	40.00	171.00	110.00
TOTAL	200.00	162.00	269.00	162.00

(c) Total stocks of foodgrains in Central pool as on 31.12.2010

State	Stock with FCI			Stock with State Agency			Total Central Pool Stock		
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	1.47	2.51	3.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.47	2.51	3.98
Jharkhand	0.88	0.31	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.31	1.19
Orissa	1.09	1.23	2.32	5.57	0.00	5.57	6.66	1.23	7.89
West Bengal	0.78	3.80	4.58	1.27	0.00	1.27	2.05	3.80	5.85
EAST ZONE TOTAL	4.22	7.85	12.07	6.84	0.00	6.84	11.06	7.85	18.91
Assam	0.83	0.08	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.08	0.91
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	0.23	0.06	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.06	0.29
Mizoram	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06
Meghalaya	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
Manipur	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Nagaland	0.25	0.03	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.03	0.28
NE Zone Total	1.39	0.18	1.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.39	0.18	1.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Delhi	0.28	1.83	2.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	1.83	2.11
Haryana	10.53	10.04	20.57	5.03	39.36	44.39	15.56	49.40	64.96
Himachal Pradesh	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.09
Jammu and Kashmir	0.44	0.45	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.45	0.89
Punjab	45.45	11.16	56.61	91.55	65.46	157.01	137.00	76.62	213.62
Rajasthan	0.26	16.72	16.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	16.72	16.98
Uttar Pradesh	9.03	9.79	18.82	4.69	2.81	7.50	13.72	12.60	26.32
Uttarakhand	1.35	0.18	1.53	0.66	0.00	0.66	2.01	0.18	2.19
NORTH ZONE TOTAL	67.37	50.23	117.60	101.93	107.63	209.56	169.30	157.86	327.16
Andhra Pradesh	29.43	1.69	31.12	0.93	TOO	0.93	30.36	1.69	32.05
Karnataka	5.69	1.14	6.83	0.11	0.00	0.11	5.80	1.14	6.94
Kerala	2.20	1.30	3.50	0.18	0.00	0.18	2.38	1.30	3.68
Tamil Nadu	5.95	1.19	7.14	1.34	0.00	1.34	7.29	1.19	8.48
SOUTH ZONE TOTAL	43.27	5.32	48.59	2.56	0.00	2.56	45.83	5.32	51.15
Gujarat	0.84	5.10	5.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84	5.10	5.94
Maharashtra	2.97	10.91	13.88	1.42	0.00	1.42	4.39	10.91	15.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madhya Pradesh	0.40	5.93	6.33	1.11	18.64	19.75	1.51	24.57	26.08
Chhattisgarh	9.46	0.83	10.29	9.23	0.00	9.23	18.69	0.83	19.52
WEST ZONE TOTAL	13.67	22.77	36.44	11.76	18.64	30.40	25.43	41.41	66.84
TOTAL	129.93	86.35	216.28	123.09	126.27	249.36	253.02	212.62	465.64
Stocks in Transit	2.78	2.78	5.56				2.78	2.78	5.56
Wheat lying in Mandies								0.00	0.00
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	132.71	89.13	221.84	123.09	126.27	249.36	255.80	215.40	471.20

1. Unmilled Paddy with FCI and State Agencies also shown in terms of Rice in Column 2 & 5.

2. Uttarakhand Region has reported tentative State Government stocks.

BUFFER NORMS w.e.f. 20.04.2005.

As on	Buffer Norms			Strategic		Grand Total
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	
1st April	122	40	162	20	30	212
1st July	98	171	269	20	30	319
1st October	52	110	162	20	30	212
1st January	118	82	200	20	30	250

(d) Total stocks of foodgrains in Central pool as on 28.2.2011

State	Stock with FCI			Stock with State Agency			Total Central Pool Stock		
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	2.05	1.91	3.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.05	1.91	3.96
Jharkhand	0.45	0.28	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.28	0.73
Orissa	1.04	1.33	2.37	13.31	0.00	13.31	14.35	1.33	15.68
West Bengal	1.65	3.70	5.35	2.51	0.00	2.51	4.16	3.70	7.86
EAST ZONE TOTAL	5.19	7.22	12.41	15.82	0.00	15.82	21.01	7.22	28.23
Assam	0.64	0.32	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.32	0.96
Arunachal Pradesh	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.06
Tripura	0.34	0.07	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.07	0.41
Mizoram	0.14	0.01	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.01	0.15
Meghalaya	0.07	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.08
Manipur	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04
Nagaland	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
NE ZONE TOTAL	1.32	0.48	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.32	0.48	1.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Delhi	0.25	0.92	1.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.92	1.17
Haryana	13.43	7.09	20.52	2.12	29.23	31.35	15.55	36.32	51.87
Himachal Pradesh	0.04	0.10	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.10	0.14
Jammu and Kashmir	0.43	0.29	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.29	0.72
Punjab	52.37	6.38	58.75	69.22	51.99	121.21	121.59	58.37	179.96
Rajasthan	0.40	16.43	16.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	16.43	16.83
Uttar Pradesh	14.63	10.15	24.78	3.88	1.84	5.72	18.51	11.99	30.50
Uttarakhand	1.59	0.40	1.99	0.62	0.00	0.62	2.21	0.40	2.61
NORTH ZONE TOTAL	83.14	41.76	124.90	75.84	83.06	158.90	158.98	124.82	283.80
Andhra Pradesh	38.47	0.78	39.25	0.47	0.00	0.47	38.94	0.78	39.72
Karnataka	5.88	0.69	6.57	0.17	0.00	0.17	6.05	0.69	6.74
Kerala	2.15	1.37	3.52	0.19	0.00	0.19	2.34	1.37	3.71
Tamil Nadu	5.79	0.74	6.53	7.17	0.00	7.17	12.96	0.74	13.70
SOUTH ZONE TOTAL	52.29	3.58	55.87	8.00	0.00	8.00	60.29	3.58	63.87
Gujarat	0.77	4.58	5.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.77	4.58	5.35
Maharashtra	5.07	7.95	13.02	1.99	0.00	1.99	7.06	7.95	15.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madhya Pradesh	0.65	5.36	6.01	2.65	13.92	16.57	3.30	19.28	22.58
Chhattisgarh	12.88	0.98	13.86	18.29	0.00	18.29	31.17	0.98	32.15
WEST ZONE TOTAL	19.37	18.87	38.24	22.93	13.92	36.85	42.30	32.79	75.09
TOTAL	161.31	71.91	233.22	122.59	96.98	219.57	283.90	168.89	452.79
Stocks in Transit	3.36	2.68	6.04				3.36	2.68	6.04
Wheat lying in Mandies								0.00	0.00
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	164.67	74.59	239.26	122.59	96.98	219.57	287.26	171.57	458.83

1. Unmilled Paddy with FCI and State Agencies also shown in terms of Rice in Column 2 & 5.

BUFFER NORMS w.e.f. 20.04.2005.

As on	Buffer Norms			Strategic		Grand Total
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	
1st April	122	40	162	20	30	212
1st July	98	171	269	20	30	319
1st October	52	110	162	20	30	212
Ist January	118	82	200	20	30	250

World Bank report on renewable energy potential

*252. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has stated in its latest report that India can generate 68,000 MW of power, costing less than Rs. 6 per unit from renewable energy sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A recent report prepared by a World Bank team has stated that India could produce about 68,000 MW of power from wind, bio-mass and small hydro power resources at a cost less than Rs. 6/unit, details of which are as under:

- About 3,000 MW of the capacity, all of it from small hydro power, is economically feasible at the avoided cost of coal based generation of Rs. 3.08/ unit; 59,000 MW from all the three resources is available at less than Rs. 5/unit; 62,000 MW is economically feasible when the environmental premiums on coal based generation are brought into consideration; and the entire 68,000 MW can be harnessed at less than Rs. 6/unit.
- Small hydro power is most economically viable, with an average economic cost of Rs. 3.56/unit followed by biomass at Rs. 4.6/unit and wind at Rs. 4.9/unit. However, the availability and price fluctuation of biomass under a regulated market is a significant risk to scale-up; cost of wind power is highly sensitive to the Capacity Utilization Factor which is quite low at about 23 per cent.
- Solar power is most expensive with estimated generation cost of Rs. 12-17/unit and still not economically viable in India unless compared with the avoided cost of diesel based generation.

(c) The Government has been promoting the setting up of renewable power projects much before the report was published. A mix of fiscal and financial incentives are being provided that include

capital/interest subsidies, accelerated depreciation, nil/concessional excise and customs duties. Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power is also being given in most potential States. A total capacity of around 18,500 MW has been set up in the country as on 31.1.2011. Out of this about 8,583 MW has been added during the Eleventh Plan period, which includes 147 MW added in Andhra Pradesh. State-wise details thereof are given in Statement (See below).

Statement

*State-wise grid interactive renewable power capacity added during
the last 3 years (2007-08 to 2009-10) and current year
2010-11 (as on 31.01.2011) of the Eleventh Plan*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08 (MW)				2008-09 (MW)			
		Wind	SHP	Biomass	WTE	Wind	SHP	Biomass	WTE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh		1.98	33.00	3.50			9.00	3.66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh						16.08		
3.	Assam		25.00						
4.	Bihar						4.20		
5.	Chhattisgarh			33.00				9.80	
6.	Goa								
7.	Gujarat	616.40				313.6			
8.	Haryana								
9.	Himachal Pradesh		21.00				68.30		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir								
11.	Jharkhand								
12.	Karnataka	190.30	47.50	8.00		316	99.45	31.90	
13.	Kerala	8.50	25.00			16.5	10.75		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	130.40	20.00			25.1			
15.	Maharashtra	268.20	1.50	38.00		183		71.50	
16.	Manipur								
17.	Meghalaya		0.32						
18.	Mizoram						7.00		
19.	Nagaland		8.00						
20.	Orissa		25.00				12.00		

2009-10					2010-11					Total
(MW)					(MW)					
Wind	SHP	Biomass	Solar	WTE	Wind	SHP	Biomass	Solar	WTE	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
13.60	6.83	20.00			44.80	3.00			7.5	146.87
	12.10					5.41				33.59
										25.00
						5.20	9.50			18.90
	1.00	43.80					32.00			119.60
297.13	5.60				172.18		28.00	5.00		1437.91
	7.40	1.80					29.00			38.20
	99.41					43.80				232.51
	17.50									17.50
145.40	77.00	42.00	6.00		121.30	96.10				1180.95
0.75						3.00				64.50
16.60					7.80	15.00				214.90
138.85	34.00	33.00		4.70	125.05	18.50	131.50	1.00		1048.80
										0.32
	12.00									19.00
										8.00
	20.00									57.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Punjab				8.25				
22.	Rajasthan	69.00				199.6		8.00	
23.	Sikkim						8.00		
24.	Tamil Nadu	380.70		75.00		431.1	0.35	43.20	1.40
25.	Tripura								
26.	Uttar Pradesh			79.00				172.00	
27.	Uttarakhand		29.45				22.80		
28.	West Bengal								
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands								
30.	Chandigarh								
31.	Dadra and Nagar								
32.	Daman and Diu								
33.	Delhi								
34.	Lakshadweep								
35.	Pondicherry								
36.	Others								
TOTAL		1663.50	204.75	266.00	11.75	1484.9	248.93	345.40	5.0632

Renewable Energy Bonds

*253. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to mobilize additional finance for renewable energy projects at a lower capital cost;

(b) whether the issue of Renewable Energy Bonds by Government or by Government backed agencies can be helpful in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	8.65	34.50	1.00			19.65	12.00	1.00		85.05
350.00					292.70		40.00	6.80		966.10
										8.00
602.22		6200			613.00	4.00	92.50	5.00		2310.47
		194.50					14.00			459.50
	5.00					1.20	12.00			70.45
		16.00	1.10							17.10
										0.00
			0.01					2.09		2.10
										0.00
										0.00
										0.00
1564.55		306.49	447.60	8.11	4.70	1376.83	214.86	400.50	20.89	

(d) the steps being taken by Government to facilitate the issue of such Bonds and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) IREDA, the PSU under the Ministry, is in constant dialogue with international financial institutions and national capital market in order to meet its financing requirements. Recently, it has signed the following loan agreements, backed by Sovereign Guarantee of the Government

- i. AFD, France - Euro 70 Million

ii. KfW, Germany - Euro 200 million

It is also actively negotiating with JICA, Japan for a line of credit of JPY 30 billion.

(b) to (d) Issue of Renewable Energy Bonds is one of the many options for raising resources to finance renewable energy projects. However, the option could be exercised at a suitable time based on the prevailing interest rates and market conditions.

FM news radio channels

*254. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to sanction FM news radio channels and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) how many FM channels are functioning in the country and the details of licenses given so far, State-wise?

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

(a) No Sir. No private FM news Radio channels have been permitted under the existing (Phase-II) policy guidelines. In proposed Phase-III of the private FM Policy, a proposal to allow FM channels to carry only the news bulletins of AIR is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Presently 245 Private FM Radio channels are operational in the country. State-wise list of operational Private FM Radio Channels is given in Statement (See below).

Statement

State-wise list of operational private, FM Radio Channels

Sl. No.	State	City	No. of Channels
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	4
2.		Rajahmundry	1
3.		Tirupati	2
4.		Vijaywada	2

5.	Visakhapatnam	4
6.	Warangal	1
		<hr/>
TOTAL		14
		<hr/>

1	2	3	4
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	1
		TOTAL	1
8.	Assam	Guwahati	4
		TOTAL	4
9.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	1
10.		Patna	1
		TOTAL	2
11.	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	2
		TOTAL	2
12.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	1
13.		Raipur	4
		TOTAL	5
14.	Delhi (UT)	Delhi	8
		TOTAL	8
15.	Goa	Panaji	3
		TOTAL	3
16.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	5
17.		Rajkot	3
18.		Surat	4
19.		Vadodara	4
		TOTAL	16
20.	Haryana	Hissar*	3
21		Karnal	2
		TOTAL	5

1	2	3	4
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	3
		TOTAL	3
23.	J & K	Jammu	1
24.		Srinagar	1
		TOTAL	2
25.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	3
26.		Ranchi	4
		TOTAL	7
27.	Karnataka	Bangalore	7
28.		Gulberga	1
29.		Mangalore	3
30.		Mysore	2
		TOTAL	13
31.	Kerala	Cochin	3
32.		Kannur	4
33.		Kozikode	2
34.		Thiruvananthapuram	4
35.		Thrissur	4
		TOTAL	17
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	4
37.		Gwalior	4
38.		Indore	4
39.		Jabalpur	4
		TOTAL	16

1	2	3	4
40.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	2
41.		Akola	1
42.		Aurangabad	2
43.		Dhule	1
44.		Jalgaon	2
45.		Kolhapur	2
46.		Mumbai	7
47.		Nagpur	4
48.		Nanded	1
49.		Nasik	2
50.		Pune	4
51.		Sangli	2
52.		Sholapur	2
TOTAL			32
53.	Meghalaya	Shilong	2
TOTAL			2
54.	Orissa	Bhubaneshwar/Cuttack	3
55.		Rourkela	2
TOTAL			5
56.	Puducherry (UT)	Puducherry (UT)	3
TOTAL			3
57.	Punjab	Amritsar	3
58.		Jalandhar	4
59.		Patiala	3
TOTAL			10

1	2	3	4
60.	Rajasthan	Ajmer*	2
61.		Bikaner	1
62.		Jaipur	5
63.		Jodhpur*	3
64.		Kota	3
65.		Udaipur	3
TOTAL			17
66.	Sikkim	Gangtok	3
TOTAL			3
67.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	8
68.		Coimbatore	4
69.		Madurai	3
70.		Tiruchi	2
71.		Tirunelveli	2
72.		Tuticorin	2
TOTAL			21
73.	Tripura	Agartala	1
TOTAL			1
74.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2
75.		Aligarh	1
76.		Allahabad	2
77.		Bareilly	2
78.		Gorakhpur	1
79.		Jhansi	1
80.		Kanpur	3

1	2	3	4
81.		Lucknow	3
82.		Varanasi	3
		TOTAL	18
83.	West Bengal	Asansol	2
84.		Kolkata	9
85.		Siliguri	4
		TOTAL	15
		GRAND TOTAL	245

Water related issues under single Ministry

*255. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether various aspects of 'water' are dealt with by different Ministries, i.e. irrigation and ground water by Water Resources, rural drinking water by Rural Development, urban drinking water by Urban Development, water pollution by Environment and Forests and micro irrigation by Agriculture;

(b) whether it would be advisable to put 'water' under a single administrative Ministry, as the division of authority often leads to dilution of responsibility and inefficient coordination; and

(c) whether it would be desirable that 'water' is included in the Union or Concurrent List?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir. Various aspects of 'Water' are dealt with by different Ministries. Activities in respect of water resources development and management by various Ministries are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) There are no specific recommendations of Planning Commission regarding division of responsibility in handling water by various Ministries resulting in multiplicity and dilution of authority/accountability. However, in the Tenth Plan Document, the

need for proper coordination was duly emphasized and a suggestion was made for single administrative Ministry for water and to begin with, setting up of a National Water Resources Programme Coordination Committee under the chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission was indicated. The Standing Committee on Water Resources in its observation had desired the Ministry of Water Resources to urge the Planning Commission to take urgent steps in this regard. The Planning

Commission reviewed the position. Keeping in view the responsibilities already vested with the Ministry of Water Resources and inter-Ministerial coordination machineries already in position; the Planning Commission was of the view that the existing administrative arrangements in regard to the water sector need not be disturbed for the present.

(c) The issue has been examined from time to time by various Commissions set up by Government of India. Extracts of recommendations of (i) National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (1999), and (ii) Commission on Centre-State Relations (March, 2010) are given in Statement-II (See below). Both the Commissions have not recommended any modification in the existing provisions of Constitution on water. Ministry of Water Resources has at present no proposal to bring 'water' in the Concurrent List.

Statement-I

*Activities in respect to water resources development and management
by various Ministries*

Ministries	Activities
1	2
Ministry of Water Resources	Development, conservation and management of water as a national resource; overall national perspective of water planning and coordination in relation to diverse uses of water particularly towards development and management of irrigation and flood control projects and command area development.
Ministry of Rural Development	Rural water supply
Ministry of Urban Development	Water supply to urban areas
Ministry of Agriculture	Micro irrigation, watershed

development projects for rainfed areas, soil conservation in catchments of river valley projects and flood prone areas. On - farm water management

Ministry of Power

All matters relating to hydro-electric power

Ministry of Environment and Forests Conservation, development, management and abatement of pollution of rivers and lakes

1	2
Ministry of Shipping	Inland Waterways
Ministry of Earth Sciences	Matters of Policy, coordination and schemes relating to the Ocean, meteorology; India Meteorological Department.
Ministry of Science and Technology	National Spatial Data Infrastructure and promotion of GIS
Planning Commission	Formulation of Plan for the most effective and balanced utilization of the country's resources (including water resources), National Rainfed Area Authority.
Department of Atomic Energy	Desalination

Statement-II

Extracts of recommendations of Commissions

- (i) The Report of the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development states that "We are not, therefore, proposing any change in the scheme of the Constitution. What is needed now is for the Union to pass laws to more effectively deal with Inter-State rivers. There is also need for the Union to put in place Centre-State consultative mechanisms of an effective kind, through which the Centre and the States could agree on a number of issues relating to water"
- (ii) The Report of Commission on Centre-State Relations (March, 2010) headed by former Chief Justice of India, Shri Justice Madan Mohan Punchhi states that "A view has been expressed that perhaps such a harmony can be achieved by shifting 'water' to the Concurrent List or by "nationalization" of Inter-State rivers. We do not see merit in these proposals. Items in the Concurrent List can be acted upon both by the Centre and States. The Constitutional provisions at present do not preclude this. Moreover such a shift in the case of water would lead to similar demands say in the case of "land". We

are not in favour of initiating such a ripple effect in Centre-State relations."

Ban of futures trading in foodgrains

*256. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has imposed a ban on futures trading in foodgrains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has recently withdrawn the ban on futures trading in wheat and rice; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor including the impact of such a withdrawal of ban on the prices of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No Sir. As of now, only suspension of futures trading in rice, tur and urad by the Forward Markets Commission is in force since early 2007.

(c) No Sir. Futures trading in rice continues to remain suspended since 27th February, 2007. However, futures trading in wheat has been resumed since 21st May, 2009.

(d) Futures trading in wheat and rice was suspended only as a measure of abundant precaution in the wake of rising prices to curb inflationary expectations. *Ex post facto*, it is observed that there was no causal relationship between the rise in prices of these commodities and the futures trading. This was borne out from the analysis of data by the expert Committee appointed by the Government, under the Chairmanship of Prof. Abhijit Sen, Member, Planning Commission. The Committee, especially set up to examine whether futures market was responsible for rise in prices of essential commodities, submitted its report in April, 2008. This has also been corroborated by the RBI in its Annual Report of 2009-10 (July, 2010) on the basis of detailed analysis of the futures market data of essential commodities since 2004, i.e. when the market opened up. It has attributed the price rise mainly to structural constraints in augmenting supplies in the face of rising demand in a rapidly growing economy. It has also noted that the inflation in essential commodities not traded in the futures market, viz., vegetables and fruits is much higher than the modest rise in exchange-traded commodities.

As regards wheat, the prices are very stable since resumption of futures trading due to adequate production and availability and stockpiling with the Government through market operations. The futures market reflect these ground realities and price trends.

Import of coal

*257. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import of coal is expected to go up considerably during the next fiscal year due to fall in domestic production of coal;

(b) if so, the details of domestic production and requirement of coal and the shortfall met by import during 2009-10 and 2010-11 and projection for 2011-12; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase the domestic production of coal?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The production of coal in the country has increased over the past several years but due to the increasing requirement, particularly of the power sector, the gap between domestic availability and projected requirement of coal has also increased. This gap is being bridged through imports. The domestic production, requirement and import of coal during 2009-10, 2010-11 (upto January, 2011) and projections for 2011-12 are given below:-

(Figures in Million Tonnes)

Year	Production	Import/Gap	Requirement
2009-10	532.06 (prov.)	73.26 (actual)	605.32 (actual)
2010-11	424.16 (prov.) (upto Jan'11)	82.89 (estimated)	656.31 (projected)
2011-12	559.00 (BE)*	137.03 (projected)	696.03 (projected)

*including 5 MT stocks to be liquidated during the year.

(c) In addition to the measures initiated by CIL & SCCL, Government has allotted 208 coal blocks to private/public companies to increase the domestic availability of coal. Some of the important steps taken by CIL & SCCL in this regard are as under:-

CIL

- High capacity equipment matching with bench height and stripping ratio are being introduced. For dumpers, upgradation from 35/50 tonnes to higher capacity ranging upto 240 tonnes is being undertaken.
- Old and surveyed off equipment being substituted with higher sized equipment.
- Several small and economically viable open cast patches in some of the subsidiaries, particularly, ECL and BCCL are being operated through the outsourcing mode.

- A few high capacity greenfield underground mines have been identified for developing through Mass Production and Long-wall Technology with private-public partnership on risk gain sharing basis.
- High-Wall Mining Technology is planned in underground mines where geo-mining conditions permit.

- Manual loading is being replaced by deployment of SDL/LHD and re-organization of transport system wherever feasible.
- 18 abandoned mines with estimated reserves of over 1600 MT of high quality coking coal and thermal coal have been identified for developing under a joint venture agreement with association of global underground mining companies.

SCCL

- Two high capacity (2.0 MTPA) Long-Wall projects are under construction.
- Two continuous miners are working to liquidate the standing pillars and virgin coal seams.
- 100 tonnes capacity dumpers and 12 cubic meter shovels have been introduced in open cast mines.

Mining Tribunals in the country

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

- (a) the number of Mining Tribunals in the country;
- (b) their locations and objectives;
- (c) who are the *ex-officio* members of the respective benches;
- (d) how often the Tribunals meet;
- (e) whether it is a fact that there are long delays in getting hearings at the Tribunals; and
- (f) the steps proposed by Government to utilize Tribunals to regulate and control the monopolies recently created in the mining sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) Section 30 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act) confers powers on the Central Government to revise any Order made by the State Government or other authority in exercise of powers conferred on it by the Act or under the Rules made thereunder for minerals other than minor mineral, of its own motion or on an application made within the prescribed time by an aggrieved party. Thus the power of Revision lies with Central Government as per the MMDR Act, 1957. There is no Tribunal prescribed

under MMDR Act or any Rules thereunder.

(b) to (f) In view of (a) above does not arise.

Needless drug delivery device of IISc.

*259. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scientists at the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) have designed a technology, a pen shaped needleless drug delivery device, that uses supersonic shock waves for the painless delivery of medicines into the body;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether IISc is the only organization that has developed such a device in the world using supersonic shock wave technology; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The scientists at Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore have developed a needleless vaccine delivery system and successfully delivered Typhoid vaccine into mice in the laboratory. This new method has been developed based on the collaborative work between the Laboratory for Hypersonic and Shock Waves, Department of Aerospace Engineering and Microbiology and Cell Biology Department of Indian Institute of Science. This new method of drug delivery is in its early stage of development and it needs to go through more scientific studies for device prototype development, clinical validation and regulatory approval before the device is commercially available for human use.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. IISc is the only organization which is using shock waves generated through micro-explosions that travel at supersonic speed for needleless drug delivery. This method utilizes the instantaneous mechanical impulse generated by micro-blast waves to achieve sub-cutaneous delivery of vaccines into mice. The micro-blast wave is generated inside a small disposable plastic tube (3 mm diameter) using negligibly small amount of chemical energy (few Joules). Appropriate mechanical fixtures (disposable) are used to transfer the mechanical impulse to push the liquid drug to depths of 100 microns below the skin of the mice.

Foodgrains storage capacity

*260. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of foodgrains storage capacity in the country;

(b) the total storage capacity for foodgrains in the country as on
31 December, 2010;
and

(c) how much capacity was added during the last calendar year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The overall
storage capacity for foodgrains available with FCI both owned and
hired from different agencies including Covered and Cover and Plinth
(CAP) was 306.12 lakh MTs as on 31.12.2010.

The requirement of covered storage capacity for foodgrains for the consuming areas has been worked out on the basis of four month's requirement of Public Distribution System (PDS) and other Welfare Schemes in a State. For the procurement areas, the highest stock levels in the last three years are considered to decide the storage capacity required. To substantially reduce CAP storage capacity, the Government has formulated a Guarantee Scheme for construction of godowns for FCI as well as for the States undertaking Decentralized Procurement of foodgrains, through private entrepreneurs, CWC and SWCs. The additional covered storage capacity required has been worked out to be about 150 lakh tonnes in 19 States.

(c) During the last calendar year the storage capacity of FCI, both owned and hired, including Covered and Cover and Plinth (CAP) increased from 281.01 lakh tonnes as on 31.12.2009 to 306.12 lakh tonnes on 31.12.2010. Thus 25.11 lakh tonnes of storage capacity for foodgrains was added by FCI.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Wages of coal workers

1861. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, as per the Bureau of Labour Statistics of US Government, coal workers in India are the lowest paid among the top coal-producing countries;

(b) if so, the details of wages paid to a coal worker in India and in other countries like Australia, UK, Brazil, US, Germany, China, etc.; and

(c) the reasons for such low wages and how the Ministry is planning to redress this issue and pay more wages to coal workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Coal does not maintain comparative statistics of wages of coal workers in different countries.

(c) Wages of coal workers in Coal India Limited and its

Subsidiaries are fixed by Wage agreement between Coal India and five Central Trade Unions (CTUs). So far eight National Coal Wage Agreements (NCWA) have been executed. The eighth wage agreement was signed on 24.1.2009 for a period of 5 years from 1.7.2006 to 30.6.2011. As per NCWA-VIII, the minimum guaranteed benefit was @ 24% on the total emoluments as on 30.6.2006, apart from other benefits such as annual increment @ 3% on progressive basis, 50% increase in other allowances, payment of HRA on revised basic, revision of underground allowance, enhancement of gratuity ceiling etc. Joint Bipartite Committee for Coal Industry (JBCCI)-IX is being constituted under which National Coal Wage Agreement-IX will be signed after negotiations between management and CTUs.

Allocation of coal blocks

†1862. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state the number of coal blocks allocated to companies and individuals during the last five years and the number of blocks out of them where coal mining has been started and by when the mining is likely to be started in the remaining blocks?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): During the last five years 142 coal blocks have been allocated to various public and private sector companies. So far none of these allocated coal blocks has come into production. Commencement of production from these 142 coal blocks depends on achieving various milestones like forest and environment clearance from Ministry of Forest and Environment, obtaining mining lease and acquisition of required land in case of explored coal blocks and grant of prospecting licence and completion of detailed drilling in case of regionally explored coal blocks.

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 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 mines, from the date of allocation. If a coal block is not explored, an additional two years are allowed for detailed exploration and three months for preparation of geological report.

Coal linkage for thermal power plant in Bihar

†1863. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bihar Government has sent a proposal to the Central Government for providing coal linkage for setting up of thermal power station in the State, which is pending for years; and

(b) if so, by when the said pending proposal would be approved and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) During the past five years, a total number of

seven applications submitted by Bihar State Electricity Board or its Joint Venture, seeking long term coal linkage/Letter of Assurance for setting up power projects in Bihar were received by the Ministry of Coal. Out of these applications, Ministry of Coal has approved issuance of Letter of Assurance, *inter-alia*, for setting up 3 x 660 MW power plant at Nabinagar, a joint venture of NTPC and Bihar State Electricity Board, in March, 2010.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The other applications received from Bihar State Electricity Board or its joint venture were forwarded to the Ministry of Power for their comments. Ministry of Power have sent their comments/recommendations in respect of four cases, which along with other relevant factors will be placed before the Inter-Ministerial Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) for Power for consideration.

Illegal mining

†1864. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases regarding illegal mining that have come to the light during the last two years;

(b) whether Government has taken any action in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has fixed any responsibility in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The illegal mining of coal is carried out stealthily and clandestinely. The management of subsidiary coal companies lodges First Information Report (FIR) with local police station, whenever such incident/activities are noticed by them in their commend area. As per raids conducted by security personnel as well as joint raids with the law and order authorities of the concerned State Governments, the number of FIRs lodged in connection with illegal mining of coal in different subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) during 2008-09 and 2009-2010 are given below:

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	2008-2009	2009-2010
1.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	43	68
2.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	05	03
3.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	02	02
4.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	-	-
5.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	01	-
6.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	-	-

7.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	-	-
8.	North Eastern Coalfields	-	02
TOTAL		51	75

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) to (c) Since law and order is a State subject, primarily it is the responsibility of the concerned State/District administration to take necessary deterrent action to stop/curb illegal mining and take follow up action to convict the persons responsible for such illegal act. However, the steps taken by the Government coal companies to prevent illegal mining are:

- (i) Rat holes created by illegal mining are dozed off and filled up with stone and debris wherever possible.
- (ii) Concrete walls have been erected on the mouth of the abandoned mines to prevent access and illegal activities in these areas.
- (iii) Regular raids/checks being conducted by security personnel and static security pickets including armed guards during the night hours are being deployed at pithead depots.
- (iv) Surprise raids/checks being conducted jointly by security personnel and law and order authorities of the concerned State Government.
- (v) Fencing is constructed at the various illegal mining sites along with displaying of signboards mentioning "Dangerous and Prohibited Place."
- (vi) Dumping of the overburden is done on the outcrop zones, which are not required to be mined.
- (vii) Collection of intelligence reports about illegal coal depots and illegal movement of coal and informing district authorities of the same for taking preventive action.
- (viii) Installation of check-posts at vulnerable points to check transport documents.
- (ix) Training of existing security personnel, refresher training of CISF personnel and basic training of new recruits in security discipline for strengthening the security set up.
- (x) The coal companies maintain close liaison with the State authorities.
- (xi) Committee/task forces has been constituted at different level (block level, sub-divisional level, district level. State level) at some of the subsidiaries of CIL to monitor different

aspects of illegal mining.

**Implementation of Task Force Committee report on
allocation of coal**

1865. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received the report of the Task Force Committee on Coal allocation to the State Governments from nearer coal resources;

(b) if so, the details of fruitful action taken by the Ministry thereon;

(c) the details of States and the manners in which the States would get benefit by the recommendations of this task force; and

(d) by when the report of this committee would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise, in view of reply given to part (a) of the question.

Coal distribution policy

†1866. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new rules for non-core sector are being framed under coal distribution policy and there is a ban on allocation of coal to non-core sector till the rules are framed;

(b) whether it is a fact that despite a ban on the said allocation, four companies were allocated one lakh tonnes of coal by the Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) before framing of rules;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the officials responsible for this?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Coal is being released regularly under Fuel Supply Agreement to erstwhile non-core sector consumers who were having valid linkage at the time of introduction of New Coal Distribution Policy in October, 2007. Coal India Limited was to formulate a policy for meeting the coal requirement of such new consumers who are not covered under the Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term). Coal India Limited has informed that policy to be followed for release of coal to such consumers is yet to be approved.

(b) and (c) Coal India Limited has reported that no coal allocation has been made to any new unit by Central Coalfields Limited. Coal has been allocated to four units who were earlier linked with Central Coalfields Limited but their supplies were suspended / kept in abeyance due to certain reasons. On being aggrieved by such suspension

of coal supplies, all four units moved Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court and coal supplies were resumed on the basis of direction of the Hon'ble Court.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply given to parts (b) & (c) of this question.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Demand and supply of coal

1867. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of thermal power stations in the country including those under NTPC are facing severe shortage of coal;

(b) if so, the coal demanded and supplied to each State/UT by Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries during each of the last three years; and

(c) the details of States which have resorted to direct purchase of coal from foreign countries to tide over the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The coal stocks with Power Stations, including NTPC power stations, at the end of February, 2011 was 13.231 Million Tonnes as against 13.215 Million Tonnes at the end of February, 2010.

During the process of formulation of the Annual Plan, Ministry of Coal/Planning Commission assesses the overall coal demand of the country, sector-wise, including the power utilities. Such demand is not assessed State-wise. However, the details of State-wise actual coal despatches for Thermal Power Plants during the last three years and current year (April, 2010-January, 2011) are given below:

State-wise details of despatch of coal and coal products from Coal India Limited (CIL) sources to Thermal Power Stations

(in Million Tonnes)

State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Apr'10-Jan'11) (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	5.66	5.85	5.12	3.02
Haryana	8.01	9.51	10.50	10.83
Punjab	7.21	5.94	5.47	3.94
Rajasthan	13.02	13.81	13.64	12.23
Uttar Pradesh	51.83	52.39	52.40	44.93

Gujarat	18.19	18.89	18.19	15.26
Chhattisgarh	20.44	25.48	30.48	27.53
Madhya Pradesh	29.34	31.80	32.03	24.83

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	35.19	35.44	35.09	27.14
Andhra Pradesh	13.24	13.55	10.35	9.34
Karnataka	4.07	4.52	3.34	2.63
Tamil Nadu	13.49	13.53	12.97	10.31
Bihar	4.81	7.41	9.44	8.72
Jharkhand	6.48	6.92	7.58	5.93
Orissa	23.56	22.32	23.47	17.61
West Bengal	25.50	28.47	27.97	26.06
TOTAL	280.04	295.81	298.03	250.31

(c) Based on the targets fixed by the Ministry of Power for import of coal by the power utilities for the year 2010-11, the power utilities of Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, West Bengal, Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) and NTPC have made direct arrangements for import of coal.

Coal production

1868. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coal production during the last three years, till date, State-wise and company-wise;

(b) whether there is a proposal to close down the underground mines which are unproductive and not viable;

(c) if so, the details thereof, company-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for production and supply of the requisite quantum of coal in the event of closure of these mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Coal production of India during last three years (company-wise and State-wise) is given in Statement-I and II (See below).

(b) At present, there is no proposal in CIL or SCCL to close down the underground mines, which are unproductive and non-viable.

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

Statement-I

*Trends of production of raw coal by companies during last three years
and latest year*

(in Million Tonnes)

Company	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (P)	2010-11 (upto Jan, 2011) (P)
1	2	3	4	5
ECL	24.059	28.135	30.068	23.837
BCCL	25.215	25.514	27.512	23.147
CCL	44.146	43.236	47.079	35.286
NCL	59.623	63.650	67.671	52.608
WCL	43.512	44.700	45.735	35.489
SECL	93.791	101.150	108.009	90.407
MCL	88.012	96.336	104.079	79.885
NEC	1.101	1.009	1.113	0.809
CIL	379.459	403.730	431.266	341.468
SCCL	40.604	44.546	50.425	41.521
JKML	0.017	0.011	0.023	0.019
JSMDC	0.601	0.401	0.461	0.329
DVC	0.385	0.267	0.141	0.233
IISCO	1.021	1.018	1.309	0.929
APMDTCL	0.079	0.142	0.115	0.124
SAIL			0.297	0.012
WBPDC			0.25	0.220
TOTAL PUBLIC	422.166	450.115	484.287	384.855
BECML	4.229	4.139	3.303	2.477
ICML	2.754	2.984	3.214	2.563

1	2	3	4	5
JSPL	5.994	5.998	5.999	5.014
HIL	1.470	2.066	2.33	1.889
Meghalaya	6.541	5.489	5.767	4.314
TSL	7.209	7.282	7.21	5.900
MIL	0.835	0.989	1.000	0.748
BLA	0.329	0.236	0.299	0.261
CML	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
PANEM	3.797	6.175	8.476	7.148
PIL	0.900	0.919	1.000	0.837
JNL	0.279	0.396	0.560	0.353
JPL	0.578	4.893	6.045	5.096
SIL	0.001	0.051	0.140	0.104
ESCL		0.013	0.055	0.022
UML		0.013	0.062	0.257
KEMTA		0.991	2.252	1.965
SEML		0.008	0.063	0.358
TOTAL PRIVATE	34.916	42.642	47.775	39.306
ALL INDIA	457.082	492.757	532.062	424.161

P : Provisional

Statement-II

State-wise production of raw coal by types in last three years and latest year

(in Million Tonnes)

Company	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (P)	2010-11 (upto Jan., 2011) (P)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	40.604	44.546	50.425	41.521

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	0.079	0.142	0.25	0.124
Assam	1.101	1.009	1.113	0.809
Chhattisgarh	90.172	101.922	109.959	92.126
Jammu and Kashmir	0.017	0.011	0.023	0.019
Jharkhand	90.895	96.272	105.933	84.908
Madhya Pradesh	67.841	71.325	74.074	56.601
Maharashtra	36.403	38.705	41.005	32.039
Meghalaya	6.541	5.489	5.767	4.314
Orissa	89.482	98.402	106.409	81.769
Uttar Pradesh	11.426	12.029	13.969	12.48
West Bengal	22.521	22.905	23.135	17.451
TOTAL	457.082	492.757	532.062	424.161

P : Provisional

Displacement of people in Talcher fields of MCL

†1869. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is an utter discontentment among people owing to their displacement, rehabilitation and recruitment in Talcher fields under Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL) in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are several appointed employees among the displaced people, who have now been removed from their job; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) There is discontentment among project affected people (PAP) of Talcher Coalfields on account of resettlement issues and employment. Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. is in the process of re-settlement of PAP by obtaining land for re-settlement from State Government and also by direct

purchase. The difficulty arises on account of non-availability of large chunk of land in one patch and the displaced villagers wanting the entire village to be relocated at one place.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

MCL is providing employment to eligible land oustees as per the R&R guidelines issued by the Government of Orissa in 1989, 1998 and 2006. However PAPs are demanding employment without handing over physical possession of homestead land and dwelling houses.

(c) and (d) 252 employees who got employment against acquisition of land and dwelling houses during the period from 2007 to 2009 were terminated on 18-1-2011 due to non vacation of land and dwelling houses acquired by MCL. 185 persons have joined back on duty till 11-03-2011 on the condition that they will hand over vacant possession of homestead land and dwelling houses by 31-07-2011. Remaining persons will be joining back after completion of the formalities.

Equilibrium between manpower in CIL and production

†1870. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of coal produced by the Coal India Limited (CIL);
- (b) the details thereof, subsidiary-wise;
- (c) the domestic production of coal in the country;
- (d) the number of employees working under CIL, subsidiary-wise;
- (e) the number of employees/workers working on contract; and

(f) whether the Ministry adopts some equitable policy for bringing equilibrium between the ratio of production and number of employees/workers as per the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) The coal produced by CIL (subsidiary-wise) and All-India coal production during last three years is as under:

(in million tones)

Company	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (P)
1	2	3	4
ECL	24.059	28.135	30.068
BCCL	25.215	25.514	27.512

CCL	44.146	43.236	47.079
NCL	59.623	63.650	67.671
WCL	43.512	44.700	45.735

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
SECL	93.791	101.150	108.009
MGL	88.012	96.336	104.079
NEC	1.101	1.009	1.113
CIL	379.459	403.730	431.266
ALL-INDIA	457.082	492.757	532.062

(d) The details of total number of employees working under CIL, Subsidiary-wise (as on 31-01-2011) is given below:-

Company	Total No. of employees
ECL	81,762
BCCL	68,491
CCL	52,672
WCL	59,165
SECL	78,130
MCL	21,357
NCL	16,262
NEC	2,632
CMPDIL	3,099
DCC	584
CIL(HQ)	1,025
TOTAL	3,85,179

(e) While there are no workers / labourers directly engaged on contract in Coal India Ltd. the total number of workers engaged by the contractors is around 51,144.

(f) Requirement of manpower for a coal project depends on the type of exploitation of the coal property, technology and mechanization adopted as well as geological structure of the coal deposit.

Due care is taken to ensure proper manning of the project depending

on the conditions mentioned above while preparing the Project Report.

Classification of 'go' and 'no go' areas vis-à-vis coal production

†1871. SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the Ministry of Environment and Forest's classification of 'go' and 'no go' areas is affecting the coal production in the country;

(b) whether the 'go' and 'no go' area classification is the primary cause for reduction in the production target of 680 million tonnes of coal by 2012; and

(c) how the Ministry is planning to address this problem which otherwise hampers the other infrastructure sectors like power, steel, cement, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) As a result of the preliminary exercise, out of 602 coal blocks in nine potential coalfields, 203 coal blocks with a production potential of about 660 MT were found to be falling in category "A" or "No Go" areas where coal mining would not be permitted.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The issue of "Go" and "No-Go" areas for coal mining has been referred to a Group of Ministers (GoM) by the Government.

Supply of coal to thermal power plants under coal linkage scheme

1872. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Bihar/Jharkhand has submitted any proposal to the Central Government for supply of coal to thermal power plants under coal linkage scheme as per their requirements; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Central Government to ensure adequate supply of coal to thermal power plants in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK

PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Seven applications have been submitted by Bihar State Electricity Board or its joint venture, seeking long term coal linkage/ Letter of Assurance for setting up of new power plants in Bihar, during the last 5 years. However, no such application from Government of Jharkhand has been received. For Bihar, Ministry of Coal has approved issuance of Letter of Assurance for setting up of 3 x 660 MW power plant at Nabinagar, a joint venture of NTPC and Bihar State Electricity Board, in March, 2010.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The other applications received from Bihar State Electricity Board or its joint venture were forwarded to the Ministry of Power for their comments. Ministry of Power have sent their comments/recommendations in respect of four cases, which along with other relevant factors will be placed before the Inter-Ministerial Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) for Power for consideration.

As regards existing power plants of Bihar and Jharkhand, coal supplies are being made to these plants from coal companies of Coal India Limited under Fuel Supply Agreements as per the Annual Contracted Quantity, as decided by the Central Electricity Authority.

Ban on employment of female dependents of displaced families in CIL

1873. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any ban has been imposed on employment of female dependents of displaced families in the Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and its subsidiary companies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the details of such displaced families who could not be given employment during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the reaction of Government to this gender biased policy of CIL; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Sir. As per the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy of Coal India Ltd., 2008, there is no ban imposed on employment of female dependents of displaced families subject to suitability and availability of vacancies.

(b) to (d) In view of reply to (a) above, question does not arise.

Under production by coal blocks

1874. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several coal blocks allocated to the Coal India Ltd. are producing much less coal than the permitted quantity for extraction;

(b) if so, the details of the permission given and actual production of such under producing coal blocks for 2009-10 and 2010-11; and

(c) the reasons for under production from these blocks?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Coal projects are approved with an ultimate capacity to be achieved after due completion of major activities during the construction period of the project.

As such, coal projects that are at different stages of implementation/construction, may not produce the ultimate capacity during the period of construction of the project.

However, in case of coal projects, which are running behind schedule due to various reasons, the actual achievement in coal production may also be less than the envisaged phasing of production indicated in the projects report. Details in this regard is given in Statement (See below).

As per the present assessment, out of 119 projects (costing more than Rs. 20 crores) under different stages of implementation in Coal India Limited (CIL), 38 projects are producing less than the envisaged capacity as per PR. Out of these 38 projects, 2 projects are suffering due to adverse geological conditions, 22 are having problems in land acquisition, forestry clearances, associated Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) etc. and 14 projects are suffering due to miscellaneous reasons like delay in tendering process due to non-participation, DGMS permissions, delay in supply of equipment etc.

Statement

Projects with less production than envisaged in PR

Sl. No.	SUB	Project	Type	Capacity (MT)	Actual production 2009-10 (MT)	Target 2010-11 (MT)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	ECL	J.K. NAGAR	UG	0.44	0.29	0.27
2.	ECL	Sarpi (RCE) AUG.	UG	0.76	0.27	0.51
3.	ECL	Jhanjra PSLW(R-VI)	UG	1.70	0.00	0.00
4.	ECL	Nabakajora-Madhabpur	UG	0.30	0.00	0.00
5.	ECL	Siduli UG	UG	0.30	0.00	0.00
6.	ECL	Kottadih OC (AUG)	OC	1.00	0.27	0.85
7.	ECL	Chitra East (2.50 Mty.)	OC	1.30	0.00	1.40

8.	CCL	Ashok Expn. (10 MTY)	OC	10.00	7.60	7.80
9.	CCL	Bokaro BERMO SEAM	OC	0.80	0.10	0.10
10.	CCL	KONAR	OC	3.50	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	CCL	KARO	OC	3.50	0.67	0.60
12.	CCL	Topa RE-ORG	OC	1.20	0.64	0.80
13.	CCL	North Urimari	OC	3.00	0.27	0.25
14.	CCL	Churi-Benti CM	UG	0.81	0.07	0.09
15.	WCL	Bhatadih Expn.	OC	0.65	0.48	0.55
16.	WCL	Junad Extn.	OC	0.60	0.00	0.42
17.	WCL	Gouri DEEP	OC	0.40	0.00	0.00
18.	WCL	Yekona-I	OC	0.40	0.00	0.00
19.	SECL	Pinoura AUG	UG	0.48	0.00	0.24
20.	SECL	Vindhya AUG	UG	0.59	0.00	0.22
21.	SECL	Rani Atari	UG	0.48	0.22	0.30
22.	SECL	Sheetaldhar and Kurja RP	UG	0.88	0.44	0.60
23.	SECL	Damini	UG	0.48	0.29	0.40
24.	SECL	Gayatri	UG	0.30	0.23	0.25
25.	SECL	Nawapara	UG	0.36	0.21	0.27
26.	SECL	Amadand	OC	1.15	0.13	0.80
27.	SECL	Amera	OC	1.00	0.00	0.30
28.	SECL	Mahan (RPR)	OC	0.36	0.01	0.05
29.	SECL	Amgaon	OC	1.00	0.00	0.20
30.	SECL	Saraipali	OC	1.40	0.00	0.00
31.	SECL	Mahan-II	OC	1.00	0.34	0.80
32.	MCL	Talcher West	UG	0.52	0.00	0.00
33.	MCL	Jagannath	UQ	0.67	0.00	0.00
34.	MCL	Balaram Extn.	OC	8.00	3.61	0.00
35.	MCL	Nataraj	UG	0.64	0.00	0.00
36.	MCL	HBI (AUG)	UG	0.90	0.61	0.00
37.	MCL	Bharatpur PH-III	OC	9.00	1.48	2.00
38.	NEC	Tirap	OC	0.60	0.00	0.00

Under allocation of coal reserves to Orissa

1875. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the coal reserve allocation for commercial use to coal bearing States viz. Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal;

(b) the reasons for minimum coal reserve allocation of 7 per cent to Orissa in comparison to other States; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to enhance the coal reserve allocation to that State at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The details of geological coal reserves allocated for commercial mining to the PSUs of coal bearing States are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Geological Coal Reserves (In Million Tonnes)
1.	Chhattisgarh	1309.60
2.	Jharkhand	1002.53
3.	Madhya Pradesh	1037.27
4.	Orissa	519.81
5.	West Bengal	1307.15
TOTAL		5176.36

(b) and (c) Coal is a national mineral and is a non-renewable energy resource and occurs in a natural geological formation. The Ministry of Coal has the responsibility to allocate coal to all States/UTs in an equitable manner. The earmarking and allocation of coal blocks are undertaken based on the natural and technical aspects of blocks in consultation with CMPDIL, State Governments and administrative Ministries and demands presented by the eligible private and public sector companies. Further to meet the energy needs of the country, Ministry of Coal is mandated to optimally utilize this major source of energy.

In addition to coal reserves allocated for commercial mining, 04 coal blocks with geological reserves of about 1685 million tonnes have been allocated for setting up two Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) in the State of Orissa and 04 coal blocks with geological reserves of about 1033 million tonnes have been allocated for generation of power to the PSUs of Orissa. Further, 22 coal blocks have been allocated to various public and private sector companies **whose end-**

use plants are located in the State of Orissa with a combined geological reserves of 6900 million tonnes of coal.

As such, out of the total 208 coal blocks allocated so far by the Ministry of Coal with a total geological reserves of about 50 billion tonnes, more than 10.14 billion tonnes of reserves are allocated to the end-use plants located in the State of Orissa and for commercial mining which in terms of percentage comes to about 20% of the total reserves allocated through captive mining.

CSR by coal and lignite companies

1876. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has impressed upon the coal and lignite companies under their administrative control to bring out a new Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that coal and lignite companies spent 5 per cent of their distributable surplus on CSR activities?

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

(b) As per the directives received from Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) Coal India Limited (CIL) has formulated a CSR policy in the year 2009 and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC) in September, 2010.

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

(d) The subsidiaries of CIL earmark 5% of the retained earnings of previous year subject to a minimum of Rs.5 per tonne of coal production of the previous year for CSR activities. However, Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) could only provide **Rs. 5 crore for the year 2010-11** as the company is under Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) Scheme for revival. In CIL, 2.5% of retained profits of the previous year are provided for CSR activities. NLC allocates not less than 1% of the profit after tax for CSR activities.

There is already a mechanism in place in coal companies and NLC to ensure that the earmarked amount is spent on CSR activities.

Demand and availability of coal

1877. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, as per Annual Plan 2010-11, while the All India coal demand was estimated at 656.31 million tones, the indigenous coal availability is estimated at 572.37 million tones;

(b) if so, by the end of the year, what was the actual demand and the availability; and

(c) how the gap was met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. As per Annual Plan 2010-11, the estimated demand during 2010-11 is 656.31 MT while the information on actual demand is not readily available, the actual coal production in 2010-11 (upto January, 2011) is 424.16 MT and the gap is likely to be met through imports.

Fatality rate in CIL

1878. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the fatalities in CIL during the last five years, year-wise and mine-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that, as per the report of the Asian Development Bank, the fatality rate in coal mines in India is 0.4 million tonnes per year which is ten times more than US, Australia, etc.; and

(c) if so, how the Ministry views this and the steps proposed to be taken to bring down the fatality rate?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The details of fatalities in CIL during the last five years i.e. from 2006-2010 year-wise and mine-wise is given in Statement (See below).

(b) As reported by Ministry of Labour and Employment, the fatality rate in coal mines in India is reported to be 0.25 per million tonnes during the year 2010. Data in respect of fatality rate of other developed countries like USA, Australia etc. are not available for comparison.

(c) To bring down the fatality rate in the coal mines, the existing system and the steps proposed to be taken are as under:

"The causes of all accidents are being enquired into and the causes and circumstances leading to mine accidents being identified and recommendations of enquiring authorities for preventing such incidents/accidents are being complied with."

Further, Ministry of Labour and Employment (MOL&E) through the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) is responsible for monitoring and enforcing safety in coal mines as per the provisions of the Mines Act 1952. Coal mine operators are responsible for compliance of safety standards in mines as per the Mines Act 1952 and the Rules and Regulations thereunder. Safety performance monitoring is a continuous process and DGMS is the nodal agency for prescribing the standards of safety in coal mines. Safety circulars are issued by DGMS taking into account the necessary improvements in safety standards and Coal Mines Regulations (CMR) are

amended from time to time incorporating the necessary changes in safety standards on the basis of observations made during safety inspections and recommendations of various safety committees and courts of inquiries. All the major accidents/fatal accidents are enquired in detail by the mine managements as well as the DGMS. Government also constitutes Courts of Inquiry under the provision of Mines Act 1952, depending on the severity of the accidents. Persons found guilty are prosecuted by the Government and the mine managements also take disciplinary action against the guilty. Tripartite safety committees comprising of mine management, Trade Unions (TUs) and DGMS officials review and monitor the safety standards in mines and make recommendations. At the national level, the safety aspects of coal mines in the country are reviewed periodically by a Standing Committee on Safety in Coal Mines under the Chairmanship of Minister of Coal. Based on the decisions taken in various meetings coal companies are taking the following action:

- Regular safety audit of mines and risk assessment to mitigate the potential dangers
- Filling up statutory vacancies on priority for effective safety monitoring
- Safety monitoring through multi-disciplinary Internal Safety Organization (ISO)
- Workers participation in safety management
- Thrust on training and retraining of supervisors and workmen including contractor's workers
- Scientific roof support systems based on rock-mass-rating
- Regular monitoring of mine environment for detecting inflammable and noxious gases
- Mechanization of mining operations.

The steps proposed to be taken in this regard are as under:

1. E-Governance in DGMS

Under plan scheme, DGMS has moved on the path of e-governance

utilizing the power of IT in accordance with the recommendations of the Central Cabinet. In order to achieve this goal an e-Governance Road map has been made, which has suggested implementing it in a phased manner giving importance on the establishment of formal organizational structure and project management structure, to be completed in 18 months. The examination module has been prioritized taking into consideration the huge public interfaces regarding the function of conduct of examination by DGMS. In the next phase, Unified Portal, Human Resource Management System, Establishing Wide Area Networking (WAN), Data Centre (DC)

and Disaster Recovery Centre are major key components of the project. This project is in an advanced stage of implementation.

2. Measures taken to improve the safety standards in mines

- Roof bolting as a method of support in place of conventional support
- Risk assessment and preparation of safety management plan
- Self-regulation by management
- Workers' participation in safety management
- Tripartite and bipartite review at various levels
- Training of work persons
- Observance of safety week and safety campaigns
- Conference on safety in mines
- National Safety Awards

3. New Areas

- Growing health and safety complexities in mining
- New technology and mechanization
 - Dust, noise, frictional and electrical sparking, gas emission, moving parts, structural failures, material handling, lack of training, radiation, hazardous chemicals, off-shore drilling.
- Increased depth
 - Strata control, slope stability, water percolation, heat and winding.
- Adverse geo-mining factors
 - Disturb/crushed ground, thin deposits, seams near surface features, fire and waterlogged workings

Statement

Fatalities in CIL mines during 2006-2010

(a) Year : 2006

Company	Accident Date	Mine	Fatality
1	2	3	4

NCL	10-Dec-06	Amlohri	1
SECL	08-Mar-06	Banki	1
SECL	10-Mar-06	Bartarai	1

1	2	3	4
BCCL	21-Apr-06	Bera	1
BCCL	06-Sep-06	Bhatdee	50
BCCL	26-Aug-06	Bhowra South 3PIT OCP	1
BCCL	07-Dec-06	Block II OCP	1
WCL	25-Sep-06	Chhatarpur Mine No. I	1
WCL	23-Dec-06	Chhatarpur Mine No. II	1
ECL	31-Aug-06	Chora 10 PIT	1
SECL	27-Apr-06	Dhanpuri Opencast	1
NCL	17-Feb-06	Dudhichua Project	1
WCL	04-Jul-06	Durgapur OC	1
WCL	13-Jul-06	Ganpati	1
WCL	31-Jan-06	Ghorawari	1
ECL	19-Dec-06	Ghusick	1
BCCL	09-Jul-06	Godhur	1
BCCL	08-Jul-06	Gopalichuck	1
ECL	23-May-06	Harijam	1
WCL	11-Mar-06	Hindustan Lalpeth No. 3	1
WCL	24-May-06	Hindustan Lalpeth OC	1
SECL	11-Feb-06	Jamuna 1 & 2 UG Mine	1
NCL	14-Feb-06	Jayant	1
NCL	04-Jul-06	Jayant Project	2
CCL	16-Jan-06	K.D. Hesalong Project	1
CCL	12-Aug-06	K.D. Hesalong Project	1
ECL	09-Mar-06	Kunustoria	1
SECL	21-Oct-06	Kusmunda OCP	1
BCCL	21-Aug-06	Kustore	1
MCL	27-Feb-06	Lingaraj OCP	1
BCCL	26-Jul-06	Londa	1

1	2	3	4
WCL	08-Sep-06	Mahakali	1
SECL	12-Mar-06	Manikpur (O/C)	1
ECL	30-Jun-06	Nakrakonda	1
MCL	23-Jun-06	Orient No. 3	1
BCCL	10-Dec-06	Pathardih	1
WCL	14-Feb-06	Pipla	1
BCCL	06-Mar-06	Pootkee Balihari Project, 1&2 PIT	1
BCCL	23-Oct-06	Rajapur OCP	1
ECL	03-Mar-06	Rajmahal OCP	1
SECL	09-Sep-06	Rajnagar Opencast	1
CCL	06-Dec-06	Ray/Bachra	1
CCL	09-Jun-06	Sarubera East	1
WCL	27-Sep-06	Sasti U.G.	1
WCL	28-Jun-06	Satpura No. 2	1
CCL	03-Jul-06	Selected Dhorl Quarry No.3/Tarmi	1
BCCL	21-Nov-06	Sendra Bansjora	1
ECL	30-Nov-06	Shyamsundarpur	6
ECL	07-Nov-06	Sripur Seam Incline	1
WCL	01-Mar-06	Tandsi Mine No. 1/2	1
WCL	12-Jan-06	Vishnupuri U/G Mine No.II	1

(b) Year : 2007

Company	Accident Date	Mine	Fatality
1	2	3	4
BCCL	23-Jan-2007	Block-II	1
BCCL	17-Jan-2007	Madhuban	1
BCCL	20-Feb-2007	Block-II	1
BCCL	24-Mar-2007	Kujama	1

1	2	3	4
BCCL	2-Jun-2007	Dobari	1
BCCL	4-Jul-2007	Dhansar	1
BCCL	6-Sep-2007	Jealgora	1
BCCL	7-Nov-2007	North Tisra-South Tisra OC	1
BCCL	10-Dec-2007	Bhagabandh	1
CCL	12-Mar-2007	KDH OC	2
CCL	25-Apr-2007	Sirka	1
CCL	1-May-2007	Khasmahal	1
CCL	19-May-2007	Selected Dhorì Q-3	1
CCL	24-May-2007	Amlo OCP	1
CCL	15-Jun-2007	Ashoka OCP	1
CCL	11-Sep-2007	Dhorì	1
ECL	13-Jan-2007	Rajmahal OCP	2
ECL	17-Feb-2007	J.K. Nagar	1
ECL	6-Jul-2007	Chapuikhas	1
ECL	8-Aug-2007	Sodepur 9&10 PIT	1
ECL	16-Sep-2007	Kumardih - A	1
ECL	21-Dec-2007	Parbelia	1
ECL	31-Dec-2007	Rajmahal OCP	1
MCL	3-Jan-2007	Lingaraj OCP	1
MCL	31-Jul-2007	Lingaraj	1
MCL	15-Dec-2007	Basundhara OCP	1
MCL	14-Dec-2007	Lakhanpur OCP	1
NCL	7-Apr-2007	Jayant	1
NCL	8-May-2007	Krishnasheela	1
NCL	22-M-2007	Dudhichua OCP	1
NCL	18-Sep-2007	Amlohri	1
NCL	4-Dec-2007	BINA	1

1	2	3	4
NCL	10-Oct-2007	Amlori	1
SECL	6-Feb-2007	Pali	1
SECL	27-Feb-2007	NCPH (old)	1
SECL	31-Mar-2007	Navagaon	1
SECL	8-May-2007	Gevra OCP	1
SECL	30-May-2007	Dipka OCP Quarry No. 1	1
SECL	1-Jun-2007	Churcha Colliery	1
SECL	11-Jun-2007	Kusmunda OCP	1
SECL	1-Jul-2007	Dipka OCP (No. 1A)	1
SECL	31-Jul-2007	Nowrazabad (West)	1
SECL	2-Nov-2007	West Jhagrakhand	1
SECL	16-Jun-2007	Govinda	1
SECL	21-July-2007	Kurasia UG	1
SECL	13-Oct-2007	Chirimiri	1
SECL	27-Oct-2007	Mahamaya	1
WCL	10-Jan-2007	New Majri OC-II	1
WCL	11-Feb-2007	Saoner- 3	1
WCL	26-Feb-2007	Ukni	1
WCL	5-Mar-2007	Tawa	1
WCL	14-Mar-2007	Mungoli OC	1
WCL	21-Mar-2007	New Majri OCP	1
WCL	9-Apr-2007	Ghorawari	1
WCL	18-Apr-2007	Sasti OC	1
WCL	4-May-2007	Manna Incline	1
WCL	17-Jul-2007	Ghugus OC	1
WCL	24-Nov-2007	Nandan-1	1
WCL	5-Oct-2007	Tawa	1

(c) Year : 2008

Company	Accident Date	Mine	Fatality
1	2	3	4
BCCL	14-Jan-08	Blcok-II	1
BCCL	07-Apr-08	Bararee	1
BCCL	10-Jun-08	Burragarh	1
BCCL	27-Jun-08	Loyabad	1
BCCL	12-Jul-08	West Mudidih	1
BCCL	16-Jul-08	Jamuna OCP	1
BCCL	25-Sep-08	Bastacolla	1
BCCL	03-Oct-08	AKWM UG	1
BCCL	05-Nov-08	Moonidih Project	1
BCCL	19-Nov-08	Londa	1
BCCL	21-Nov-08	Muraidhi OC	1
CCL	09-Feb-08	Jarangdih UG	1
CCL	24-Jul-08	Tarmi	1
CCL	25-Jul-08	KDH OC	1
CCL	07-Nov-08	Jarangdih OC	1
ECL	23-Jan-08	Mohanpur OCP	1
ECL	17-Feb-08	Chora 7 & 9 Pit	1
ECL	21-May-08	Parascole (W)	1
ECL	07-Jun-08	Parasea 6&7 Incline	1
ECL	17-Jun-08	Jambad	1
ECL	20-Jun-08	Parbelia	1
ECL	25-Jun-08	Khottadih	1
ECL	04-Jul-08	Bansra	1
ECL	03-Oct-08	Sodepur-R	1
ECL	04-Nov-08	Mandmon	1
ECL	22-Dec-08	Khottadih OCP	1

1	2	3	4
MCL	28-Feb-08	Orient Mine No. 4	1
MCL	30-Mar-08	Lajkura OC	1
MCL	18-Jun-08	Samleswari OCP	1
MCL	24-Aug-08	Ananta OCP	1
NCL	16-Jan-08	Nigahi	1
NCL	01-Feb-08	Khadia OC	1
NCL	20-Jun-08	Nigahi Project	1
NCL	08-Sep-08	Dudhichua Project	1
NCL	17-Dec-08	Jayant Project	5
NCL	27-Dec-08	Kakri Project	1
NEC	23-Apr-08	Baragolai	2
NEC	04-Nov-08	Ledo	5
SECL	25-Jan-08	Jamuna OCM	1
SECL	17-Feb-08	Gevra OCP	1
SECL	17-May-08	Gevra OCP	1
SECL	26-May-08	Pinoura	1
SECL	05-Jun-08	Bijuri	1
SECL	18-Jun-08	Churcha	1
SECL	01-Jul-08	Umaria	2
SECL	04-Aug-08	Manikpur OCM	1
SECL	12-Sep-08	Dipka	1
SECL	03-Nov-08	NCPH (New)-R-2	1
SECL	09-Nov-08	Jainagar 5 & 6 INCL.	1
SECL	10-Dec-08	Pandavpara	1
WCL	22-Jan-08	Durgapur Rayatwari	1
WCL	26-Feb-08	Nandgaon	1
WCL	18-Apr-08	Durgapur	1
WCL	27-Apr-08	Dhorwasa OC	1

1	2	3	4
WCL	11-May-08	Nehariya	1
WCL	19-May-08	Vishnupuri Mine No. 2	3
WCL	22-May-08	Padmapur OC	1
WCL	05-Jul-08	Tandsi 3&4 Incline	1
WCL	18-Jul-08	Pathakhera Mine No. 1	1
WCL	06-Oct-08	Padampur OC	1
WCL	12-Nov-08	Gouri OC-II	1

(d) Year : 2009

Company	Accident Date	Mine	Fatality
1	2	3	4
BCCL	05-Jan-09	Londa	3
BCCL	20-Jan-09	Bhagaband	1
BCCL	02-Feb-09	Simlabahal	1
BCCL	17-Mar-09	Bastacola	1
BCCL	16-Apr-09	North Tisra-South Tisra OC	1
BCCL	05-May-09	Block-II OCP	1
BCCL	23-May-09	Kusunda OC	1
BCCL	09-Jul-09	Akashkineri	1
BCCL	15-Jul-09	Ghanoodih OCP	1
BCCL	24-Jul-09	Nichitpur OCP	1
BCCL	28-Jul-09	Sendra Bansjora	3
BCCL	19-Sep-09	P.B. Project	1
BCCL	22-Oct-09	Basdeopur	1
CCL	13-Mar-09	Jarangdih OC	1
CCL	15-May-09	Jarangdih UG	1
CCL	17-May-09	Piparwar OC	1
CCL	24-Jul-09	Karma OC	1

1	2	3	4
CCL	03-Sep-09	Sirka CHP	1
CCL	18-Nov-09	Jharkhand OC	1
ECL	28-Feb-09	Rajmahal OCP	1
ECL	03-Mar-09	Bhanora West Block	1
ECL	02-Apr-09	Haripur	1
ECL	26-Jun-09	Kunustoria	1
ECL	10-Aug-09	Rajmahal OCP	1
ECL	10-Aug-09	Kumardhi "A"	1
ECL	27-Aug-09	Satgram	2
ECL	17-Sep-09	North Searsole	1
MCL	17-Mar-09	Hingula OC	1
MCL	28-Aug-09	Jaganath OCP	1
MCL	22-Sep-09	Ananta	1
NCL	25-Jan-09	Kakri Project	1
NCL	26-Jul-09	Dudhichua Project	1
NCL	02-Sep-09	Bina Project	1
NCL	15-Dec-09	Bina Project	1
SECL	03-Feb-09	Churcha	1
SECL	04-Feb-09	Bartunga Hill	1
SECL	19-Feb-09	Dipka OC	1
SECL	18-Apr-09	Dipka OC	1
SECL	06-May-09	Navgaon UG	1
SECL	08-Jun-09	Dipka OCM (No. 1A)	1
SECL	02-Sep-09	Amlai OCM	1
SECL	29-Oct-09	Gevra OCP	1
SECL	30-Oct-09	Kusmunda OC	1
SECL	25-Nov-09	Churcha	1
WCL	09-Feb-09	New Majri Mine No. 3	1

1	2	3	4
WCL	19-Mar-09	Nandan-1 Mine	1
WCL	03-May-09	Manna Incline	2
WCL	30-May-09	Rawanwara Khas (Pench East)	1
WCL	04-Jun-09	Sasti OC	2
WCL	12-Jul-09	Damua	1
WCL	15-Jul-09	Sarni	1
WCL	12-Nov-09	Mathani	1
WCL	17-Dec-09	Shobhapur	1
WCL	23-Dec-09	Mahakali	1
WCL	23-Dec-09	Gauri OC	1

(e) Year : 2010

Company	Accident Date	Mine	Fatality
1	2	3	4
BCCL	17-Feb-10	Muraidih OCP	1
BCCL	30-Mar-10	Alkusa	1
BCCL	08-Aug-10	North Tisra/South Tisra OCP	1
BCCL	23-Sep-10	Moonidih	1
BCCL	15-Dec-10	Gondudhi	1
BCCL	21-Dec-10	Mudidih	1
BCCL	26-Dec-10	Keshalpur-West Mudidih	1
CCL	27-Jan-10	Jarangdih OC	1
CCL	28-Jan-10	Selct. Dhorī QRY. 1	1
CCL	05-Apr-10	Bhurkunda UG	2
CCL	20-May-10	Amlo Opencast Project	2
CCL	01-Apr-10	Karo OC	1
CCL	20-Aug-10	Bhurkunda OCM	1
CCL	12-Sep-10	Sarubera (East) Colliery	1

1	2	3	4
CCL	29-Nov-10	Karma OC	1
ECL	02-Jan-10	Shankarpur	1
ECL	13-Feb-10	Nakrakonda - B Patch OC	1
ECL	16-Apr-10	Jambad OCP (WB)	1
ECL	22-Apr-10	Sodepur (R) Colliery	1
ECL	05-Jun-10	Rajmahal OCP	1
ECL	12-Jun-10	Jhanjra Project	1
ECL	03-Sep-10	Chitra-A-OCP	1
ECL	12-Sep-10	Khas Kajora	1
ECL	02-Sep-10	Khas Kajora	1
ECL	14-Oct-10	Nakrakonda B OCP	1
ECL	27-Oct-10	Parasea Colliery	1
ECL	14-Dec-10	Rajmahal OCP	1
MCL	04-Jun-10	Balram OCP	1
MCL	09-Jun-10	Samleswari OCP	1
NCL	11-Jan-10	Khadia OCP	1
NCL	09-Feb-10	Block-B Project	1
NCL	24-Jan-10	Amlohri Project	1
NCL	20-Feb-10	Kakri Project	1
NCL	14-Mar-10	Nigahi Project	1
NCL	30-Apr-10	Nigahi Project	1
NCL	11-Jul-10	Nigahi	1
NCL	20-Jul-10	Bina Project	1
NCL	21-Jul-10	Dudhichua Project	1
NCL	26-Aug-10	Dudhichua OCP	1
NCL	15-Dec-10	Amlohri OCP	1
NEC	08-Sep-10	Tirap Colliery	1
SECL	10-Feb-10	Jamuna 1&2 Incline	1

1	2	3	4
SECL	24-Feb-10	Bartarai	1
SECL	20-Mar-10	Balgi 3 & 4 Inc.	1
SECL	03-Apr-10	Birsinghpur 3 & 4	1
SECL	16-Apr-10	Pawan Inc.	1
SECL	23-Apr-10	Palkimara Mine	1
SECL	24-Apr-10	Dhanpuri Open CAST	1
SECL	06-May-10	Anjan Hill UG	14
SECL	19-May-10	Dipka OCM (No.1A)	1
SECL	22-Jun-10	Bartunga Hill Mine	1
SECL	03-Jul-10	Bhatgaon Colliery	1
SECL	01-Aug-10	Surakachhar Main	1
SECL	12-Aug-10	Rajnagar RO UG	1
SECL	12-Sep-10	Katkona 3 & 4 Incline	1
SECL	28-Oct-10	Singhali UG Mine	1
SECL	30-Oct-10	Nowrozabad	1
SECL	19-Nov-10	Gevra OCP	1
SECL	11-Nov-10	Dipka OCM-1A	1
SECL	09-Dec-10	NCPH (old)	1
SECL	26-Dec-10	Rajnagar RO UG	1
WCL	02-Jan-10	Umrer OC	1
WCL	10-Mar-10	Barkui Opencast	1
WCL	15-Apr-10	Chhatarpur-1 Mine	1
WCL	23-Apr-10	Damua Colliary	1
WCL	07-Jun-10	PK 2 Mine	2
WCL	31-May-10	Ghughus OC	1
WCL	20-Jul-10	Umrer OC	1
WCL	27-Sep-10	Silewara UG	2
WCL	28-Sep-10	Umrer OC	1
WCL	16-Oct-10	Gondegaon Opencast	1

Note: Figures for are provisional and subject to reconciliation with

DGMS .

Royalty paid by coal block

1879. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Steel has recently stated that the royalty to be paid by a coal block allocated to the concerned mineral rich State should be based on the actual reserves of the allocated blocks or on the quantum of coal extracted from it;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) the other measures Government proposes to take to discourage non serious players from taking part in the bidding process?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No. Sir.

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

(c) The guidelines/modalities for allocation of coal/lignite blocks through competitive bidding route have not yet been finalized.

Construction of new warehouses

1880. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to build new warehouses for Food Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of FCI godowns proposed to be built during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and b) Yes, Sir. In the current financial year 2010-11, the Government has released a total of Rs. 35 crore to FCI for construction of storage godowns in the country under Plan Scheme. This includes Rs.25 crore for States of the North Eastern Region and Rs.10 crores for the States of other than North Eastern Region. The on-going projects for construction of storage godowns under the Plan Scheme by FCI are given in Statement (See below). For the year 2011-12, there is a provisional allocation of Rs.

74.94 crore for construction of storage godowns under Plan Scheme. This includes Rs. 59.94 crore for States of the North Eastern Region and Rs.15 crore for the States of other than North Eastern Region. The construction of godowns by FCI in future will depend on allocation of funds by the Planning Commission for the purpose and availability of land.

Statement

*The details of on-going projects for construction of storage godowns
under the Plan Scheme by FCI*

Sl. No.	Name of project/State	Capacity (in MTs)
North Eastern Region		
1.	Hailakandi/Assam	5,000
2.	Changsari/Assam with siding	50,000
3.	Kohima Nagaland	5000
4.	Churachandpur/Manipur	2500
5.	Senapati/Manipur	5,000
6.	Jiribam/Manipur within existing complex	2500
7.	Tura/Meghalaya within existing complex	2500
8.	Jorhang/Sikkim	5000
Areas other than North East Region		
9.	Gujjar Ka Talab (Noorpur) HP/(within existing complex)	5000
10.	Dungripally/Orissa	9170
11.	Lakshadweep/UT	2500

Price of rice for APL cardholders

1881. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the price of rice allocated for distribution to APL category cardholders;

(b) whether Kerala Government has requested to reduce the price to Rs. 8.90 per kg. as in the case of PDS rice since the quality of rice is the same; and

(c) whether Government would reduce the rate as requested above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Rice is allotted at Central Issue Price of Rs.830 per quintal for distribution to APL category of cardholders.

(b) and (c) The Central Issue Price (CIP) of normal monthly allocation of rice for APL category is at Rs.8.30 per kg(Grade 'A'). The CIP is applicable uniformly to all the States/UTs.

In addition, 11.25 lakh tones of rice, including 69158 tonnes of rice to Kerala, has been allocated as special *adhoc* additional allocation in Jan., 2011 for APL category families @ Rs. 11.85 per kg for distribution in six months upto June, 2011. A request has been received from Government of Kerala for reducing the price of this additional allocation.

Since the rate at which special *adhoc* additional allocation has been made is uniformly applicable to all the States/UTs, it is not possible to reduce the same for any particular state including Kerala.

Diversion of foodgrains under PDS

1882. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foodgrains meant for the Public Distribution System (PDS) is being diverted to the open market or smuggled to some neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government has sought information from the States in this regard including Assam;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the total quantity of foodgrains diverted or smuggled during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to ensure that foodgrains allocated to the States for public distribution is not diverted to the open market or smuggled to other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) To prevent smuggling of foodgrains and other items from India to Nepal and Bangladesh, the Customs (Department of Revenue) and Security Forces

are deployed at the borders.

There have been some reports and incidents of smuggling of Indian foodgrains. As per report received from Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), details of foodgrains seized by SSB on India-Nepal border are Statement-I (See below). State-wise details of foodgrains recovered from smugglers along India-Bangladesh border, including in the State of Assam, as communicated by Border Security Force (BSF) are given in Statement-II (See below).

Government has regularly reviewed and also has issued instructions to States/Union Territories to strengthen functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) by improving monitoring mechanism and vigilance, increased transparency in functioning of TPDS, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter and use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools. To prevent smuggling of foodgrains and other items from India, Department of Revenue (Ministry of Finance) and the Security Forces deployed at the borders maintain vigil at international borders and take required preventive action.

Statement-I

Details of foodgrains reported by Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), Ministry of Home Affairs seized on India-Nepal Border during the last three years and current year (upto 31.01.2011)

Year	State	Quantity (in metric tons) of foodgrains*	Value in Rs.	Apprehension
2008	Uttar Pradesh	271.40	3442300	100
	Bihar	113.83	1248962	0
	Uttarakhand	0.025	500	0
	West Bengal	3.20	284100	20
2009	Uttar Pradesh	116.34	2026882	71
	Bihar	123.03	1772890	14
	Uttarakhand	2.72	40040	0
	West Bengal	2.47	39660	13
2010	Uttar Pradesh	268.02	4863822	266
	Bihar	518.50	11953357	55
	Uttarakhand	1.26	13290	9
	West Bengal	1.17	47045	4
2011 (upto 55 31st Jan)	Uttar Pradesh	36.25	763272	
	Bihar	61.01	1267225	9

Uttarakhand	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0

*Report from SSB includes pulses, paddy, rice, sugar, wheat and others.

Statement-II

The details of food grains recovered from smugglers during last three years alongwith smugglers arrested, State-wise, as reported by the BSF, along Indo-Bangladesh Border

Year	State	Qty. (in qtls.)	Value (in Rs.)
2008	West Bengal	3375	4920730
	Assam	4	3230510
	Meghalaya	150	440615
	Tripura	120	1011073
2009	West Bengal	249	2867345
	Assam	4	137598
	Meghalaya	54	48074
	Tripura	187	2544120
2010	West Bengal	129	695148
	Assam	20	142540
	Meghalaya	288	466000
	Tripura	723	5635783
2011 (upto 31st Jan)	West Bengal	47	105274
	Assam	9 (kg.)	1800
	Meghalaya	1	3900
	Tripura	115	383535

Price rise of essential commodities

1883. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of essential commodities including foodgrains and pulses have been rising constantly;

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

(c) what mechanism the Central Government has devised to control it;

(d) the steps taken including the action taken against hoarding and black marketing to control the same;

(e) whether any directive/advisory has been issued to the States in this regard; and

(f) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) A mixed trend has been observed in the price behaviour of essential commodities over the last one year. The retail prices of sugar, pulses such as moong dal, masoor dal, and onion have declined while that of rice, wheat, pulses such as gram dal, tur dal and urad dal, edible oils such as mustard oil, groundnut oil, vanaspati and potato increased as indicated by the trends in 4 metros viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai over the last one year are given in Statement-I (See below). The increase in prices of the rice and wheat can be attributed partly due to the increase in MSP. The rise in prices of gram dal and urad dal and edible oil has been due to the hardening of international prices and demand supply mismatch due to which import is resorted to. Weather, apart from seasonal factors, contributed to increase in prices of some vegetables.

(c) and (d) Government has taken various steps to moderate the rise in prices of essential commodities including hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities which are given in Statement-II (See below).

(e) and (f) The enforcement of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 lies with the State Governments/ Union Territories. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been delegated powers to take necessary action under the provisions of both "The Essential Commodities Act, 1955" and "The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980", to prevent hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities.

Action has been taken by different State Governments/UTs under the ECR Act. The State Governments/UT Administrations are empowered to detain such persons under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, whose activities are found to be prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to the community.

Details of detention orders issued under the said Act and as

reported to the Central Government by the State Governments/UT Administrations during the year 2009 and 2010 are given below:-

**Number of detention orders issued by State Governments in 2009 and
2010**

Name of the State	2009	2010
1	2	3
Gujarat	31	79

1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	112	120
Orissa	02	02
Maharashtra	02	02
Andhra Pradesh	-	01
Chhattisgarh	-	01
TOTAL	147	205

The details of the raids conducted, value of goods confiscated and persons booked for violation of rules under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, during the year 2009 and 2010 as reported by State Governments/UT Administrations are given in Statement-III (See below).

The WPI based inflation rate of food articles has declined from 22.02% as of 27.02.2010 to 9.52% as of 26.2.2011.

Statement-I

Daily retail prices of essential commodities

Centre	Current Date 08/03/11	Month Back 08/02/11	1 Year Back 08/03/10	%Variation 1 year Back
1	2	3	4	5
Rice				
Delhi	23	23.5	23	0
Mumbai	20	19	21	-4.76
Kolkata	22	20	17	29.41
Chennai	22	22	20	10
Wheat				
Delhi	15.5	15.5	15	3.33
Mumbai	21	21	20	5
Kolkata	NR	NR	NT	NT

Chennai	24	24	22	9.09
---------	----	----	----	------

1	2	3	4	5
Atta				
Delhi	17	17	17	0
Mumbai	24	24	21	14.29
Kolkata	17	16	17	0
Chennai	22	23	23	-4.35
Gram Dal				
Delhi	39	37	35	11.43
Mumbai	38	39	36	5.56
Kolkata	38	38	34	11.76
Chennai	38	38	32	18.75
Tur Dal				
Delhi	74	73	69	7.25
Mumbai	64	66	70	-8.57
Kolkata	62	62	58	6.90
Chennai	70	70	65	7.69
Urad Dal				
Delhi	73	75	66	10.61
Mumbai	75	75	70	7.14
Kolkata	60	62	60	0
Chennai	66	68	65	1.54
Moong Dal				
Delhi	73	72	76.5	-4.58
Mumbai	77	77	88.5	-12.99
Kolkata	80	75	87	-8.05
Chennai	70	72	80	-12.5
Masoor Dal				
Delhi	54.5	55	59	-7.63

1	2	3	4	5
Mumbai	58	57	53	9.43
Kolkata	46	48	52	-11.54
Chennai	50	50	NR	NR
Sugar				
Delhi	33	33	38	-13.16
Mumbai	32	33	38	-15.79
Kolkata	32	32	36	-11.11
Chennai	30	31	35	-14.29
Milk				
Delhi	25	25	22	13.64
Mumbai	28	28	23	21.74
Kolkata	21	21	21	0
Chennai	20.5	20.5	20.5	0
Groundnut oil				
Delhi	128	133	114	12.28
Mumbai	85	85	100	-15
Kolkata	100	110	90	11.11
Chennai	80	82	75	6.67
Mustard oil				
Delhi	78	79	69	13.04
Mumbai	84	84	75	12
Kolkata	70	70	62	12.90
Chennai	79	79	68	16.18
Vanaspati				
Delhi	77	77	56	37.5
Mumbai	75	74	56	33.93
Kolkata	65	65	40	62.5
Chennai	75	75	54	38.89

1	2	3	4	5
Soya oil				
Delhi	79	83	55.5	42.34
Mumbai	NR	NR	65	NR
Kolkata	70	70	52	34.62
Chennai	NR	NR	NR	NR
Sunflower Oil				
Delhi	93	93	67	38.81
Mumbai	NR	NR	65	
Kolkata	85	85	58	46.55
Chennai	75	77	57	31.58
Palm oil				
Delhi	NR	NR	NR	NR
Mumbai	NR	NR	47	
Kolkata	65	64	43	51.16
Chennai	61	63	42	45.24
Tea loose				
Delhi	150	149	158	-5.06
Mumbai	188	188	165	13.94
Kolkata	100	100	100	0
Chennai	260	260	330	-21.21
Salt Pack				
Delhi	14	13	12	16.67
Mumbai	14	14	12	16.67
Kolkata	8	8	8	0
Chennai	14	14	12	16.67
Potato				
Delhi	8	8	8	0

1	2	3	4	5
Mumbai	15	15	11	36.36
Kolkata	6	5	4	50
Chennai	12	15.5	10	20
Onion				
Delhi	16	22	18	-11.11
Mumbai	18	21	12	50
Kolkata	10	22	15	-33.33
Chennai	12	18	14	-14.29

Source: State Civil Supplies Department

Statement-II

*Steps taken by the Government to contain price rise in essential
Commodities
are listed below:*

(A) Short term Measures:

1. Fiscal Measures

- (i) Reduced import duties to zero - for rice, wheat, onion, pulses, edible oils (crude) and to 7.5% for refined and hydrogenated oils and vegetable oils.
- (ii) Duty under Tariff Rate Quota for Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) reduced from 15% to 5% for import upto an aggregate of 10000 metric tonnes in a financial year.
- (iii) Import of 30000 tonnes of Milk Powder and 15000 tonnes of Milk Fat at zero duty allowed to NDDB during 2010-11.
- (iv) Allowed import of raw sugar and white/refined sugar at zero duty under O.G.L. upto 31.3.2011.

2. Administrative Measures

- (i) Removed levy obligation in respect of all imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar.

(ii) Banned export of non-basmati rice and wheat until further orders, edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses up to a maximum of 10000 tonnes per year).

- (iii) Export of edible oils permitted in branded consumer packs of upto 5 kgs subject to a limit of 10,000 tonnes for one year. The period of ban on export of edible oils has been extended with these relaxation/exemptions.
- (iv) Effected no change in Tariff Rate Values of edible oils.
- (v) Extended stock limit orders in the case of pulses, paddy and rice, edible oil, edible oilseeds and sugar.
- (vi) Used Minimum Export Price (MEP) to regulate exports of onion and basmati rice.
- (vii) Maintained the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002.
- (viii) Suspension of Futures trading in Rice, Urad and Tur by the Forward Market Commission in the year 2007-08 continues during 2010-11. Futures trading in sugar were suspended w.e.f. 27.5.2009 upto 30.9.2010.
- (ix) Proportion of sugar production requisitioned as levy sugar was increased from 10 to 20% for 2009-10 sugar season. However, for 2010-11 sugar season, the levy obligation has been reduced to 10%.
- (x) For the month of February, 2011, 16.23 lac tons of non levy sugar have been made available which includes 13.00 lac tons of normal non-levy sugar and 0.23 lac tons of sugar processed from imported raw sugar and 3 lakh tons is estimated availability out of January, 2011 non-levy quota which was extended upto 14.02.2011. Besides, levy sugar quota of 2.16 lac tons also been released. Thus, for the month of February, 2011, 18.39 lac tons of sugar have been made available.
- (xi) In addition, allocation to State Governments are made under OMSS interventions.
- (xii) Specific *adhoc* additional allocation of 30.66

lakh tonnes of foodgrains was made for all cardholders on 19.5.2010 with validity for lifting upto 20.11.2010@ of Rs.8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice.

(xiii) An additional allocation of 4.57 lakh tonnes of foodgrains per month for APL families at the prevailing APL CIP was made on 2.8.2010. This was applicable initially for a period of six months to those States where APL allocations were below 15 kg per family per month.

- (xiv) 25 lakh tonnes of food grains was also allocated in September 2010 to all States/UTs for distribution to BPL families at BPL issue price during six months period from September 2010.
- (xv) Further 25 lakh tonnes of food grains was also allocated on 6.1.2011 to all States/UTs for BPL families at BPL issue prices for distribution during January to June, 2011.
- (xvi) An additional *adhoc* allocation of 25 lakh tonnes of foodgrains was made on 6.1.2011 to all States/UTs for APL families @ Rs. 8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice for distribution during January to June, 2011.
- (xvii) Extended the current dispensation for PSUs to import pulses against reimbursement upto 15% of losses and service charge of 1.2% of cif value upto 31.3.2011.
- (xviii) The Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs 10/- kg for distribution to BPL families @ 1 kg per month. The Scheme is in force upto 31.03.2011.
- (xix) Experimented with popularization of Yellow Peas through sale in the Retail Outlets of NAFED, Kendriya Bhandar, NCCF and Mother Dairy in Delhi.
- (xx) The Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs. 15/- kg for distribution to ration card holders @ 1 kg per ration card per month. The Scheme is in force upto 31.03.2011.
- (xxi) Export of Onion (all varieties) including Bangalore rose onions and Krishnapuram onions fresh or chilled, frozen, provisionally prepared or dried but excluding onion cut, sliced or broken in powder form is not permitted w.e.f. 22nd December, 2010. The ban on export of Onions lifted w.e.f. 18th February, 2011.

- (xxii) Full exemption from basic custom duty has been provided to onions and shallots with effect from 21st December, 2010. Consequently, these items would also be exempt from special additional duty of 4%, education cess and secondary and higher education cess. The exemption is open ended and does not carry a validity clause prescribing a terminal date.
- (xxiii) NAFED and NCCF are selling Onion at reduced prices from their retail outlets in Delhi.

(xxiv) Review of the price situation and steps taken by State Governments was done through video conference with Chief Secretaries of all States. Several State Governments have been intervening in the market through co-operatives/farmer's markets.

(xxv) Reimbursement of losses to NAFED/NCCF on sales of onion, with a cap on the losses at 30% of landed cost for a period of one month upto 31.1.2011. Both agencies will continue to procure onions and sell in Delhi and other centres without any subsidy beyond 31.1.2011.

(B) Medium Term Measures:

In the medium term, Government has taken initiatives such as the National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to improve production and productivity in agriculture.

(C) Other steps taken include:

1. Hon'ble Minister advised all CMs vide his letters dated 23.09.2009 and 21.12.2009 to curb malpractices, to check prices of essential commodities, put in place (and strengthen) an appropriate mechanism for regular and intensive monitoring of prices to detect short term fluctuations and take prompt corrective action to maintain adequate supplies at affordable prices for consumers through direct market intervention. Besides he urged States to provide subsidized supply of pulses through PDS and popularize yellow peas dal through awareness campaigns and strictly enforce the Essential Commodities Act 1955 and Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act 1980 and take stringent action against hoarders/blackmarketeers.
2. Four Video Conferences have been held with Food Secretaries of all States/UTs from 06.11.2009 onwards urging them to take action against unscrupulous elements to curb malpractices.
3. All Chief Secretaries were requested to organize special drives against hoarding.

4. A Conference of CMs was held on 06.02.2010, which was presided over by the Prime Minister to consider measures to insulate the poor and vulnerable from adverse price movements. As a follow up, a Core Group of some CMs and concerned Central Ministers met under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister on 08.04.2010 and recommended *inter-alia* setting up of a Working Group on Consumer Affairs (under the Chairmanship of CM Gujarat with CMs of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra as its Members) to suggest strategies plan

of action for reducing the gap between farmgate and retail prices and recommend measures for amendment and better implementation of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. These include the improvement of distributional efficiency, reducing intermediation costs, promoting State intervention for retailing essential commodities at reasonable prices and enforcement of Statutory provisions with a view to meeting both short and long term goals.

5. In January, 2011 Video Conferences were held by Cabinet Secretary/Secretary with Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs reiterating the need for enforcement of the provisions of EC Act and PBM Act to curb malpractices and provide adequate supplies of essential commodities at affordable prices and if required use State intervention and facilitate alternate arrangements for augmenting supplies of essential commodities.
6. Hon'ble Minister (I/C), (Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution) has also written to Chief Ministers of all States/UTs on this issue.
7. Hon'ble Minister (I/C), (CAF&PD) convened a meeting of the Ministers of Food/PD/Consumer Affairs of South Zone at Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala), for North Zone at New Delhi, East Zone at Kolkata and West Zone at Mumbai *inter-alia*, to control rise in prices and ensure adequate availability of essential commodities at affordable prices for consumers.

Statement-II

*Action Taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for the year-
2009- Information received from States UTs upto 31.12.2009*

Sl. No.	State/Uts	No. of Raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated	Reported upto
						(in Rs. Lakh)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7873	43	Nil	1	233.31	December
2.	Assam	2382	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	December\$
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	3	3	Nil	Nil	November

4.	Bihar	17	8	Nil	Nil	1.69	December
5.	Chhattisgarh	751	36	90	66	858.27	December
6.	Delhi	93	98	76	Nil	Nil	December
7.	Gujarat	28025	30	89	Nil	528.31	December

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Goa	30	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
9.	Haryana	107	8	1	Nil	0.82	December*
10.	Himachal Pradesh	24642	3	2	Nil	10.99	December
11.	Jammu and Kashmir						Not Reported
12.	Jharkhand						Not Reported
13.	Karnataka	1659	137	9	3	24.58	December
14.	Kerala	48829	21	2	Nil	121.47	December***
15.	Madhya Pradesh						Not Reported
16.	Maharashtra	1688	2565	1562	Nil	13842.38	December
17.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	November**
18.	Meghalaya	8	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	December
19.	Mizoram	366	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
20.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
21.	Orissa	35494	7	149	9	14.56	December
22.	Punjab	122	54	34	26	464.52	December
23.	Rajasthan	281	3	62	Nil	36.89	March
24.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil	December
25.	Tamil Nadu	16404	4775	1471	7	623.25	December
26.	Tripura	66	2	2	Nil	0.65	December
27.	Uttaranchal						Not Reported
28.	Uttar Pradesh	39684	1023	1491	Nil	1929.48	December
29.	West Bengal	161	117	16	Nil	90.4	December
30.	A & N Islands	208	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
31.	Chandigarh	8	9	Nil	Nil	7.97	December

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	D & N Haveli	3	2	Nil	Nil	0.22	December
33.	Daman and Diu						Not Reported
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	November
35.	Pondicherry	512	63	68	15	15.53	December
TOTAL		209413	9012	5131	127	18805.29	

* - Except - August and September ** - Except August and October

*** - Except October \$ - Except August

(b) Action Taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955
(Relating to offences under E.C. Act other than violation of stock
control orders)

Information received from States/UTs upto 31.12.2010

(in Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/Uts	No. of Raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated	Reported upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	9014	NIL	NIL	NIL	114.53	Nov.-A
2	Arunachal Pradesh	69	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	May
3	Assam	332	29	20	10	NIL	Aug.-B
4	Bihar	64	20	NIL	NIL	NIL	Sept.-C
5	Chhattisgarh	211	1	18	14	757.58	August-D
6	Delhi	58	15	26	4	NIL	Dec.
7	Goa	82	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Dec.-E
8	Gujarat	30296	139	88	17	428.99	Dec.
9	Haryana	167	49	5	NIL	361.62	Oct.
10	Himachal Pradesh	13036	NIL	NIL	NIL	6.04	July
11	Jammu and Kashmir						Not Reported

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12. Jharkhand							Not Reported
13. Karnataka		2016	138	NIL	2	317.78	Oct.
14. Kerala		23490	32	21	3	20.477	Oct.
15. Madhya Pradesh							Not Reported
16. Maharashtra		1700	2581	1366	NIL	1120.92	Oct.
17. Manipur		9	5	5	5	0.47	Oct.
18. Meghalaya		49	5	2	3	0.2965	July
19. Mizoram		84	NIL	NIL	NIL	11.62	Sept.-F
20. Nagaland		2	26	NIL	NIL	0.39	Sept.
21. Orissa		56341	6	239	NIL	5.27	Sept.
22. Punjab		169	19	12	8	1.27	Nov.
23. Rajasthan							Not Reported
24. Sikkim		NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Nov.
25. Tamil Nadu		18894	6995	1257	43	708.69	Dec.
26. Tripura		245	7	7	NIL	7.07	Oct.
27. Uttarakhand							Not Reported
28. Uttar Pradesh		29723	558	1211	NIL	6262.85	Sept.
29. West Bengal		214	99	20	NIL	281.36	Nov.
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		193	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Sept.
31. Chandigarh		10	9	NIL	NIL	9.16	Oct.
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1	1	NIL	NIL	35	Dec.
33. Daman and Diu		NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	July -G
34. Lakshadweep		NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Dec- H

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35. Puducherry		580	20	32	39	3.67	Sept.
TOTAL		187049	10754	4329	148	10455.054	

A. - Except Sept., 2010 B. - Except Feb., Apr., May, 2010
C. - Except Mar and Aug., 2010 D. - Except Jan., Feb., Jun. and July, 2010
E. - Except Nov., 2010 F. - As per July, 2010 receipt
G. - Only July, 2010 H. - Except July, Sep., Oct., Nov. 2010

Off loading of foodgrains in the open market

1884. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has off loaded 4.5 million tonnes of foodgrains during the last 9 months in the open market;

(b) the revenues generated from this sale in the open market;

(c) the reasons for off loading this foodgrains in the open market;

(d) whether there are adequate buffer stocks presently; and

(e) the details of strategy to create and maintain buffer stocks without rapid deterioration in quality and destruction in the godowns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) 4.5 million tonnes of foodgrains were allocated by Government of India during October, 2009-December, 2010 under Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic). This year under OMSS (D) 2011, Government has also allocated 3.5 million tonnes of foodgrains for the period of January, 2011 to June, 2011. During the last 9 months i.e. from June, 2010 to February, 2011, 9.17 lakh tonnes of foodgrains have been lifted by State/UT Government and bulk consumers/small traders under the Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic).

(b) As per the calculation on the basis of rate/reserve price as on 28.02.2011, it is estimated that total realization from the sale/lifting of foodgrains during the last 9 months in open market is not less than Rs. 1217.6 crores.

(c) Foodgrains are offloaded in open market under OMSS (D) to

check inflationary trends in food economy and to off-load surplus stocks.

(d) Yes, Sir. As on 1.3.2011, 171.57 lakh tons of wheat and 287.26 lakh tons of rice was available in the Central Pool against the buffer stocking norms of 112 lakh tons of wheat and 138 lakh tons of rice for the January-March quarter, including for strategic reserve.

(e) To maintain the buffer stocks without rapid deterioration in quality and destruction in the godowns "First in First out" (FIFO) principal is followed to the extent possible so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns. Other measures like construction of godowns as per specification, adoption of proper scientific code of storage practices, regular and timely prophylactic and curative treatments, control of insects pests, adoption of rat control measures and regular periodic inspection of stocks and godowns by technical staff are taken to preserve the foodgrain stocks held by FCI and State agencies.

Biometric identification based IPDS in Kerala

1885. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government has requested for financial assistance from the Central Government for implementing biometric identification based Integrated Public Distribution System in the State; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Government has approved implementation of a pilot scheme on Smart Card based delivery of essential commodities under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in Chandigarh Union Territory (UT) and State of Haryana. Under the scheme, the existing ration cards will be replaced by Smart Cards which will have biometric features (fingerprints) of adult members of beneficiary families, based on which verification of genuineness of the beneficiary family will take place and only thereafter the essential commodities will be issued to them from the fair price shops.

A proposal has been received from Government of Kerala for Central financial assistance for implementation of Integrated Public Distribution System using Biometric based Identification. After the evaluation of the pilot scheme, it will be considered to be rolled out in other States/UTs, including the State of Kerala.

Procurement under Food Security Bill

1886. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, to cover 75 per cent population under the proposed Food Security Bill, as suggested by NAC, the procurement levels would have to be around 80 million tonnes;

(b) whether this would be possible only by 2039;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to speed up the procurement process; and

(d) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Various aspects of the proposed National Food Security Bill including its coverage, entitlement etc., are under consideration of the Government. An Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Finance Minister to examine various issues concerning the Department of Food and Public Distribution including the proposed law on Food Security. The National Advisory Council (NAC) has also made recommendations and put up a Framework Note on the proposed Food Security Law on its website for seeking comments from the public in order to firm up the provisions of the proposed Bill.

(c) and (d) At present Government has allowed commission charges to cooperative societies and self help groups to enhance the reach of procurement at MSP to small and marginal farmers. State Governments have been requested to open procurement centres located at convenient distance for farmers.

Distribution of essential food items at subsidised rate

†1887. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the States where essential food items such as rice and wheat are being distributed at highly subsidized rate, at present;

(b) whether Government is contemplating to implement any such scheme in the whole country; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Government of India makes allocations of foodgrains (rice and wheat) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) to States/Union Territories (UTs) @ 35 kg per family per month at highly subsidized prices for distribution to 6.52 crore accepted number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, which includes about 2.44 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families, as per 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and population estimates of Registrar General of India as on 1.3.2000.

Allocations of foodgrains to Above Poverty Line (APL) families are also made at subsidized prices based on availability of foodgrains in central pool and the past offtake. The allocation of foodgrains to APL families ranges between 10 and 35 kg per family per month in different States/UTs.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government of India allocates foodgrains at subsidized rates uniformly to all States/UTs. The Central Issue Prices (CIP) of wheat and rice under TPDS are as follows:

(Rs. Per Kg.)					
APL		BPL		AAY	
Wheat	Rice (Gr.A)	Wheat	Rice (Com/Gr.A)	Wheat	Rice (Com/Gr.A)
6.10	8.30	4.15	5.65	2.00	3.00

Non-supply of edible oil quota to States

1888. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to provide sanctioned quota of edible oils to various States including Himachal Pradesh, for distribution under Public Distribution System (PDS), as a result, people are forced to buy edible oils from the open market by shelling out more money;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for this short supply, State-wise; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to ensure the complete supply of sanctioned quota of edible oils to States including Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Government has not fixed any quota of edible oils to various States including Himachal Pradesh, for distribution under Public Distribution System.

However, in order to augment availability of edible oils in the country so that their prices may be moderated, Government has been implementing a 'Scheme for distribution of subsidised imported edible oils through States/UTs' since 2008-09. The Scheme has been extended upto 31.3.2011. Under it, Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSU) import edible oils as per agreement with State/UT Governments. A central subsidy of Rs. 15/- per kg. is paid to such edible oil handed over to States/UTs for distribution among ration card holders. 18

States/UTs including Himachal Pradesh have been allocated 9.08 lakh tons of imported edible oils as per demand received from them from August, 2009 to March, 2011. Details of State-wise allocations are given in Statement (See below).

While allocation of edible oil to Himachal Pradesh has been of 21560 tons, the State Government has contracted for supply of only 13500 tons.

Statement

*Details of allocation of edible oils to States/Uts under the scheme
for
distribution of subsidised imported edible oils (2009-10 and 2010-11)*

(as on 10.3.2011)

(Unit in tons)

Sl.No.	State	Total
quantity allocated		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,11,250
2.	Haryana	9,100
3.	Kerala	104
4.	Maharashtra	1,35,692
5.	Tamil Nadu	2,53,280
6.	West Bengal	40,000
7.	Himachal Pradesh	21,560
8.	Sikkim	350
9.	Lakshadweep	75
10.	Uttar Pradesh	90,000
11.	Chandigarh	90
12.	Rajasthan	10,000
13.	Gujarat	12,000
14.	Goa	2,576
15.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli.	210
16.	Orissa	15,470
17.	Daman and Diu	93
18.	Mizoram	130
TOTAL QUANTITY ALLOCATED		9,01,980 tons

Monitoring of retail and wholesale prices of essential commodities

1889. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Price Monitoring Cell records the retail and wholesale prices of essential commodities in 37 cities and towns;

(b) whether there is any plan to set up price monitoring cells at villages, ST localities and SC localities;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Price Monitoring Cell currently monitors the retail and wholesale prices of essential commodities reported by 49 centers in different States/UTs.

(b) to (d) Setting up of Price Monitoring Cells in the States is the prerogative of the State Governments. State level PMCs have been set up in different States.

Storage facilities for foodgrains

1890. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether lack of adequate and proper storage facilities is resulting in rotting and wastage of foodgrains;

(b) whether the existing facilities and infrastructure in most of the godowns is also not up to the mark;

(c) if so, the annual loss of foodgrains due to lack of storage facilities, in the country; and

(d) in the above context, the loss incurred by FCI and the remedial steps taken and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Foodgrains are stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices. However, some foodgrains get non-issuable (damaged) due to various reasons such as heavy rains, floods, pests, rodents etc., the details of such loss of foodgrains in FCI during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in Statement (See below). The FCI godowns are constructed, maintained and have facilities as per FCI norms.

(d) The following steps are taken to reduce loss of foodgrains:-

(i) Barbed wire fencing of the boundary walls, provision of street lights for illumination of godowns and proper locking of the sheds are taken to secure the godowns.

(ii) Security staff of FCI as well as other Agencies like Home

Guards, Special Police Officers are deployed for safety of the stocks.

- (iii) Security Inspections as well as surprise checks of the Depots, destination/dispatch centers are conducted from time to time to detect and plug security lapses.

- (iv) Periodical prophylactic and curative treatment of stocks, are carried out.
- (v) The principle of First in First out (FIFO) is followed to avoid storage of foodgrains for a long duration.
- (vi) Undertaking pre-monsoon fumigation.
- (vii) Improvement of dunnage material.
- (viii) Ensuring proper quality checking of foodgrains at the time of procurement.
- (ix) Adoption of 50 kg packing to avoid use of hooks.
- (x) Double line machine stitching of bags.
- (xi) Inspection, monitoring and calibration of weigh-bridges.
- (xii) Movement of foodgrains from one place to another is done normally through covered wagons.
- (xiii) Loading of standardized bags and leaving 18 inches space near the flap doors.
- (xiv) Proper weighment and accounting at the time of receipt and issue.

Statement

*Region-wise stock accrued as non-issuable (damaged) during the year
2008-09 and 2009-10*

		Fig, in MTs	
Sl.No	Region	2008-09	2009-10
1	2		3 4
1.	Bihar	14	726
2.	Jharkhand	15	17
3.	Orissa	84	0
4.	W.B.	1789	1357
5.	Assam	83	38
6.	NEF	212	77

7.	N & M	6	0
8.	Delhi	0	5
9.	Haryana	16	0

1	2	3	4
10.	HP.	0	0
11.	J&K	0	11
12.	Punjab	16798	2273
13.	Raj.	0	12
14.	U.P.	62	14
15.	U. Khand	4	0
16.	A.P.	0	0
17.	Kerala	98	19
18.	Karnataka	74	70
19.	T. Nadu	1	1
20.	Gujarat	655	814
21.	Mah.	189	245
22.	M.P.	14	49
23.	C. Garh	0	974
TOTAL		20114	6702

Action for violation of Essential Commodities Act, 1955

1891. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an offence committed in violation of the provisions of the PDS (Control) Order, 2001 is liable for penal action under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955;

(b) if so, the action taken thereof during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether State/UT Governments have reported deletion of 173.83 lakh bogus/ineligible ration cards between July, 2006 and March, 2010; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the guilty during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) In order to
maintain supplies and

securing availability and distribution of essential commodities, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 has been notified on August 31, 2001 which mandates the State and UT Governments to carry out all required action to ensure smooth functioning of TPDS. An offence committed in violation of the provisions of this Order is liable for penal action under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Reports are being sought periodically from State/UT Governments regarding irregularities in TPDS and action taken on such cases by them. State-wise details of action taken by States/UTs under PDS (Control) Order, 2001 is given in Statement-I (See below).

State and UT Governments have been directed in July, 2006 to implement 9-point Action Plan for streamlining working of TPDS. Further, instructions have been issued to all States/UTs to take action as per law against the families/persons found in possession of bogus/ineligible ration cards. As a result, upto January, 2011, States/UTs have reported deletion of 208.57 lakh bogus/ineligible ration cards from July, 2006 onwards.

In respect of persons held responsible, State/UT Governments have reported action such as cancellation of bogus/ineligible ration cards, lodging of criminal cases, etc. Departmental action including suspension, lodging of FIR and recovery action has been reported by States/UTs in respect of staff held responsible for issue of bogus ration cards. State-wise details of action taken as reported by States/UTs is given in Statement-II (See below).

Statement-I

*Details of the results of action taken by the State/UT Governments
under Clauses 8 & 9 of the PDS (Control) Order, 2001 from
January, 2006 to December, 2010*

(As compiled upto 31.01.2011)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Year	Number of inspections	Number of raids conducted	Number of persons arrested/ prosecuted/ convicted	Number of FPS Licenses suspended/ Cancelled/ Show cause
---------	----------------------	------	-----------------------	---------------------------	---	---

						notices issued/FIR lodged
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2006	18929	5001	48	635

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		2007	12484	3379	08	1415
		2008	9245	5852	02	1747
		2009	*	*	*	*
		2010	*	*	*	*
2. Arunachal Pradesh		2006	89	37	00	139
		2007	81	09	00	51
		2008	50	25	00	39
		2009	63	00	06	15
		2010	07	00	00	04
3. Assam		2006	322	309	24	22
		2007	2346	630	15	484
		2008	9879	607	29	577
		2009	6941	456	41	397
		2010	743	94	03	75
4. Bihar		2006	55996	233	20	3884
		2007	38220	41	04	1949
		2008	53305	23	10	4333
		2009	54934	19	08	4822
		2010	50881	65	26	6016
5. Chhattisgarh		2006	9266	1370	14	1056
		2007	16719	913	90	862
		2008	33088	1510	108	961
		2009	25048	353	73	630
		2010	26046	509	20	466
6. Delhi		2006	508	95	46	321
		2007	235	94	72	248
		2008	195	153	309	160

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		2009	02	88	71	00
		2010	55	55	24	01
7. Goa		2006	92	05	00	00
		2007	116	00	00	26
		2008	242	04	00	18
		2009	605	00	00	24
		2010	366	00	00	10
8. Gujarat		2006	17440	12	225	82
		2007	15454	01	186	86
		2008	20788	06	59	358
		2009	18544	03	74	381
		2010	15508	00	143	338
9. Haryana		2006	2373	491	12	2934
		2007	2443	615	37	3832
		2008	2254	635	80	3112
		2009	12320	1267	33	5084
		2010	2201	237	27	1139
10. Himachal Pradesh		2006	19766	00	05	1339
		2007	29522	00	48	2548
		2008	13896	00	09	995
		2009	12943	00	03	956
		2010	*	*	*	*
11. J&K	1.01.06 to 31.03.07		7532	1390	228	255
		2008	*	*	*	*
		2009	*	*	*	*
		2010	*	*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12. Jharkhand	2006	*	*	*	*	
	2007	17364	00	00	2777	
	2008	*	*	*	*	
	2009	00	00	00	1590	
	2010	*	*	*	*	
13. Karnataka	2006	00	674	23	28	
	2007	*	*	*	*	
	2008	*	*	*	*	
	2009	*	*	*	*	
	2010	*	*	*	*	
14. Kerala	2006	161010	8111	05	516	
	2007	124433	43428	01	225	
	2008	199694	97980	24	289	
	2009	149222	51715	25	183	
	2010	47648	15059	25	103	
15. Madhya Pradesh	2006	*	*	*	*	
	2007	*	*	*	*	
	2008	*	*	*	*	
	2009	98115	2964	178	736	
	2010	60619	1290	36	00	
16. Maharashtra	2006	47192	293	273	659	
	2007	49013	162	413	778	
	2008	*	*	*	*	
	2009	*	*	*	*	
	2010	*	*	*	*	
17. Manipur	2006	124	01	00	00	
	2007	101	08	00	00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		2008	20	04	02	00
		2009	*	*	*	*
		2010	*	*	*	*
18.	Meghalaya	2006	900	208	07	66
		2007	2075	184	10	139
		2008	1082	80	05	79
		2009	849	10	00	35
		2010	*	*	*	*
19.	Mizoram	2006	76	79	00	00
		2007	92	190	00	00
		2008	149	141	02	45
		2009	317	395	05	155
		2010	253	147	00	21
20.	Nagaland	2006	101	00	00	00
		2007	129	00	00	00
		2008	284	01	00	01
		2009	185	00	00	00
		2010	69	00	00	00
21.	Orissa	2006	74384	1478	75	1560
		2007	76766	4885	161	2212
		2008	49925	1734	97	962
		2009	16006	60723	24	1007
		2010	00	56341	245	1643
22.	Punjab	2006	*	*	*	*
		2007	*	*	*	*
		2008	*	*	*	*
		2009	28265	2126	27	1986
		2010	*	*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23. Rajasthan	2006	00	1033	211	00	
	2007	00	490	197	00	
	2008	00	813	296	00	
	2009	00	814	154	00	
	2010	00	98	32	00	
24. Sikkim	2006	00	00	00	00	
	2007	00	43	43	00	
	2008	00	00	00	00	
	2009	00	00	00	00	
	2010	87	00	00	00	
25. Tamil Nadu	2006	241483	9775	552	00	
	2007	00	11584	854	00	
	2008	271092	22268	1266	00	
	2009	225803	12565	1650	00	
	2010	239993	27485	3981	00	
26. Tripura	2006	9501	79	04	210	
	2007	9410	547	16	297	
	2008	9790	540	14	572	
	2009	10111	279	16	660	
	2010	9550	332	12	621	
27. Uttarakhand	2006	16979	16979	30	264	
	2007	9788	9788	29	104	
	2008	2543	2543	22	25	
	2009	*	*	*	*	
	2010	5587	2799	28	83	
28. Uttar Pradesh	2006	217992	12589	1303	13887	
	2007	245258	34999	3586	17240	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		2008	237377	39474	2781	15245
		2009	221076	39324	2398	15105
		2010	152730	29723	1772	8186
29.	West Bengal	2006	2130	417	229	501
		2007	7996	338	160	1061
		2008	9815	348	60	963
		2009	7826	239	05	760
		2010	*	*	*	*
30.	A&N Islands	2006	369	00	00	25
		2007	234	00	00	00
		2008	329	00	00	14
		2009	156	00	00	09
		2010	193	00	00	09
31	Chandigarh	2006	98	01	03	63
		2007	42	00	00	07
		2008	20	00	00	03
		2009	42	00	00	10
		2010	*	*	*	*
32	D&N Haveli	2006	73	00	00	02
		2007	40	00	00	00
		2008	20	21	01	00
		2009	72	01	00	09
		2010	14	00	00	01
33	Daman and Diu	2006	00	00	00	00
		2007	00	00	00	00
		2008	00	00	00	00
		2009	00	00	00	00
		2010	18	00	00	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34	Lakshadweep	2006	00	00	00	00
		2007	24	00	00	00
		2008	12	00	00	00
		2009	12	00	00	00
		2010	02	02	00	00
35	Puducherry	2006	2040	113	33	10
		2007	4788	982	76	00
		2008	5406	795	114	00
		2009	3150	449	67	01
		2010	154	00	00	01
TOTAL		2006	906765	60773	3370	28458
		2007	665173	113310	6006	36341
		2008	930500	175557	5290	30498
		2009	892607	173790	5021	34555
		2010	612724	134236	6374	18736
GRAND TOTAL=2006+2007+ 2008+2009+2010			4007769	657666	26061	148588

*Information not provided.

Statement-II

Year-wise details as reported by States/UTs of action taken against the officials who had issued bogus ration cards and individuals who were detected possessing bogus ration cards with effect from July, 2006,

(Updated as on 31.01.2011)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Month and Year	Number of staff members who had issued such bogus ration cards	Details of action taken against the staff responsible	Number of persons/families found possessing bogus ration cards	Details of action taken against such persons/families
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Assam	July, 06-March, 07	NIL	Does not arise	4483	During special drive conducted w.e.f. Oct./09 onwards, 43,786 Nos of Ration Cards detected as ineligible and cancellation of these cards are started keeping view of the Hon'ble
		April, 07-March, 08				
		April, 08-March, 09	NIL	Does not arise	874	
		2009-10 (upto Oct., 09)	NIL	Does not arise	6807	

		Oct., 09 to May, 10	NIL	Does not arise	Elimination drive	Gauhati High Court's direction. No bogus ration cards detected so far.
					going on.	
2.	Chhattisgarh	July, 06-March, 07	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		April, 07-March, 08	2	FIR has been registered against 2 Panchayat office bearers	4559	No action has been taken against these families.
		April, 08-Feb., 09	2	FIR has been registered against 2 Panchayat office bearers	43	No action has been taken against these families.
3.	Haryana	July, 06-March, 07	Nil	NIL	1517	97 BPL card holders surrender their ration cards on their own.
		April, 07-March, 08				
		April, 08 onwards till date Oct., 10				

4. Himachal Pradesh	July, 06-March, 07	There are no bogus ghost ration cards of BPL/AAY in the State as cards under the scheme are issued to the beneficiaries as per the identification list supplied by the Rural/Urban Department.				
	April, 07-March, 08	Department.				
	April, 08-June, 08					
	Jan., 09-March, 09	Pradhan Gram Panchayats	NIL	1420	NIL	
	April, 09-May, 09	Pradhan Gram Panchayats	NIL	118	NIL	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5. Karnataka	July, 06-March, 07					
	April, 07-March, 08 (Feb., 08)					
	April, 08 - Mar., 09	Ration cards were issued on the basis of the survey conducted by officials of different departments. While giving information the card holder has given wrong information. In due course such cards were verified and these cards	Action is being instituted against the officials who are responsible for such irregularity	16416 families found possessing bogus ration cards		

			were cancelled.			
	April, 09-March, 10	Ration cards were		20,836		All bogus/ineligible ration cards
		issued on the basis		families found		have been cancelled and distribu-
		of the survey conducted		possessing		tion of foodgrains for those
		by officials of different		bogus ration		cards have already been stopped.
		departments. While giving		cards		Besides, action is also being
		information the card				taken to book criminal cases
		holder has given wrong				against the persons who were/are
		information. In due				having such bogus ration cards.
		course such cards were				.
		verified and these cards				
		were cancelled.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Kerala	July, 06-March, 07	Genuine cards are	Staff is not	6		Invalid cards found
		issued and later the	responsible			registered in
		card holders migrate for issue since				ARDs, authorization suspended.
						Single member cards due to

			to some other place	genuine cards		expiry of card holders.
		April, 07-March, 08	due to various reasons	are issued.		
			without canceling the	They detect	35	
			cards. Such cards are	invalid cards		
			detected and cancelled.	on verification		
				and cancelled.		
		April, 08 onwards till				
		date				
7	Maharashtra	July, 06-March, 07	The said ration	Staff members	2	FIR No. 34/2006 dt. 19.11.06
			cards had not	are not		lodged against the said
			issued from office	responsible		ration card holders.
		April, 07-March, 08	NIL			
		April, 08-March, 09	NIL			
8	Mizoram	July, 06-March, 07	NIL	NIL	31	Ration cards cancelled
		April, 07-March, 08	NIL	NIL	745	Ration cards cancelled
		April, 08 - March, 09	NIL	NIL	762	Ration cards cancelled
		April, 09- Sept., 09	NIL	NIL	693	Deleted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Orissa	July, 06-March, 07	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

	April, 07-March, 08	1	1	NIL	NIL
	April, 08 onwards till Feb, 09	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
10. Sikkim	July, 06-March, 07	4	4	NIL	
	April, 07-March, 08				
	April, 08 onwards till date (22/5/08)				
11. Uttar Pradesh	July, 06-March, 07	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	April, 07-March, 08 (Till Feb.08)	13	4-suspended, 3-Recovery Action, 1-Departmental	2184	
	April, 08 onwards till date		Action and 5-FIR		
12. Puducherry	July, 06-March, 07	As the door to door enumeration	315		Cards were cancelled
	April, 07-March, 08	was done by engaging the services	107		Cards were cancelled
	April, 08 -March, 09	of various Government Departments'	3288		Cards were cancelled
	officials, the responsibility may not be fixed in this regard at this juncture.				
	April, 09-December, 09	NIL	NIL	19	Cards were cancelled

Corruption in PDS

†1892. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that corruption is still rampant in Public Distribution System (PDS) in Uttar Pradesh which has led to collapse of ration system in about 40 districts;

(b) if so, the nature of corruption cases that have come to the light in PDS in those 40 districts of the State;

(c) the total number of consumers under PDS in the State; and

(d) whether it is a fact that a large number of bogus ration cards have been seized and still there are a lot of such cards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) According to Government of Uttar Pradesh, as per preliminary enquiry conducted by various investigating agencies, certain irregularities in the Public Distribution System have come to notice in some districts of Uttar Pradesh. The Hon'ble Allahabad High Court has issued order dated 03.12.2010 in the above matter for investigation by various agencies including the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

(c) and (d) For allocation of foodgrains (wheat and rice) to States and Union Territories (UTs) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Department of Food and Public Distribution uses the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and the population estimates of the Registrar General of India as on 1st March, 2000 or the number of such families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by the State/UT Governments, whichever is less. As per these estimates, the total number of BPL families is 6.52 crore. In the State of Uttar Pradesh, there are about 1.07 crore accepted number of BPL families. Allocation of foodgrains under TPDS is also being made to about 1.55 crore Above Poverty Line (APL) families.

As per Government of Uttar Pradesh, during 2007, 2184 ration cards have been cancelled. Further, as per the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme

Court dated 31.08.2010, 12612 bogus ration cards have been got surrendered.

Foodgrains stocks with FCI

1893. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the surplus stock of wheat and rice available with the Food Corporation of India (FCI);

(b) whether FCI had offered to sell the surplus stock in the open market;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum of foodgrains offered and sold along with their reserve price;

(d) the reasons for low sale of such foodgrains; and

(e) the steps taken to manage the available surplus stocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As on 1.3.2011, 171.57 lakh tons of wheat and 287.26 lakh tons of rice was available in the Central Pool against the buffer stocking norms of 112 lakh tons of wheat and 138 lakh tons of rice for the January-March quarter, including strategic reserve.

(b) Yes, Sir. Under Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS), Government has released wheat and rice for sale in open market to retail consumers through State Government and wheat for sale to bulk consumers and traders through FCI.

(c) Details of allocation and offtake of wheat and rice under OMSS, including sale prices/reserve prices are given in Statement (See below).

(d) Low offtake of wheat and rice under OMSS seems to be due to higher sale prices in comparison with Central Issue prices of allocations made under TPDS and other welfare schemes, additional allocations of foodgrains made for ration card holders and better availability of foodgrains in the open market, resulting from higher level of domestic production.

(e) To manage surplus stocks of foodgrains available in the Central Pool, allocations to States and UTs have been increased under TPDS. Additional allocations on *ad hoc* basis have also been made from time to time for various categories of ration card holders

Statement

Details of allocation and offtake of wheat and rice under OMSS

(in Lakh tons)										
Sl. No.	Types of Allocation	January 2011-June, 2011			2009-10			2008-09		
	Quantity	Pricing formula	Allocation	Quantity sold upto 08.03.2011	Pricing formula	Allocation	Quantity	Pricing formula	Allocation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Wheat Allocation to State Govt., for retail consumers	MSP of wheat in RMS 2009-10+ freight	10	0.14	MSP of wheat in RMS 2009-10+freight	22.39	5.37	MSP of wheat in RMS 2008-09+ freight	9.09	0.74
2.	Rice Allocation to State Govt., for retail consumers	MSP derived cost of Rice+Average freight	10	0.00012	MSP derived cost of Rice+Average freight	14.97	6.64			
3.	Wheat Allocation for tender sale to bulk consumers	Acquisition cost of Punjab wheat in 2008-09+freight from Ludhiana to State Capital	15	5.24	Acquisition cost of Punjab wheat in 2008-09+freight from Ludhiana to State Capital	19.45	14.53	MSP of wheat in RMS 2008-09+ freight	14.69	11.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Wheat Allocation	Acquisition cost of		0.28	Acquisition cost of	4.12	0.03			
	to small traders	Punjab wheat in			Punjab wheat in					
		Punjab in 2008-			Punjab in 2008-					
		09+freight from			09+freight from					
		Ludhiana to State			Ludhiana to State					
		Capital			Capital					
5.	Wheat Allocation				Acquisition cost of	5.00	0.00			
	for sale to small				Punjab wheat in					
	processors				Punjab in 2008-					
					09+freight from					
					Ludhiana to State					
					Capital					
TOTAL ALLOCATION			35	5.66012		65.93	26.57		23.78	12.60

Non-issuance of ration cards for BPL families

1894. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of eligible BPL persons have not been issued ration cards as per their entitlement and the benefits meant for them are being misappropriated by other persons using bogus cards;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government has launched/proposes to launch any campaign at the national level to eliminate bogus cards and issue cards to all the eligible families; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Governments.

In terms of the PDS (Control) Order, 2001, State/UT Governments are to review the lists of BPL and AAY families every year for the purpose of deletion of ineligible families and inclusion of eligible families. The exercise of deletion of bogus/ineligible cards and inclusion of eligible families is a continuous process and State Governments are to periodically carry out the same.

In consultation with the State/UT Governments, a Nine Point Action Plan was evolved in 2006, which *inter-alia* includes continuous review of BPL/AAY lists and to eliminate bogus/ineligible ration cards alongwith strict action to be taken against the guilty to ensure leakage free distribution of foodgrains. Instructions were also issued to all State/UT Governments to carry out an intensive campaign from October, 2009 to December, 2009 to review the existing lists of BPL/AAY families and eliminate ineligible/bogus ration cards. As a result thereof, 26 State/UT Governments have reported by 31.01.2011, deletion of 208.57 lakh bogus/ineligible ration cards.

Safe storage of foodgrains

†1895. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION
be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that paddy of the value of crores of rupees has gone waste due to unseasonal rainfall in February, 2011 in Narela mandi in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken against such persons who were responsible to store it safely; and

(c) the action taken for safe storage of foodgrains after the order of Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As informed by Food Corporation of India, no paddy stock of central pool foodgrains has got damaged due to unseasonal rains in February, 2011 in Narela mandi in Delhi.

(c) The steps taken by Government to avoid damage of central pool foodgrains in storage are given in Statement.

Statement

The steps taken by Government to avoid damage of food grains in storage.

State Governments and Food Corporation of India have been instructed from time to time to take required measures for proper and safe storage of foodgrains in covered godowns and in CAP storage. Recently such instructions to all State Governments/UTs and FCI, for steps to be taken for proper preservation and safe storage of central pool stocks of foodgrains have been reiterated on 24th January, 2011 for:

(i) Sensitisation of all field functionaries;

(ii) Carrying out inspection of stocks of foodgrains by senior officers;

(iii) Monitoring of observance of these steps on regular basis; and

(iv) For taking strict disciplinary action against delinquents.

The following precautionary and remedial steps are taken/to be taken by F.C.I. and State Government agencies to check damages to central pool stocks of foodgrains:

(i) All godowns are to be constructed as per specifications.

- (ii) Foodgrains are to be stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices.
- (iii) Adequate dunnage materials such as wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are to be used to check migration of moisture from the floor.
- (iv) Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and insecticides for control of stored grain insect pests are to be provided in all the godowns.
- (v) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are to be carried out regularly and timely in godowns for the control of stored grain insect pests.

- (vi) Effective rat control measures, both in covered godowns as well as in CAP storage are to be used.
- (vii) Foodgrains in 'Cover and Plinth' (CAP) storage are to be stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are to be used as dunnage material. Stacks are to be properly covered with specifically fabricated low-density black polythene water-proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.
- (viii) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks/godowns are to be undertaken by qualified and trained staff including senior officers.
- (ix) The principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO) is to be followed to the extent possible so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns.
- (x) Only covered rail wagons are to be used for movement of foodgrains so as to avoid damage during transit.

In order to increase the covered storage capacity, Government has formulated a scheme for construction of godowns of about 150 lakh tons capacity through Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs) and private entrepreneurs. Out of this, CWC & SWC are constructing 5.31 and 10.64 lakh tons capacity respectively under the scheme. In addition, during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, Rs. 149 crores have been provided for construction of storage godowns of 1.88 lakh tons capacity by FCI and State Governments.

Food inflation

1896. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an assurance was given to the Chief Ministers' Conference in February, 2010 that the worst of food inflation was over;

(b) if so, whether that assurance was implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Prime

Minister of India during his speech in the Chief Ministers' Conference held on 6th February, 2010 stated that he believed that the worst is over as far as the food inflation was concerned.

The WPI based food inflation rate (%) of primary food articles after having risen to 22.27% for the week ended 6.2.2010 and then having reached a peak of 22.93% for the week ended 12.6.2010 declined to 9.52% for the week ended 26.2.2011.

(c) In view of the above, Does not arise.

Raids against black-marketing of essential commodities

1897. SHRI RAASHID ALVI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) how many raids were carried out during the last five years to check blackmarketing of essential commodities in States and Union Territories;

(b) the quantity of wheat, sugar, rice and other things seized during raids; and

(c) how many persons arrested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The enforcement of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 lies with the State Governments/ Union Territories. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been delegated powers to take necessary action under the provisions of "The Essential Commodities Act, 1955". No data for black-marketing as such or for specific seized items during raids is being maintained centrally. However, the number of raids conducted, number of persons prosecuted, number of persons convicted and value of goods confiscated for violation of rules under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 during last five years i.e. from 2006 to 2010 as reported by State Governments/UTs are as under:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Year	No. of raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated
2006	135025	5421	3244	498	977.21
2007	235405	6944	4872	1022	4003.96
2008	268775	8001	6425	790	6095.22
2009	209413	9012	5131	127	18805.29
2010	204783	10906	4539	161	10500.7

(updated as
on 23.02.2011)

Payment of sugarcane arrears

1898. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugarcane arrears is required to be paid within 14 days of the supply of sugarcane by the farmers;

(b) whether cane price arrears pertaining to sugar season 2007-08 and earlier are still pending;

(c) the measures taken by the State Governments concerned to recover cane price arrears from defaulting sugar mills as per the provisions of Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966; and

(d) the quantum of outstanding cane price arrears as on 31st December, 2009, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As per provisions of the Sugarcane (control) Order, 1966, sugar mills are required to pay for sugarcane purchased from growers within 14 days from the date of its delivery unless there is an agreement between the parties in writing to the contrary.

(c) Yes, Sir. Measures taken by State Government of Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Tamil Nadu to recover the cane price arrears from defaulting sugar mills are given in Statement-I (See below). Updated details from other State Governments are being collected.

(d) A statement indicating State-wise cane price arrears as on 31.12.2009 given in Statement-II

Statement-I

Measures taken by State Governments to recover cane price arrears from defaulting sugar mills as per provisions of Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966

Karnataka:

Bhadra SSK Ltd.- State Government has leased out the factory on LROT basis and the balance Rs. 17.52 lac are to be cleared by the lease amount.

Dakshina Kannada SSK Ltd.- Government, has leased out the factory and Rs. 192.78 lac are to be cleared out of lease amount.

Naranja SSK.- The process of recovering the balance amount of Rs. 930 lac is going on.

Badami Sugars Ltd.- As per the High Court Order, financing banks are to recover their dues by public auction and first preference will be given towards clearance of cane bills from the amount recovered from out of public auction of the property.

Dyanyogi Sugars.- The process of recovering Rs. 287 lac. is going on.

Siraguppa Sugars Ltd. Gauribidanur.- The factory has agreed to pay the entire balance dues with interest to concerned farmers.

Punjab: Government of Punjab has reported nil cane price arrears in respect of 2007-08 and earlier sugar seasons.

Uttar Pradesh: The State Government has informed that recovery certificates have been issued against three sugar factories for sugar season 2006-07, three sugar factories for the sugar season 2007-08 and one sugar factory for the sugar season 2008-09 and 2009-10 which are defaulters in cane price payment.

Tamil Nadu:- The State Government has reported that District Collector, Thiruvannamalai has been requested to take action to recover the cane price arrears of Rs. 215.23 lac from Arunachalam Sugar Mills, Thiruvannamalai under Revenue Recovery Act.

Statement-II

*State-wise and Sugar season-wise position of cane price arrears
as on 31.12.2009*

(Rs. in lac)			
Sl. No.	States	Cane Price Arrears for 2007-08 and earlier seasons	Cane Price Arrears for 2008-09 season
1	2	3	4
1.	Uttar Pradesh	8627.92	268.72
2.	Uttarakhand	629.73	0
3.	Madhya Pradesh	1061.67	0
4.	Gujarat	1197.61	10.17
5.	Maharashtra	2105.91	36.12
6.	Bihar	3935.54	31.08
7.	Andhra Pradesh	3495.46	0
8.	Karnataka	3318	438
9.	Tamil Nadu	215.94	342.79
10.	Kerala	384.74	0
TOTAL		24972.5	1126.88

Construction of godowns in NER

1899. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of physical and financial targets set for construction of godowns during 2009-10 in the North-Eastern States as well as other States;

- (b) whether Government has achieved the targets;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and the measures taken to step up the construction of godowns;
- (d) the quantum of foodgrains damaged during 2008-09 and 2009-10; and
- (e) the quantum of foodgrains still lying in the open?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Under the Plan Scheme, the physical target for construction of godowns for the year 2009-10 was 10,420 MT which included godown of capacity 9,170 MT at Dungripally/Orissa and godown of capacity 1250 MT at Lakshadweep/UT. The financial target for the year 2009-10 was of Rs.24.425 crore (Rs. 17.675 crores for the areas other than North Eastern Region and Rs. 6.75 crores for North East States).

(b) Against the financial target of Rs. 24.425 crore, the FCI incurred an expenditure of Rs.24.49 crore (Rs. 17.74 crore for the areas other than North Eastern States and Rs. 6.75 crore for North Eastern States). Against the physical target of 10,420 MT, a capacity of 9170 MT at Dungripally in Orissa Region was achieved.

(c) Godown of capacity of 1250 MT at Lakshadweep/UT could not be achieved, due to limited working period in Lakshadweep which is from September to April. However, all possible efforts are being made to complete/ step up construction work.

(d) The details of quantum of foodgrains damaged during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in Statement-I (See below).

(e) The details of quantum of foodgrains stored under Cover and Plinth (CAP) by FCI is given in Statement-II (See below).

Statement-I

Region-wise and commodity-wise stock accrued as non-issuable (damaged) during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10

Figure in MTs			
Sl.No	Region	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4

1.	Bihar	14	726
2.	Jharkhand	15	17
3.	Orissa	84	0
4.	W.B.	1789	1357

1	2	3	4
5.	Assam	83	38
6.	NEF	212	77
7.	N & M	6	0
8.	Delhi	0	5
9.	Haryana	16	0
10.	H.P.	0	0
11.	J&K	0	11
12.	Punjab	16798	2273
13.	Raj.	0	12
14.	U.P.	62	14
15.	U. Khand	4	0
16.	A.P.	0	0
17.	Kerala	98	19
18.	Karnataka	74	70
19.	T. Nadu	1	1
20.	Gujarat	655	814
21.	Mah.	189	245
22.	M.P.	14	49
23.	C. Garh	0	974
TOTAL		20114	6702

Statement-II

*Region-wise stock position of foodgrains stored in CAP held by FCI as
on 1.02.2011*

(Figure in MT)

Name of the Region	Stock in CAP		
	Wheat	Paddy	Maize
1	2	3	4

EAST ZONE

Bihar	8068	0	0
-------	------	---	---

1	2	3	4
West Bengal	1158	0	0
ZONE TOTAL	9226	0	0
NE ZONE			
Assam	0	0	0
NEF (Megh./Mizo./T.Pura)	0	0	0
Nagaland and Manipur	0	0	0
ZONE TOTAL	0	0	0
NORTH ZONE			
Delhi	0	0	0
Haryana	162097	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
Punjab	330542	41971	0
Rajasthan	333054	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	128873	0	0
Uttarakhand	13249	0	0
ZONE TOTAL	967815	41971	0
SOUTH ZONE			
Andhra Pradesh	29654	1117	0
Kerala	0	0	0
Karnataka	10369	0	0
Tamil Nadu	12339	0	0
ZONE TOTAL	52362	1117	0
WEST ZONE			
Gujarat	31987	0	499

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	31772	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	1010	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	806154	0
ZONE TOTAL	64769	806154	499
GRAND TOTAL	1094172	849242	499

Rotting of foodgrains

1900. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foodgrains rotten in godowns in various States during 2005-2010 under FCI or State Food Corporation (SFC);

(b) whether any enquiry has been made against such criminal wastage of foodgrains; and

(c) if so, the details of the report and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The details of region-wise stocks of foodgrains accrued as damaged/non-issuable during the years 2005-06 to 2010-11 in F.C.I, are given in Statement (See below).

(c) Yes sir, for damages/wastage of foodgrains in FCI godowns, disciplinary action has been taken as per details given below;

Year	No. of officials proceeded against
2005-06	29
2006-07	32
2007-08	31
2008-09	50
2009-10	28
2010-11	20
TOTAL	190

Statement

Details of region-wise stocks of foodgrains accrued as damaged/non-issuable during the years 2005-06 to 2010-2011 (upto January, 2011) in FCI

Figure in tons

Sl. No.	Region	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4263	430	139	0	0	3
2.	Bihar	270	713	5858	14	726	200
3.	Jharkhand	1590	42	57	15	17	39
4.	Orissa	2489	35	759	84	0	18
5.	West Bengal	10459	518	789	1789	1357	922
6.	Assam	6067	4905	151	83	38	49
7.	North Eastern Frontier Provinces (NEF)	64	1552	141	212	77	175
8.	Nagaland and Manipur (N&M)	30	5	362	6	0	1
9.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	5	1
10.	Haryana	10	9	0	16	0	55
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	11	0
12.	Punjab	41579	14090	23118	16798	2273	182
13.	Rajasthan	89	55	18	0	12	21
14.	Uttar Pradesh	44	9	40	62	14	520
15.	Uttarakhand	216	3	0	4	0	1338
16.	Kerala	741	298	42	98	19	99
17.	Karnataka	5299	964	1459	74	70	17
18.	Tamil Nadu	91	37	1	1	1	12

19. Gujarat	1313	211	326	655	814	2595
-------------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20. Maharashtra		16121	1290	591	189	245	97
21. Madhya Pradesh		4319	149	76	14	49	2
22. Chhattisgarh		21	38	499	0	974	2
TOTAL		95075	25353	34426	20114	6702	6348

Reducing consumer court fee

1901. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many cheated consumers are unwilling to file a complaint in consumer courts since the court fee is Rs. 100 while the cost of the item is much less than that; and

(b) if so, whether Government is thinking in terms of eliminating such court fee or reducing it drastically so that people could come to the consumer courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) (i) There is already a provision under Rule 9A(3) of the Consumer Protection Rules, 1987, that for complainants who are below poverty line holding Antyodaya Anna Yojana Cards, no fee is payable for filing complaints in the District Consumer Fora in respect of complaints where the total value of goods or services and the compensation claimed is upto Rupees one lakh.

(ii) A proposal is under consideration to amend the rules to specify that others who are below the poverty line will also get the benefit indicated in para(i) above.

Financial assistance to Karnataka from SDF

1902. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the proposal received from Karnataka Government seeking financial assistance from Sugar Development Fund (SDF);

(b) whether Government has released any funds, so far and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, by when Government proposes to release the funds; and

(d) the total budgetary allocation for SDF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Karnataka Government
has forwarded

several applications of sugar factories recommending sanction of loans under Sugar Development Fund (SDF). Details are given in Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Details of release of SDF loans are given in column (4) of the Statement (See below).

(d) The total budgetary allocation for SDF for financial year 2010-11 is Rs. 1491.76 crore.

Statement

Loans for Sugarcane Development

Sl. No.	Name of the sugar factory	Date of Receipt	Current status of sanction/ release of funds
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s G.M. Sugar and Energy Pvt. Ltd., (Lessee of M/s Karnataka Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane Niyamitha), Sangur, Haveri Dist., Karnataka.	10.11.2009	A loan of Rs.520.20 lakh was sanctioned on 9.6.2010 but disbursement request of the sugar factory through the State Government has not yet been received.
2.	M/s Nandi Sahakare Sakkare Karkhane Niyamit, Krishna Nagar, Taluk and District: Bijapur, Karnataka.	19.1.2010	A loan of Rs. 540 lakh was sanctioned on 9.6.2010 but disbursement request of the sugar factory through the State Government has not yet been received.
3.	M/s Bilagi Sugar Mill Ltd., Badagandi, Taluk Bilagi, Dist. Bagalkot, Karnataka.	19.1.2010	A loan of Rs. 540 lakh has been sanctioned on 6.1.2011 but disbursement request of the

sugar factory through the
State Government has not yet
been received.

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| 4. | M/s Bannari Amman Sugars | 27.1.2010 | Proposal to sanction a loan
of |
| | Ltd., Kunthur Village, Kollegal | | Rs. 149 lakh to the |
| | | | sugar factory |
| | Taluk, Chamaraja Nagar Dist., | | is under process. |
| | Karnataka. | | |
| 5. | M/s Bannari Amman Sugars | 27.1.2010 | Proposal to sanction a loan
of |
| | Ltd., Alaganchi Village, | | Rs. 540 lakh to the sugar |
| | | | factory |
| | Nanjangud Taluk, Mysore | | is under process. |
| | Dist., Karnataka. | | |
-

1	2	3	4
6.	M/s. Ugar Sugar Works Ltd. Nagarhalli Malli Village Jewargi Taluk Gulbarga District Karnataka.	23.2.2010	Loan proposal has been scrutinized and the sugar factory has been requested to furnish required additional documents for processing of the case.
7.	M/s Satish Sugars Ltd., Hunshyal, Gokak Taluk, Belgaum Dist., Karnataka.	02.3.2010	Based on scrutiny of the proposal, additional information called from Government of Karnataka has been received on 17.2.2011. The proposal is now under process.

Storage facilities in Andhra Pradesh

1903. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foodgrains produced in Andhra Pradesh during the last ten years, year-wise;

(b) the details of storage facilities owned by FCI, State and private sector available in the State during that period, year-wise;

(c) whether it is not a fact that there is a shortage of space for storing foodgrains in the State;

(d) if so, the efforts made by Government for creation of space for storage;

(e) whether any new policy initiative has been taken by Government for creation of additional storage space; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Statement showing details of production of foodgrains in Andhra Pradesh during last ten years is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) The storage capacity for foodgrains available with FCI in Andhra Pradesh, owned and hired from different agencies including Covered and Cover and Plinth (CAP) in the last ten years is given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) to (f) The requirement of covered storage capacity for foodgrains for the consuming areas has been worked out on the basis of the four month's requirement of Public Distribution System (PDS) and other Welfare Schemes in a State. For the procurement areas, the highest stock levels in the last three years are considered to decide the storage capacity required. To

substantially reduce CAP storage capacity, the Government has formulated a Guarantee Scheme for construction of godowns for FCI as well as for the States undertaking Decentralized Procurement of foodgrains, through private entrepreneurs, CWC and SWCs. The additional storage capacity required in Andhra Pradesh by the FCI was worked out to be 5.56 lakhs tonnes including the capacity transferred from the State of Punjab. Out of which 0.3 lakhs tonnes has been allotted to CWC and 1.11 lakhs tonnes has been allotted to SWC for construction.

A storage capacity of 4.15 lakh tonnes have been allotted to the private entrepreneurs for creation.

Statement-I

*Estimates of Production of Foodgrains grown in Andhra Pradesh
from 2001-02 to 2010-11*

Year	Production ('000 Tonnes)
2001-02	14835.5
2002-03	10653.6
2003-04	13697.0
2004-05	13396.0
2005-06	16951.0
2006-07	16229.0
2007-08	19303.0
2008-09	20421.0
2009-10	15295.0
2010-11*	19403.4

*2nd Advance Estimates of DAC dated 19.2.2011

Statement-II

*Storage capacity held by FCI in Andhra Pradesh (including Andaman
Nikobar) from 30.3.2001 onwards*

(fig. in lakh MTs)

Covered			CAP (open)			Grand Total
Owned	Hired	Total	Owned	Hired	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						8

Capacity as on

31.03.2001	11.82	18.20	30.02	2.24	1.39	3.63	33.65
------------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	-------

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.03.2002	12.02	13.00	25.02	2.87	1.23	4.10	29.12
31.03.2003	12.48	15.95	28.43	1.97	1.20	3.17	31.60
31.03.2004	12.58	19.28	31.86	1.97	0.00	1.97	33.83
31.03.2005	12.73	18.98	31.71	1.97	0.00	1.97	33.68
31.03.2006	12.73	19.51	32.24	1.97	0.00	1.97	34.21
31.03.2007	12.73	20.09	32.82	1.97	0.00	1.97	34.79
31.03.2008	12.73	18.97	31.70	1.97	0.00	1.97	33.67
31.03.2009	12.73	18.64	31.37	2.85	0.00	2.85	34.22
31.03.2010	12.73	22.83	35.56	2.62	0.00	2.62	38.18
15.02.2011	12.73	28.38	41.11	2.62	0.00	2.62	43.73

Foodgrains under TPDS

1904. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation of foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is being made to States for distribution to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families as per population estimates submitted by the Registrar General of India on 1 March, 2000;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a huge variation in the poverty estimates of the Planning Commission and that of the number of families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) For allocation of foodgrains (wheat and rice) to States and Union Territories (UTs) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Department of Food and Public Distribution uses the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and the population estimates of the Registrar General of India as on 1st March, 2000 or the number of such families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by the State/UT Governments, whichever is

less.

As per 1993-94 poverty estimates, the percentage of population living below poverty line at all India level is 36%.

As per these estimates, the number of BPL families is 6.52 crore, which includes about 2.44 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families. Allocation of foodgrains to these 6.52 crore BPL families, including AAY families, are made @ 35 kg. per family per month.

However, some State Governments have issued larger number of BPL ration cards than the accepted number of BPL families. The higher number of BPL ration cards issued by them is due to improper targeting of the poor households and have inclusion as well as exclusion errors. As a result of implementation of nine-point action plan, 26 State/UT Governments have reported by 31.1.2011, deletion of 208.57 lakh bogus/ineligible ration cards.

Bogus ration cards

1905. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are millions of bogus ration cards in the country;

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

(c) the number of such cards in UP and Bihar, district-wise;

(d) the number of BPL and APL families which have not been provided ration cards in the country, State-wise;

(e) the number of bogus ration cards weeded out during the last two years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(f) the measures taken to weed out existing bogus ration cards particularly in UP and Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (f) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and

supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Governments.

Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 mandates the State/UT Governments to issue ration cards to eligible applicants and to conduct periodical checking of ration cards to weed out ineligible and bogus ration cards as well as bogus units in ration cards.

In consultation with the State/UT Governments, a Nine Point Action Plan was evolved in 2006, which *inter-alia* includes continuous review of BPL/AAY lists and to eliminate bogus/ineligible ration cards alongwith strict action to be taken against the guilty to ensure leakage free distribution of foodgrains. State/UT Governments were also requested to initiate penal action against the Government staff found responsible for issuing bogus/ineligible ration cards and the families/persons possessing such ration cards. Instructions were also issued to all State/UT Governments to carry out an intensive campaign from October, 2009 to December, 2009 to review the existing lists of BPL/AAY families and eliminate ineligible/bogus ration cards. As a result thereof, 26 State/UT Governments have reported by 31.01.2011, deletion of 208.57 lakh bogus/ineligible ration cards. A statement showing State-wise number of bogus/ineligible ration cards deleted by the State/UT Governments during 2009 and 2010 is given in Statement (See below).

Instructions have also been issued to all State/UT Governments to issue warning to the bogus ration card holders, through advertisements in the newspapers, to surrender the bogus cards. 25 State/UTs, including States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have reported the issue of advertisements.

Statement

The number of bogus/ineligible rations cards deleted by the State/UT Governments during 2009 and 2010

(updated as on 31.01.2011)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009	2010
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1681000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3005	1028
3.	Assam	2936	43786
4.	Bihar	151166	8813
5.	Chhattisgarh	191000	0
6.	Delhi	58000	0
7.	Gujarat	103000	0
8.	Haryana	236	2753

9.	Himachal Pradesh	203	496
10.	Jharkhand	65000	0
11.	Karnataka	218488	967

1	2	3	4
12.	Kerala	114	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0
14.	Maharashtra	0	1275000
15.	Meghalaya	0	0
16.	Mizoram	831	0
17.	Orissa	0	0
18.	Rajasthan	3092	0
19.	Sikkim	0	0
20.	Tamil Nadu	106678	2054
21.	Uttar Pradesh	51736	38971
22.	Uttarakhand	0	0
23.	West Bengal	675036	0
24.	Chandigarh	0	0
25.	Lakshadweep	300	0
26.	Puducherry	16	0

Shortage of sugar

1906. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is shortage of sugar in the country, recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has permitted import of raw sugar to meet the shortage;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the sugar mills are making optimum production to meet the domestic demands; and
- (f) the other steps taken by Government to meet the shortage of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d) In the wake of low production of sugar in 2008-09 and 2009-10 sugar seasons, Government has permitted duty-free import of raw and white/refined sugar so as to augment domestic availability of sugar and moderate sugar prices. Presently, duty-free imports are permitted upto 31.03.2011.

(e) Yes, Sir. The sugar mills are making adequate production of sugar which is sufficient to meet the domestic demands.

(f) Government has taken several measures to ensure adequate availability of sugar in the open market at reasonable prices as detailed in Statement (See below).

Statement

Steps taken to augment availability of Sugar and Moderate Sugar Prices

1. Allowed sugar mills on 17.02.2009 to import duty-free raw sugar under Advance Authorization Scheme on 'ton-to-ton' basis upto 30.09.2009.
2. Allowed sugar mills on 17.04.2009 to import duty-free raw sugar under Open General License (O.G.L.). Later on, this facility was extended to private trade on job basis. Presently, such imports have been allowed upto 31.03.2011.
3. Allowed STC/MMTC/PEC and NAFED on 17.04.2010 to import duty-free white/refined sugar initially with a cap of 1 million tons. Later on, duty-free import was also allowed by other Central/State Government Agencies and private trade without any cap on the quantity. Presently, this facility is in force upto 31.03.2011.
4. Levy obligation has been removed in respect of all imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar. The white/refined sugar has been also allowed to be sold at discretion of the importing organizations and sugar processed from imported raw sugar is subject to accelerated releases.
5. Imposed stock-holding and turnover limits on sugar dealers vide notification dated 12.03.2009. Also, Khandsari sugar has been brought under the ambit of stockholding and turnover limits. The Government has extended these limits upto 31.03.2011.
6. Vide notification dated 22nd August, 2009, stockholding limits have been imposed on large consumers of sugar. This is to remain in force upto 13.08.2011.

7. Forward Markets Commission suspended futures trading in sugar upto 30.09.10. However the future trading has since been resumed, with effect from 27.12.2010.
8. In order to ensure adequate availability of sugar for households covered under TPDS, levy obligation on sugar factories was increased from earlier 10% to 20% for 2009-10 sugar season. However, the levy obligation has been restored to 10% for sugar season 2010-11.

Storage of foodgrains

1907. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has produced a record food crops during 2010-11, particularly wheat and pulses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any measures to properly store the foodgrains; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per 2nd Advanced Estimates of Deptt. of Agriculture and Cooperation dated 9.2.2011, the estimated production of wheat, rice and pulses in 2010-11 crop year is 81.47 million tons, 94.01 million tons and 16.51 million tons, respectively.

(c) and (d) The procurement of wheat and rice has increased during the last three years and has put pressure on existing storage capacity. Additional storage capacity is created under Covered and Plinth (CAP) from time to time depending upon the additional food grains to be kept. For augmentation of the over all covered storage capacity, the Government has given approval for construction of about 150 lakh tones of additional covered storage capacity in 19 states in the country under the guaranteed scheme of FCI for construction of godowns through private entrepreneurs and central and state Warehousing Corporations.

Irregularity in PDS

1908. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints of alleged corruption/irregularities in the Public Distribution System (PDS) including allocation and supply to various States;

(b) if so, the details of such cases/complaints reported during

the last one year;

(c) whether any punitive action has been taken against the erring persons/officials for such irregularities during that period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken to curb corruption in PDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Government.

During 2010, 174 complaints have been received from individuals and organizations, as well as through press reports, regarding irregularities in implementation of TPDS.

Complaints received by the Central Government about implementation of TPDS are sent to the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations for inquiry and necessary action. Further action against officials/persons is taken by the respective State Government/UT Administration. During 2010, action against 6374 persons has been reported by States/UTs for contravention of the provisions of PDS (Control) Order, 2001.

Government has issued directions to State Governments to streamline functioning of TPDS by enforcing provisions of PDS (Control) Order, 2001. Government has regularly reviewed and also has issued instructions to States/Union Territories to strengthen functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) by improving monitoring mechanism and vigilance, increased transparency in functioning of TPDS, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter, use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools and improving the efficiency of Fair Price Shop operations.

India's position in Global Hunger Index

1909. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India continues to languish in the Global Hunger Index despite availability of surplus foodgrains;

(b) if so, whether despite foodgrains being provided to BPL cardholders at a considerably subsidized rate, the nutritional requirement is not met; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to ascertain the factors responsible for malnutrition inspite of surplus foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) As per the Global Hunger Index (GHI) Report, 2010 published by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), India ranked 67th among 84 countries. The Index is a combined measure of undernourishment, underweight in children under age of five and mortality rate of children under the age of five. However, the GHI Report, 2010 does not reflect impact of the latest economic events. For instance, this index is based on 2003-08 data, so it does not reflect India's latest economic performance. Further, child mortality and incidence of underweight in children are not necessarily as a result of only hunger.

The problem of mal-nutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, determinants of which include household food insecurity, illiteracy and lack of awareness especially in women, access to health services, availability of safe drinking water, sanitation and proper environmental conditions, adequate purchasing power, etc.

In order to address this, under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Department of Food and Public Distribution allocates foodgrains (rice and wheat) @ 35 kg. per family per month to the families living below poverty line. Apart from this, Government also provides subsidy on imported pulses and edible oils for distribution to targeted beneficiaries.

In addition to above, Government also implements other food-based Welfare Schemes like Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme, which aims at improving the nutrition and health status of pre-school children in age group of 0-6 years and pregnant women and nursing mothers, Mid-day-Meal (MDM) scheme for primary and upper primary school children in Government, Government-aided and local body schools in the country, Annapoorna Scheme, Village Grain Bank Scheme, Nutritional Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG), Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP), Scheme for supply of foodgrains for hostels and welfare institutions, etc. being implemented by various Central Ministries through State/UT Governments.

Government also implements several schemes/programmes in partnership with State Governments and UT Administrations which impact directly or indirectly on the nutritional status such as Reproductive Child Health programme under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) including emphasis on Infant and Young Child Feeding, treatment of severe acute malnutrition through Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) set up at public health facilities, etc.

Production of sugar

1910. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated production of sugar during 2010-11;
- (b) the likely shortfall in demand and supply; and
- (c) how Government proposes to ensure the availability of sugar in the open market at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Provisionally estimated production of sugar during current 2010-11 sugar season (October-September) is 245 lac tons which is adequate to meet the estimated demand of 220-225 lac tons during the season. As such, there is not likely to be any shortfall in supply of sugar in the current sugar season.

(c) Government has taken several measures to ensure adequate availability of sugar in the open market at reasonable prices as detailed in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1906 (Part f)]

Inadequate protection of foodgrains in godowns

1911. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the rainy season in 2010, a large quantity of foodgrains was spoiled due to inadequate protection in FCI godowns;

(b) if so, how much foodgrains have been spoiled in the godowns due to insufficient protection during 2009 and 2010; and

(c) the steps taken to stop this wastage of foodgrains in godowns due to insufficient storage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Some quantity of foodgrains stored in FCI godowns during rainy season 2010 got damaged due to different reasons. During 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto January, 2011) a quantity of 6702 and 6348 tons of foodgrain accrued as damaged/non-issuable in FCI.

(c) State Governments and Food Corporation of India have been instructed from time to time to take required measures for proper and safe storage of foodgrains in covered godowns and in CAP storage. Instructions to all State Governments/UTs and FCI, for steps to be taken for proper preservation and safe storage of central pool stocks

of foodgrains have been reiterated on 24th January, 2011 *inter-alia* for:

- (i) Sensitisation of all field functionaries;
- (ii) Carrying out inspection of stocks of foodgrains by senior officers;
- (iii) Monitoring of observance of these steps on regular basis; and

(iv) For taking strict disciplinary action against delinquents.

The following precautionary and remedial steps are taken/to be taken by F.C.I., and State Government agencies to check damages to central pool stocks of foodgrains:

- (i) All godowns are to be constructed as per specifications.
- (ii) Foodgrains are to be stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices.
- (iii) Adequate dunnage materials such as wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are to be used to check migration of moisture from the floor.
- (iv) Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and insecticides for control of stored grain insect pests are to be provided in all the godowns.
- (v) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are to be carried out regularly and timely in godowns for the control of stored grain insect pests.
- (vi) Effective rat control measures, both in covered godowns as well as in CAP storage are to be used.
- (vii) Foodgrains in 'Cover and Plinth' (CAP) storage are to be stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are to be used as dunnage material. Stacks are to be properly covered with specifically fabricated low-density black polythene water-proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.
- (viii) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks/godowns are to be undertaken by qualified and trained staff including senior officers.
- (ix) The principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO) is to be followed to the extent possible so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns.
- (x) Only covered rail wagons are to be used for movement of foodgrains so as to avoid damage during transit

Reduction in cereals for APL families

1912. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER

AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, there is a cut-down in quantity of supply of cereals for Above Poverty Line (APL) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) masses under the Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of allocation of materials for APL and BPL schemes under PDS for 2009-10 and 2010-11, State-wise and quantity-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) There has been no reduction in the normal allocations of foodgrains to States/UTs under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).

(c) The State-wise details of the quantity of foodgrains allocated under the TPDS covering Above Poverty Line (APL) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families for 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in Statement.

Statement

Annual Allocation of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) (including additional/special adhoc allocations) for 2009-10 and 2010-11 under TPDS

(Quantity in 000' tons)			
Sl.No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4200.670	4512.227
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	106.396	116.366
3.	Assam	1575.826	2067.974
4.	Bihar	3675.061	4361.607
5.	Chhattisgarh	1180.172	1516.837
6.	Delhi	648.188	725.901
7.	Goa	53.108	83.775
8.	Gujarat	1793.628	2341.502
9.	Haryana*	1043.432	850.467
10.	Himachal Pradesh	522.606	585.901
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	792.844	867.317
12.	Jharkhand	1398.912	1619.635
13.	Karnataka	2356.232	2797.773
14.	Kerala	1423.804	1771.577
15.	Madhya Pradesh*	3224.930	3212.806

16.	Maharashtra	4863.899	5535.787
-----	-------------	----------	----------

1	2	3	4
17.	Manipur	125.286	166.724
18.	Meghalaya	156.256	210.368
19.	Mizoram*	86.248	83.181
20.	Nagaland	135.586	150.518
21.	Orissa	2251.672	2665.960
22.	Punjab	1293.440	965.973
23.	Rajasthan	2122.804	2664.726
24.	Sikkim	46.320	51.179
25.	Tamil Nadu	4045.472	4527.511
26.	Tripura	316.444	346.787
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7562.724	8547.875
28.	Uttarakhand	460.382	548.683
29.	West Bengal	3607.004	4448.729
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33.579	38.693
31.	Chandigarh	29.856	40.502
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9.600	12.309
33.	Daman and Diu	4.830	5.726
34.	Lakshadweep	4.834	5.211
35.	Puducherry	58.192	69.401
TOTAL		51,210.237	58,517.508

*The higher allocation for Haryana and Madhya Pradesh during 2009-10 was due to incentive based additional allocations and for Mizoram due to situation arising out of bamboo flowering.

Decrease in BPL card holders

1913. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been decrease in the number of BPL card holders;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any plan to expand the BPL system to more people by removing unreasonable criterion; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Planning Commission is the nodal agency of the Government of India for estimating poverty at national and state levels. For allocation of foodgrains (wheat and rice) to States and Union Territories (UTs) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Department of Food and Public Distribution uses the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and the population estimates of the Registrar General of India as on 1st March, 2000 or the number of such families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by the State/UT Governments, whichever is less. As per 1993-94 poverty estimates, the percentage of population living below poverty line at all India level is 36%.

As per these estimates, the number of BPL families is 6.52 crore, which includes about 2.44 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families. However, some State/UT Governments have reported the issuance of ration cards to BPL families at variance with the accepted number of BPL families.

The guidelines for identification of BPL families in rural areas are issued by the Ministry of Rural Development. In association with States/UTs, the Ministry of Rural Development conducts the BPL Census to identify rural households living below the poverty line.

Ministry of Rural Development constituted an Expert Group to suggest methodology for conducting the next BPL census in rural areas. The Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. N.C. Saxena submitted its Report.

For urban areas, an expert group has been constituted by the Planning Commission to recommend a common methodology for identification of BPL households in the urban areas.

Foodgrains destroyed in Government storages

1914. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains damaged and/or destroyed in the Government stockyards or otherwise in the country, during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether Supreme Court has expressed its concern over the matter and advised Government to distribute these foodgrains free to the poor;

(c) how Government has responded to the situation; and

(d) the details of the manners in which Government plans to address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As reported by Food Corporation of India, details of region-wise stocks of foodgrains accrued as damaged/non-issuable during the last three years and current year with FCI are at Statement-I (See below).

(b) and (c) Hon'ble Supreme Court expressed concern over reports of damaged central pool foodgrains and suggested to Government to take some long term steps like creation of adequate storage facilities and short term measures like increase in quantum of foodgrains supply to BPL population and distribution of foodgrains to deserving population at very low cost or no cost. In view of surplus stocks of foodgrains available in central pool and suggestion of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, Government has allocated to State and Union Territories additional quantity of 25 lakh tons foodgrains in September, 2010 and January, 2011 each time on *ad hoc* basis at BPL prices. Further 25 lakh tons of additional allocation at prices of Rs. 8.45 and Rs. 11.85 per kg. for wheat and rice respectively have also been made in January, 2011 for APL category of ration card holders.

(d) Steps taken by Government to avoid damage of foodgrains in storage are as given in Statement-II. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1895 (Part c)].

Statement

Details of region-wise stock of foodgrains accrued as damaged/non-issuable during last three years and current year (upto January, 2011) in FCI

(Figure in tons)

Sl.No	Region	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	5858	14	726	200

2.	Jharkhand	57	15	17	39
3.	Orissa	759	84	0	18
4.	West Bengal	789	1789	1357	922
5.	Assam	151	83	38	49
6.	North Eastern Frontier	141	212	77	175
	Provinces (NEF)				

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Nagaland and Manipur (N&M)	362	6	0	1
8.	Delhi	0	0	5	1
9.	Haryana	0	16	0	55
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	11	0
11.	Punjab	23118	16798	2273	182
12.	Rajasthan	18	0	12	21
13.	Uttar Pradesh	40	62	14	520
14.	Uttarakhand	0	4	0	1338
15.	Andhra Pradesh	139	0	0	3
16.	Kerala	42	98	19	99
17.	Karnataka	1459	74	70	17
18.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1	12
19.	Gujarat	326	655	814	2595
20.	Maharashtra	591	189	245	97
21.	Madhya Pradesh	76	14	49	2
22.	Chhattisgarh	499	0	974	2
	TOTAL	34426	20114	6702	6348

Working of SFIO

1915. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases currently being pursued by the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO);

(b) the success rate of the investigation of SFIO during the last couple of years;

(c) the major investigations pursued and completed by SFIO in the recent years;

(d) whether Government is considering to give more teeth to the

working of SFIO; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) is currently investigating 14 cases. In the past two years investigation in respect of 25 companies were completed and 117 petitions were filed by SFIO in the Competent Courts. The Hon'ble Courts ordered convictions in 39 prosecution cases filed by SFIO in the preceding years.

(c) SFIO has completed investigation in respect of M/s. Satyam Computer Services Ltd.,

(d) and (e) The Vepa Kamesam expert Committee on SFIO submitted its report to Ministry of Corporate Affairs recommending *inter-alia* statutory administrative and organizational changes for making SFIO more effective in containing corporate frauds. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs introduced the Companies Bill, 2009 incorporating the suggestions of the expert Committee. The recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on Companies Bill, 2009 suggesting various measures to strengthen investigation process and the machinery have been incorporated in the draft Bill.

Ceiling on salary of CEOs

†1916. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to take any steps under Section 198 of the Companies Act, 1956 for putting a ceiling on the salary of Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of corporate world;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) For Public Limited Companies and their subsidiaries ceiling as percentage of profits is already prescribed. The Government also regulates the remuneration of managing directors/whole-time directors/managers (board level positions) of Public Limited Companies in accordance with the provisions of Schedule XIII of the Companies Act, 1956. Listed Companies and subsidiaries of Listed Companies in India which are loss making/have inadequate profits require Government approval for paying remuneration in excess

of the existing ceiling limits stipulated therein.

More power to Serious Fraud Investigation Office

1917. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO), the corporate investigating body, has been asking for powers to carry out investigation abroad to trace money stashed abroad by corporates; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government, so far, and the progress made by SFIO in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. However, the jurisdiction of Companies Act, 1956 under which the SFIO is functioning is restricted to the territory of India. Investigation regarding diversion of funds outside the country, is being carried on by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and Enforcement Directorate (ED) for which they have the requisite powers.

Seismic monitors to study earthquakes in Koyna region

1918. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to place a network of seismic monitors

8 km. below ground level at Koyna, which has historically been associated with several earthquakes of various degrees of seriousness as an ambitious attempt to bolster its earthquake prediction capabilities and to better understand seismic region in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed project could be the deepest network of sensors lodged in the earth's crust and could predict the intensity and occurrence of earthquakes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Efforts are underway to build a new scientific initiative especially to understand the seismic activity of Koyna region in more detail by drilling deep-bore holes below the ground to place a network of seismic sensors. For this purpose, MoU has been signed on 7th January, 2011 with German Research Centre for Geosciences (GFZ) on behalf of the International Continental Scientific Drilling Programme (ICDP) for an initial period of 5 years. An international workshop is planned at Hyderabad

and Koyna during 21-25 March, 2011 to develop a science plan to take up studies related to seismicity of the Koyna region.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Indo-Norway polar research

1919. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and Norway are working for joint polar research;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how it would be beneficial to our country in future and the funds going to be spent by Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An MoU has been signed on 1st July, 2008 between National Centre for Antarctica and Ocean Research (NCAOR), Goa, an autonomous institute under the Ministry and Norwegian Polar Institute (NPI) on Cooperation in Polar Research. The cooperation is primarily in the following fields of scientific research in both the Arctic and Antarctic regions:

- Geological mapping and allied Earth Science studies
- Biogeochemistry of sea-ice ecosystems
- Atmospheric Physics and Chemistry
- Glaciological studies
- Paleoclimatology

(c) The cooperation will give a much-needed bi-hemispherical approach to our polar science programmes. The Arctic Ocean and the surrounding regions are one of the most important areas that not only govern the earth's climate but have also recorded the past climatic history. The region is also an excellent harbinger of future changes, as the signals or clues that signify climate change are much stronger in the Arctic region than anywhere on the planet. The ministry has been undertaking scientific research in Arctic region around Ny-Alesund in Svalbard in various disciplines, i.e. glaciology, Palaeoclimate, microbiology, atmospheric science, etc. during different seasons in a year. Geologically, Svalbard is unique place where a complete geological column extending from Pre-cambrian is exposed. The closed proximity of glaciers, mountains, streams and fiords present contrasting environment for research.

The estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on Arctic Research programme is 46.00 crore during current Five Year Plan.

High performance computing system at IITM, Pune

1920. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high performance computing system has been commissioned at the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent the weather and monsoon prediction is likely to improve with this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The High Power Computing System (HPCS) facility of 7.2 TFlops for IITM has been commissioned in December, 2009 for essentially modeling of weather processes. This was subsequently upgraded to 70 TFlops to meet requirements of modeling of climate. The upgraded system is under testing and full commissioning is to be completed by the end of March, 2011.

(c) The commissioning of HPCS at IITM, Pune has provided opportunity to carry out extensive experiments through coupled ocean-atmospheric models for dynamical monsoon rainfall prediction at seasonal scales, which is expected to improve Weather and Monsoon Forecasting. Currently, seasonal scale monsoon rainfall predictions have been carried out using statistical models.

Growth of advertising industry

1921. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the advertising industry has been witnessing a high growth rate in the country during the last few years;

(b) if so, the average annual growth rate during each of the last three years, till date;

(c) the total value of business transacted during the said period; and

(d) the details of financial incentives provided by Government for promotion of the industry during the said period?

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

(b) and (c) As per the report on Media and Entertainment, 2010 by Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) -KPMG, the growth rate in advertising industry and the total value of business transacted during the period from 2006 to 2009 are given in

Statement (See below).

(d) Government's efforts to help the development of this industry is an ongoing process. The Government had announced a fiscal stimulus package for the print media on account of economic slowdown which was valid from 27/2/2009 to 31/12/2009. It included the following.

(i) Waiver of 15% Agency Commission on DAVP advertisements.

(ii) 10% increase in the DAVP rates (paid as a separate element and designated as 'special relief') subject to documentary proof of loss of revenue in non-governmental advertisements as compared to the same period in the previous year

Statement

Growth rate in advertising industry and the total value of business transacted during the period from 2006 to 2009

M&E Industry	2006	2007	2008	2009	CAGR
(INR Billion)					
Film	78	93	104	89	5%
Television	183	211	241	257	12%
Print	139	160	172	175	8%
Radio	6	7	8	8	9%
Music	8	7	7	8	2%
Animation & VFX	12	14	17	20	18%
Gaming	3	4	7	8	38%
Internet	2	4	6	8	56%
Outdoor	12	14	16	14	5%
TOTAL SIZE	443	514	578	587	10%

Committee on telecast of reality shows

†1922. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether after last year's telecast of reality shows on television, Government had decided to telecast these channels late in the night and decided to set up a committee by issuing certain new directions to channels in this regard;

(b) whether any committee has been set up by Government in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government is not finding it necessary now; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (e) Ministry had directed 'Imagine TV channel and 'Colors' TV channel to shift the telecast of their reality shows i.e., *Rakhi Ka Insaaf* and *Big Boss Season IV* respectively after 11.00 p.m., among other things. The Ministry has already constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee comprising members from Ministries of Home Affairs, Defence, External Affairs, Law and Justice, Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) to look into cases of violations of Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. IMC meets regularly and makes suitable recommendations for appropriate action in case of violations of Programme and Advertising Codes.

The Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF) which is a body of broadcasters of television channels, has proposed to set up a Broadcast Content Complaints Council (BCCC) to look into specific complaints of violations by television channels. IBF has also proposed to lay down a self-regulatory Code, stipulating, *inter-alia*, entertainment programmes not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition may be telecast after 11.00 p.m.

Cap on TV channels

1923. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry feels that there are more than the required TV channels in the country;

(b) whether the Ministry has asked the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) to study about capping the number of channels in the country;

(c) if so, the details of (a) and (b) above;

(d) the recommendations made by TRAI; and

(e) the net worth requirement of TV channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (d) This Ministry had requested Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), among

other things, to give its recommendations on the maximum possible number of satellite TV channels which can be permitted in the country keeping in view the available spectrum and transponder capacities as well as technological developments and general practice internationally.

Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has recommended that no cap be placed on the number of satellite broadcasting channels.

(e) As per the Uplinking Guidelines, the net worth requirement for News

and Current Affairs (NCA) TV channels is Rs. 3.00 crore for 1 channel and Rs. 2.00 crore for each additional channel. For Non-NCA channels, the net worth requirement is Rs. 1.50 crore for 1 channel and Rs. 1.00 crore for each additional channel.

As per the Downlinking Guidelines, the net worth requirement for both News and Current Affairs (NCA) and Non-NCA TV channels is Rs. 1.50 crore for 1 channel and Rs. 1.00 crore for each additional channel.

Payment to British Company for CWG-2010

†1924. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shunglu Committee has directed Government that a British Company may not be paid an amount of Rs. 90 crores in connection with the Commonwealth Games; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. JAGATH RAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) High Level Committee headed by Shri V.K. Shunglu referred to as Shunglu Committee, constituted to look into issues relating to organizing and conduct of Commonwealth Games Delhi, 2010 has submitted its First Report on Host Broadcasting to the Government on 29.01.2011. Vide para 6.1 of the Chapter 6 of the First Report, the High Level Committee has estimated the value of services provided in Production and Coverage contract given to British Firm "SIS Live" at below Rs. 100 crore. Certain other expenditures have also been reported to have been incurred contrary to the contract. The Committee have recommended the need to recover the 'excess' amount from SIS Live who have been paid Rs. 147.60 crore (60% of contract price) by Prasar Bharati upto October, 2010. The basis for this estimate has been provided at Box 4 at page 18 of the said report given in Statement (See below).

Statement

Box-4: Estimated cost of 'Production' and 'Coverage' of CWG-2010

The task of 'Production' and 'Coverage' of CWG 2010 was awarded by Prasar Bharati to SIS LIVE for Rs. 149 crore.

The HLC estimates cost of this contract at below 100 crore taking into account the following:

1. Price quote of Rs.52 crore submitted by BBC Outside Broadcast for covering 12 events including Opening and Closing ceremonies representing more than

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

60% of the work in response to RFI issued in October, 2007. Providing for inflation, exchange rates and balance of work, the value of work could be estimated at 80-85 crore.

2. In the Bid submitted by SIS LIVE, the quoted price included
 - (a) Deployment of 62 foreign based key personnel; only 23 were brought for the Games;
 - (b) Bringing 1300 persons from outside India; only 858 persons were brought from outside;
 - (c) Coverage of 21 countries for the Queen's Baton Relay; only 16 countries were covered - even the entry of the relay at Wagah Border in India was not covered;
 - (d) Special camera mounting (Clause A36); contractor refused to honour its commitment and liability for additional payment of 1.70 crore was created;
 - (e) Cost of laying audio, video data network and power cables at venues /broadcast compounds; SIS LIVE refused to do so and OC agreed to bear the cost of 96.13 lakh for doing this work;
 - (f) 10 crore for consultancy charges; yet SIS LIVE refused to hire
Lighting consultant and Doordarshan was obliged to do so
at a cost of
22 lakh;
 - (g) Cost of specified technical equipment for contract performance; there were significant deviations in terms of quantity and quality of technical equipment, value of which has been estimated by a PB Committee at 17.39 crore (January, 2011);
 - (h) Cost of site offices; PB supplied furniture worth 20.71 lakh to SIS LIVE without receiving any payment from contractor;
 - (i) Cost of food at venue sites; PB provided these at a cost of about 1.0 crore;
 - (j) 70 commentary units i.e. equipment; SIS LIVE provided equipment for setting up only 31 commentary units.

3. Based on the Balance Sheet of Zoom Communications Ltd. and the statements made before Income Tax Authorities, the profit of Zoom Communications from this contract is estimated at 65 crore. Hence, acknowledged costs are at the most 111 crore.
4. Taking into account the factors mentioned at 2 (a) to (j) above, the cost of this contract is estimated at less than 100 crore

Licences for new TV channels

1925. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new TV channels to which licences have been provided during each of the last three years till date, channel-wise;

(b) the number of applications pending for approval of Government during the above period, channel-wise; and

(c) by when these licences are likely to be granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) The Ministry has permitted 159 channels in 2008, 81 channels in 2009 and 98 channels in 2010. 29 new TV channels have been permitted in 2011 till date. Channel-wise list is enclosed as Annexure-I. [See Appendix 222 Annexure No. 5]

(b) and (c) Applications for 361 new channels are at various stages of scrutiny in the Ministry. Channel-wise list is given in Statement (See below). Receipt of new applications in the Ministry is an ongoing process. The applications received are processed in accordance with the Uplinking/Downlinking Guidelines and permissions are issued after obtaining clearances from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Space and Department of Revenue as the case may be. As such no fixed time frame for disposal of these applications can be given.

Statement

Details of pending applications

Sl.No.	Name of Channel	Date of Application
1	2	3
1.	360 National	08/02/2010
2.	360 Regional	08/02/2010
3.	6 TV News	19/01/2011
4.	9X Bangla	03/04/2008
5.	9X Gujarati	03/04/2008

6.	9X Marathi	05/04/2008
7.	9X Punjabi	03/04/2008
8.	9XM Bangla	03/04/2008

1	2	3
9.	9XM Gujarati	03/04/2008
10.	9XM Punjabi	03/04/2008
11.	9XM Velnet	03/04/2008
12.	Al News	13/05/2010
13.	Aadri	21/07/2010
14.	Aagamee	03/02/2011
15.	Aaspas TV	05/04/2010
16.	Alankar	27/07/2010
17.	Alankar	19/05/2010
18.	Anjan TV	04/08/2010
19.	Apna TV	01/01/2010
20.	AR News	17/01/2011
21.	Arabia	13/10/2010
22.	Aradhana	16/08/2010
23.	Aradhana	10/05/2010
24.	Arogayam	13/10/2010
25.	Aryabhatt	22/07/2010
26.	Asianet India News	29/12/2010
27.	Auto TV	27/07/2010
28.	Baby First	18/11/2010
29.	Bangalaru 080	15/10/2008
30.	Bhakti TV	21/02/2011
31.	Bhaskar News English	29/10/2009
32.	Bhaskar News Gujarati	29/10/2009
33.	Bhaskar News Hindi	29/10/2009
34.	Bhaskar News Marathi	29/10/2009
35.	Bhaskar News Punjabi	29/10/2009

1	2	3
36.	Big News Asia	10/02/2009
37.	Big News Bangalore	16/10/2008
38.	Big News Bengali	16/10/2008
39.	Big News Bhojpuri	16/10/2008
40.	Big News Brand Marketing	16/10/2008
41.	Big News Business English	16/10/2008
42.	Big News Business Gujarati	16/10/2008
43.	Big News Business Hindi	16/10/2008
44.	Big News Chennai	16/10/2008
45.	Big News Crime	16/10/2008
46.	Big News Delhi	16/10/2008
47.	Big News Educational	16/10/2008
48.	Big News English	16/10/2008
49.	Big News Entertainment	16/10/2008
50.	Big News Gujarati	16/10/2008
51.	Big News Hindi	16/10/2008
52.	Big News Hyderabad	16/10/2008
53.	Big News Kanadda	16/10/2008
54.	Big News Kolkata	16/10/2008
55.	Big News Malayalam	16/10/2008
56.	Big News Marathi	16/10/2008
57.	Big News Mumbai	16/10/2008
58.	Big News North East	16/10/2008
59.	Big News Oriya	16/10/2008
60.	Big News Political	16/10/2008
61.	Big News Punjabi	16/10/2008
62.	Big News Real Estate	16/10/2008

1	2	3
63.	Big News Rural	16/10/2008
64.	Big News Social Issues	16/10/2008
65.	Big News Sports	16/10/2008
66.	Big News Tamil	16/10/2008
67.	Big News Telugu	16/10/2008
68.	Big News Udu	16/10/2008
69.	Big News Weather and Traffic	16/10/2008
70.	BNT TV	31/07/2008
71.	Boom Music	16/08/2010
72.	Buland News	15/07/2010
73.	Business	13/10/2010
74.	C. Bangla	01/07/2010
75.	Calvary TV	29/09/2010
76.	Captain News	02/12/2009
77.	CEE News	16/12/2010
78.	CEE Vandana	29/07/2010
79.	Channel 5	23/07/2010
80.	Channel C Uttar Pradesh	07/07/2010
81.	Channel C	26/05/2010
82.	Channel No. 3	28/05/2010
83.	Cinema Abong	10/05/2010
84.	City Plus News	17/11/2009
85.	Connecting India	27/02/2009
86.	Country 1	27/02/2009
87.	Crystal TV Gujarat	23/08/2010
88.	Crystal TV M.P.	23/08/2010
89.	Crystal TV Orissa	23/08/2010

1	2	3
90.	Crystal TV Rajasthan	23/08/2010
91.	Crystal TV Uttar Pradesh	19/08/2010
92.	Day and Night Living	11/10/2010
93.	Day and Night Music	11/10/2010
94.	Day2Day News	16/08/2010
95.	De Dana Dan Maharashtra	08/02/2011
96.	De Dana Dan Mumbai	08/02/2011
97.	Delhi 011	15/10/2008
98.	Delhi News	16/04/2010
99.	Delight TV	02/12/2010
100.	Desh TV	19/05/2010
101.	Dharam Aap Tak	23/12/2010
102.	Dharisana	19/04/2010
103.	Dhoom Music Assam	10/05/2010
104.	Dhoom Music Bangla	10/05/2010
105.	Dhoom Music Bhojpuri	10/05/2010
106.	Dhoom Music Hindi	10/05/2010
107.	Dhoom Music Odisha	10/05/2010
108.	Dig Vijay TV	5/07/2010
109.	Din Raat	11/10/2010
110.	Discovery 3D NET	03/05/2010
111.	Discovery Home and Health	03/05/2010
112.	Discovery Kids Channel	03/05/2010
113.	Dreams Entertainment	13/08/2010
114.	E-COM	27/07/2010
115.	EDEX Family TV Bengali	18/11/2010
116.	EDEX Family TV Gujarati	18/11/2010

1	2	3
117.	EDEX Family TV Hindi	18/11/2010
118.	EDEX Family TV Kannada	18/11/2010
119.	EDEX Family TV Malyalam	18/11/2010
120.	EDEX Family TV Marathi	18/11/2010
121.	EDEX Family TV Punjabi	18/11/2010
122.	EDEX Family TV Tamil	18/11/2010
123.	EDEX Family TV Telgu	18/11/2010
124.	EDEX Fun & Play TV	18/11/2010
125.	EDEX News	18/11/2010
126.	EDEX Sub Kuch TV	18/11/2010
127.	EDEX Urdu TV	18/11/2010
128.	EDU TV	09/04/2010
129.	EN TV	10/05/2010
130.	ERA Bhakti	15/07/2010
131.	ERA Movies	15/07/2010
132.	ERA News	15/07/2010
133.	ERA Sports	15/07/2010
134.	E-Sell	29/09/2010
135.	E-Shop	29/09/2010
136.	Euro News	14/12/2009
137.	EWTN	09/12/2010
138.	Fast 24x7	03/01/2011
139.	Fast News	10/05/2010
140.	FE TV	08/05/2008
141.	Focus Business	13/11/2009
142.	Focus Marathi	13/11/2009
143.	Food First	28/01/2011

1	2	3
144.	FOX Crime HD	09/02/2011
145.	FX-HD	09/02/2011
146.	Gatha TV	11/10/2010
147.	GJ Plus	19/08/2010
148.	GJ TV	19/08/2010
149.	GNEXT Discovery	16/08/2010
150.	GNEXT News	16/08/2010
151.	GNEXT Sports	16/08/2010
152.	GNEXT Times	16/08/2010
153.	GNEXT	16/08/2010
154.	Goodness TV	18/05/2010
155.	Green TV	20/10/2010
156.	Gujarat TV - Surat	13/08/2010
157.	Gujarat TV - Vadodara	13/08/2010
158.	Gujarat TV	13/08/2010
159.	Gulistan News	13/9/2010
160.	I - Witness TV	31/08/2010
161.	ID Investigation Discovery	03/05/2010
162.	IS Samay	08/02/2010
163.	IS Waqt	08/02/2010
164.	ISB Living	23/07/2009
165.	JAI Maharashtra	23/04/2010
166.	JAN TV Plus	20/12/2010
167.	JAN TV	20/12/2010
168.	Janadesh	08/06/2010
169.	Janapriya	12/07/2010
170.	Janata News	02/12/2010

1	2	3
171.	Jano Duniya	06/07/2010
172.	Jansandesh News	29/07/2010
173.	JMD TV	13/08/2010
174.	Kalai Saral	11/10/2010
175.	Kalvi	11/10/2010
176.	Katha TV	11/10/2010
177.	KBC Gold	16/10/2008
178.	KEY TV	30/12/2008
179.	Khass	21/01/2011
180.	Khabar Bharti	30/08/2010
181.	Khabar Fast	31/12/2010
182.	Khabar Tej	31/12/2010
183.	Khabar	08/02/2010
184.	Khusboo	04/08/2010
185.	Kids CO	13/08/2009
186.	Kolkata 033	15/10/2008
187.	Kolkata 24x7	19/05/2010
188.	Kult Klasscis	14/12/2009
189.	Kural TV	18/11/2010
190.	L-TV	31/08/2010
191.	Leader TV	22/09/2010
192.	M.G.K.	08/02/2011
193.	M2M News	13/04/2010
194.	Maharishi Channel	04/11/2008
195.	Mahuaa News Marathi	03/05/2010
196.	Mahuaa News MP	03/05/2010
197.	Mahuaa News Punjabi	03/05/2010

1	2	3
198.	Mahuaa News Rajasthan	03/05/2010
199.	Mahuaa News Telulgu	03/05/2010
200.	Mahuaa News UP	03/05/2010
201.	Malayalee Television	29/09/2010
202.	Manjari	10/05/2010
203.	Manoranjana Music	09/9/2010
204.	Mayuri	11/11/2010
205.	Media One TV	24/05/2010
206.	Melodies	27/02/2009
207.	Micro News	18/01/2010
208.	Military Channel	03/05/2010
209.	MK Television	29/12/2010
210.	Mobile Star TV	28/01/2010
211.	Mumbai 022	15/10/2008
212.	Music Aap Tak	23/12/2010
213.	N1 News	31/12/2010
214.	Narad	08/02/2010
215.	NAT GEO Adventure HD	25/06/2010
216.	NAT GEO Wild HD	25/10/2010
217.	Nation News	19/11/2010
218.	Navda	7/9/2010
219.	Naxtra Barrnallii	22/07/2009
220.	Naxtra Chetna	22/07/2009
221.	Naxtra Saptrang	22/07/2009
222.	NBN	30/08/2010
223.	NEC Pulse	04/12/2009
224.	NEO Cinema	18/08/2010

1	2	3
225.	Neo Sports-2	18/08/2010
226.	Neo Zindagi	18/08/2010
227.	News & Views	13/10/2010
228.	News 17	27/08/2010
229.	News Bangla	19/05/2010
230.	News Caster	08/02/2010
231.	News Chakra	15/07/2010
232.	News Express	01/07/2010
233.	News Time 24 7	10/05/2010
234.	News Time Bihar/Jharkhand	10/05/2010
235.	News Time Odisha	10/05/2010
236.	Newsguru	14/09/2010
237.	Newsnow	08/02/2010
238.	Newstime	08/02/2010
239.	Ocean TV	13/08/2010
240.	OM Bangla	15/07/2010
241.	Onkar the Truth	23/12/2009
242.	OYE Music	16/08/2010
243.	Parijat News	12/08/2010
244.	Patliputra News	11/08/2010
245.	Pengal	11/10/2010
246.	Peppers	27/12/2010
247.	Perfect News	24/06/2010
248.	Petals	27/02/2009
249.	Phir Se 9XM	03/04/2008
250.	Positive News	04/07/2008
251.	Prabhat News UP	16/12/2010

1	2	3
252.	Prabhat News Uttarakhand	16/12/2010
253.	Prabhatam News Gujarat	04/11/2009
254.	Prabhatam News Maharashtra	04/11/2009
255.	Prabhatam News National	06/01/2011
256.	Prabhatam News NCR	06/01/2011
257.	Prabhatam News Punjab	04/11/2009
258.	Prabhatam News Rajasthan	04/11/2009
259.	Prabhatam News	04/11/2009
260.	Prerna News - Gujarat	06/01/2011
261.	Prerna News - North	06/01/2011
262.	Prerna News - Rajasthan	06/01/2011
263.	Prerna News and Current Affairs	06/01/2011
264.	Property TV	07/02/2008
265.	Purvaiya	23/12/2010
266.	R Plus News	07/12/2007
267.	Rainbow TV	13/04/2010
268.	Ramdhenu	30/08/2010
269.	Real Life	04/08/2010
270.	Real News	13/08/2010
271.	Real Travel	04/08/2010
272.	Reporter 24x7	13/04/2010
273.	Reporter Haryana	30/06/2010
274.	Reporter Maharashtra	30/06/2010
275.	Reporter MP	10/05/2010
276.	Reporter Rajasthan	10/05/2010
277.	Right News	13/04/2010
278.	Rose TV	21/09/2010

1	2	3
279.	RTV Juniors	03/11/2010
280.	RTV Pulse	03/11/2010
281.	RVS Channel	10/05/2010
282.	S. News	29/07/2010
283.	Sabrang	30/08/2010
284.	Sadhana News-Oriya	16/10/2009
285.	Sadhana Capital	19/01/2010
286.	Sadhana Health	19/01/2010
287.	Sadhana Punjab	21/02/2011
288.	Sahana News	23/04/2010
289.	Samachar 24x7	02/02/2011
290.	Sarthak TV	21/02/2011
291.	Satya News	25/11/2010
292.	Satya	17/01/2011
293.	SillambuTV	18/11/2010
294.	Sinema	29/07/2010
295.	S1TARE	22/07/2010
296.	Six	21/01/2011
297.	SMG News	16/08/2010
298.	SMG Sports	16/08/2010
299.	SNBC News	21/09/2010
300.	South Focus	28/01/2011
301.	Star Bengali	02/12/2010
302.	Star Cricket HD	29/09/2010
303.	STV Manoranjan	10/05/2010
304.	Subhsandesh	20/02/2009
305.	Sudarshan Mumbai News	25/11/2010

1	2	3
306.	Sudarshan NCR News	25/11/2010
307.	Suriyan TV	25/10/2010
308.	Surkhian	08/02/2010
309.	T News	26/08/2010
310.	Tashan	25/10/2010
311.	TBN Channel	11/11/2008
312.	The Biography Channel	30/09/2010
313.	The History Channel	30/09/2010
314.	Tirupathi	23/06/2010
315.	TNC	18/01/2010
316.	Tone Teluguone	04/08/2010
317.	Travel Channel	13/10/2010
318.	Trisakthi TV	19/08/2010
319.	TV 7/TV 3 Health Planet	10/05/2010
320.	TV Punjabi	18/08/2010
321.	U.K. News	27/07/2010
322.	UTV Anna	1/09/2010
323.	UTV Comedy	01/09/2010
324.	UTV Music	01/09/2010
325.	UTV Raaz	01/09/2010
326.	V TV	01/07/2010
327.	V.18 I	19/05/2010
328.	V.18 II	19/05/2010
329.	V.18 III	19/05/2010
330.	V.18 IV	31/08/2010
331.	V.18 IX	31/08/2010
332.	V.I8 Kids	19/05/2010

1	2	3
333.	V.18 Movies	19/05/2010
334.	V.18 V	31/08/2010
335.	V.18 VI	31/08/2010
336.	V.18 VII	31/08/2010
337.	V.18 VIII	31/08/2010
338.	Vaaritha	22/8/2010
339.	Vardaan	02/12/2010
340.	Varnam	11/11/2010
341.	Vikaasa	16/08/2010
342.	Vikasanam	16/08/2010
343.	Vilayattu	11/10/2010
344.	Voice of Central India VOCI	16/08/2010
345.	Word to World	16/03/2010
346.	XTRA	30/09/2010
347.	Yatayaat	27/07/2010
348.	Yo Chak De	04/06/2009
349.	Your News	15/06/2010
350.	Your TV	13/08/2010
351.	ZEE Bangla Cinema	08/09/2010
352.	ZEE Bangla-USA	14/05/2009
353.	ZEE BIZ	27/10/2008
354.	ZEE CAFE-HD	21/01/2010
355.	ZEE Cinema HD	21/01/2010
356.	ZEE Home Shopping	08/09/2010
357.	ZEE Kannada Cinema	08/09/2010
358.	ZEE Malayalam	08/09/2010
359.	ZEE Music	08/09/2010

1	2	3
360.	ZEE Sports India	27/10/2009
361.	ZEE Telugu-USA	14/05/2009

Strike by employees of Prasar Bharati

†1926.SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of Prasar Bharati went on strike in November, 2010;

(b) if so, the duration of the strike and the demands of employees;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the broadcast of All India Radio and Doordarshan was affected due to the strike; and

(d) the dates on which Cabinet Secretary had meetings with the concerned authorities, so far, in this regard and the outcome thereof?

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

(b) The employees of Prasar Bharati represented by the National Federation of Akashvani and Doordarshan Employees Association (NFADE) went on 48 hours of boycott of duties from 23rd November, 2010 to 25th November, 2010.

The employees demanded repeal of Prasar Bharati Act, 1990. Alternatively they demanded retaining assets and employees of AIR and Doordarshan with Government of India.

(c) The strike call given by National Federation of Akashvani and Doordarshan employees association (NFADE) representing about 22,000 employees of Prasar Bharati resulted in disruption of services of All India Radio and Doordarshan across the country.

(d) Notice for another agitation from 13 to 16 December, 2010 followed by a call for indefinite strike was also given by the

association. A conciliation process was undertaken by the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) in this regard. On 9th December, Secretary (I&B) took a meeting in the Ministry in which representatives of the National Federation of Akashvani and Doordarshan Employees Association were invited for talks. The strike call was withdrawn on

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the assurance of the Ministry, that it was agreeable to give due consideration to the suggestions and views of different associations regarding amendments in the Prasar Bharati Act (1990). The Cabinet Secretary was closely monitoring the developments and reports in this regard were furnished to him.

Committee on paid news

1927. SHRI RAASHID ALVI:

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN:

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

(a) whether Government has constituted a Committee to examine the issue of paid news in detail and to suggest remedial measures including imposing heavy penalty on media houses found indulging in such practices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the committee would also suggest a comprehensive policy and institutional mechanisms to tackle paid news;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the committee would also examine the reports that have been previously prepared by the Press Council of India, a statutory body governing the conduct of Indian media; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The Government has constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) to examine the issue of 'Paid News'.

(c) to (f) The terms of reference of GoM are, as follows:

- to give its views on a comprehensive policy and institutional mechanism to address the phenomenon of Paid News, and
- to examine the 'Report on Paid News' prepared by the Press Council of India.

Appointment of DGs of AIR and Doordarshan

1928. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that regular appointment to the post of DG, Doordarshan and DG, AIR are denied to internal professionals;

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

(c) the reasons for inducting other untrained cadre officers who do not fulfil the professional criteria; and

(d) whether, in future, Government would induct/promote professional officers from the organisations and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The posts of Director General, All India Radio and Director General, Doordarshan are filled up as per Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Director General (Akashvani) and Director General (Doordarshan) (Recruitment) Regulations, 2001 where method of recruitment prescribed is promotion/deputation failing which by direct recruitment on short term contract basis.

Practice of paid news

1929. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

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

(a) whether the Central Government has recently taken note of the rising practice of paid news and constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) to examine the issue threadbare;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of GoM; and

(c) by when the GoM is likely to submit its report to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) to examine the issue of 'Paid News'.

(b) The terms of reference of GoM are, as follows,

- to examine the 'Report on Paid News' prepared by the Press Council of India,

and

- to give its views on a comprehensive policy and institutional mechanism to address the phenomenon of Paid News.

(c) No time limit has been specified for the GoM for submission of its report to the Government.

Telecast of Sindhi programmes

†1930. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that representatives of Sindhi Samaj in the _____ country _____ has requested to allocate time for telecast of Sindhi language programmes round the clock on Doordarshan;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Doordarshan has the facility to telecast programmes in other Indian regional languages;

(c) if so, the names of such languages; and

(d) the reasons for not accepting the request for allocation of time for telecast of Sindhi language programmes, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) This Ministry and Doordarshan have received requests from the representatives of Sindhi Samaj for telecast of 24 hours Sindhi language programmes on Doordarshan.

(b) and (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan telecasts programmes in all Indian regional languages including Sindhi from its various Kendras from time to time.

(d) Prasar Bharati has informed that it has not been possible to allocate time for telecast of Sindhi language programmes round the clock on Doordarshan as presently DD have only 11 regional language satellite channels out of the 22 languages included in the 8th scheduled of the constitution. However, these languages are being covered by the regional Kendras of their respective regions in their programming. Since majority of Sindhi population, which is spread over the country, is residing in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, DD caters to its Sindhi viewers by having programmes on DD-Gujarati i.e. DDK, Ahmedabad, on DD-Sahyadri i.e., DD, Mumbai and on DD-Jaipur i.e., DDK, Jaipur. Apart from this Sindhi programmes are also telecast on DD Bharati and DD India.

Assistance to Punjab for Gram Nyayalayas

1931. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Punjab has sought central assistance to meet recurring/non-recurring expenditure for two Gram Nyayalayas;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) by when the required assistance is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of Punjab has requested for release of a grant of Rs. 25.20 lakhs for meeting non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 6.40 lakhs for meeting recurring expenditure on two Gram Nyayalayas. As per the guidelines for release of Central assistance to States for the Gram Nyayalayas, Central assistance towards non-recurring expenditure is to be released after the State Government provides a copy of the notification establishing the Gram Nyayalayas. Central assistance towards recurring expenditure is to be released after the State Government informs that the Gram Nyayalayas established have commenced operation indicating the date from which such operation has commenced. Central assistance to the State Government may be considered as soon as the State Government provides the requisite information as per the guidelines.

Registered political parties

1932. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of political parties registered with the Election Commission of India as on 1 January, 2011;

(b) the number of those which are involved in political activities and those which are defunct but continue to be registered with the Commission; and

(c) whether Government proposes to deregister such parties and if so, by when the required action is likely to be taken and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The Election Commission has informed that as on the 1st January, 2011, there were 1170 political parties registered with the Commission. The Commission further informed that no information is available with the Commission about the parties which are not involved in political activities or are defunct. However, it is informed that at the time of last General Election to the House of People, 2009

there were 1060 (7 national, 37 State and 1016 unrecognised) political parties, registered with the Commission. Out of these parties, only 363 political parties contested the last General Election to the House of the People, 2009 and remaining 697 did not contest that election.

(c) The suggestion of the Election Commission regarding the need to amend section 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, adding a clause "authorising the Election Commission to issue necessary orders regulating registration and de-registration of political parties" has been included in the Background Paper on Electoral Reforms prepared for holding

nationwide consultations being organized by the Legislative Department and the Election Commission of India through a Core-Committee constituted by the Government on the 1st October, 2010, under the Chairmanship of Additional Solicitor General. The details have been put on the website of Ministry of Law and Justice www.lawmin.nic.in.

Appointment of Court Managers

1933. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to appoint the Court Managers in order to help judges in completing cases' related primary formalities with a view to ensure early settlement of cases;

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

(c) how and to what extent appointment of Court Managers would benefit the common man and reduce the heavy backlog of pending cases in various courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) On the recommendation of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, an amount of Rs. 300 crore has been allocated for employment of professionally qualified Court managers with a view to enhancing the efficiency of court management, and resultant improvement in case disposal. The professionally qualified Court Managers, with a MBA Degree/Diploma, will support the judges to perform their administrative duties thereby enabling the judges to devote more time to their judicial functions. The post of a Court Manager would be created in each judicial district to assist the Principal District and Session judges. Two posts of Court Manager may be created for each High Court, and one for each Bench of the High Court.

Court Manager's functions and responsibilities are as under:

- (1) **Policies and Standards** - Based on applicable directives of superior courts, establish the performance standards applicable to the court and carryout an evaluation of the compliance of the court with such standards; identify deficiencies and deviations', identify steps required to

achieve compliance, maintain such an evaluation on a current basis through annual updates.

- (2) **Planning** - Prepare and update annually a 5-year Court Development Plan (CDP) and monitor the implementation of the CDP and report to superior authorities on progress in consultation with all the stakeholders.
- (3) **Information and Statistics** - Ensure that statistics on all aspects of the functioning of the Court are compiled and reported accurately and promptly in accordance with systems established by the High Court.

- (4) **Court Management and case Management** - Ensure that the process and procedures of the court including for filing, scheduling, conduct of adjudication, access to information and documents and grievance redressal are fully compliant with the policies and standards established by the High Court for court and case management and that they safeguard quality, ensure efficiency and timelines, and minimize costs to litigants and to the State; and enhance access to justice.
- (5) **Responsiveness Management: Access to Justice; Legal Aid and User Friendliness** - Ensure that the court meets standards established by the High Court on access to justice, legal aid and user friendliness.
- (6) **Core Systems Management** - Ensure that the core system of the court such as documentation management; utilities management; infrastructure and facilities management; financial system management (audits, accounts, payments) are established and function effectively.
- (7) **IT System Management** - Ensure that the IT systems of the court comply with standards established by the High Court and are fully functional.

Fast Track Courts

1934. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to increase the setting up of Fast Track Courts;

(b) the details of the Fast Track Courts that have been set up during the last two years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the cases pending before the Fast Track Courts, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The Eleventh Finance Commission recommended a scheme for creation of 1734 Fast Track Courts (FTCs) in the country for disposal of long pending Sessions and other cases. A provision of Rs. 502.90 crores was made as "special problem and upgradation grant" for judicial administration

for a period of 5 years upto 31.03.2005 out of which a grant of Rs. 426.13 crore was released to the States. The Government accorded its approval for the continuation of 1562 Fast Track Courts that were operational as on 31.3.2005 for a further period of 5 years *i.e.* upto 31st March, 2010 with a provision of Rs. 509 crores out of which a grant of Rs. 370.82 crore was released to the States upto 31-3-2010. This scheme has been extended for a further period of one year *i.e.* upto 31.03.2011 and a grant of Rs. 68.15 crore has been released so far during the year 2010-11.

(b) Fast Track Courts are set up by the State Governments in consultation with the respective High Courts. Based on the reports received, the State-wise number of Fast Track

Courts functional during December, 2009 and December, 2010 is given in Statement-I
(See below).

(c) Details of the number of cases pending before the Fast Track Courts, State-wise is given in Statement-II (See below).

Statement-I

State-wise number of fast track courts functional during 2009-2010

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Number of Fast Track Courts functional during December, 2009	Number of Fast Track Courts functional during December, 2010
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108	108
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	3
3.	Assam	20	20
4.	Bihar	179	179
5.	Chhattisgarh	28	25
6.	Gujarat	65	61
7.	Goa	4	5
8.	Haryana	16	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9	9
10.	Jharkhand	41	39
11.	Karnataka	92	87 (Aug.10)
12.	Kerala	38	38
13.	Madhya Pradesh	77	84 (Sept.10)
14.	Maharashtra	111	67
15.	Manipur	2	2
16.	Meghalaya	3	3

1	2	3	4
18.	Nagaland	2	2
19.	Orissa	35	35
20.	Punjab	17	15
21.	Rajasthan	83	83
			(June, 10)
22.	Tamil Nadu	49	49
23.	Tripura	3	3
24.	Uttarakhand	12	19
25.	Uttar Pradesh	229	229
			(Aug. 10)
26.	West Bengal	129	110
			(Sept. 10)
TOTAL		1358	1284

Statement-II

State-wise details of the cases pending before the fast track courts

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Number of cases pending in the Fast Track Courts	As on
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35550	Dec. 10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2486	Dec. 10
3.	Assam	15766	Dec. 10
4.	Bihar	79088	Dec. 10
5.	Chhattisgarh	16289	Dec. 10
6.	Gujarat	107222	Dec. 10
7.	Goa	1125	Dec. 10
8.	Haryana	4769	Dec. 10

1	2	3	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6368	Dec. 10
10.	Jharkhand	21575	Dec. 10
11.	Karnataka	34335	Aug. 10
12.	Kerala	14359	Dec. 10
13.	Madhya Pradesh	49642	Sep. 10
14.	Maharashtra	61014	Dec. 10
15.	Manipur	219	Dec. 10
16.	Meghalaya	202	Dec. 10
17.	Mizoram	278	Dec. 10
18.	Nagaland	150	Dec. 10
19.	Orissa	5684	Dec. 10
20.	Punjab	12223	Dec. 10
21.	Rajasthan	27619	June, 10
22.	Tamil Nadu	40621	Dec. 08
23.	Tripura	245	Dec. 10
24.	Uttarakhand	8718	Dec. 10
25.	Uttar Pradesh	73179	Aug. 10
26.	West Bengal	31722	Sept. 10
TOTAL		650417	

Out-of-court settlement of disputes

1935. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Justice of India has blamed lack of settlement culture in the country for the rise in pending cases and that people do not prefer out-of-court resolution of disputes;

(b) if so, how Government, in consultation with the judiciary, would bring such an out-of-court resolution culture in which litigants have confidence; and

(c) whether to quicken disposal of cases, the judiciary is thinking of setting up commercial courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

High Court Bench at Thiruvananthapuram

1936. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for setting up a Thiruvananthapuram Bench of the High Court of Kerala is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or contemplated by Government and the expected time of setting up the Bench?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Disproportionate assets of former judges

†1937. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaints against some former judges and their relatives regarding disproportionate assets;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) Recently complaints from public have been received against former Chief Justice of India Shri Justice K.G. Balakrishnan about disproportionate assets of his relatives.

Action, if any, is taken in accordance with the Law of Land.

Harassment of Madras High Court Judge

†1938. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received a letter from the Chief Justice of India, in which it was stated that a Union Minister was harassing a Madras High Court Judge;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the date on which the said letter was received; and

(c) the name of the accused Minister, the action taken against him?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) The Supreme Court Registry has informed that the matter with which the correspondence is concerned is *sub-judice* in Civil Appeal Nos. 1223-1224 of 2011 entitled "R.K. Chandramohan Vs. Elephant G. Rajendran and Others" before the Supreme Court of India on judicial side.

Action on 230th report of Law Commission

†1939. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action taken according to the 230th report prepared by the Law Commission in August, 2009;

(b) whether action has been taken against anybody in the judiciary for favouring relatives;

(c) whether any obstacles are being faced in complying with the above report of the Commission in order to bring transparency; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) The 230th Report of the Law Commission considered the aspects of the selection and appointment of High Court Judges, increase in the number of judges, creation of new benches, age of retirement of judges, number of working days and vacation, work culture, speedy justice, justice at easy reach, integrity, virtue and ethics, governance, anti-corruption, access to justice, alternative dispute resolution and its advantages, pendency, use of technology and computerization of lower courts, reforms at village level etc.

The Report was forwarded to the Chief Justices of all High Courts to consider the recommendations for adoption.

Execution of maintenance to women by courts

1940. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under personal and criminal laws, the amount of maintenance given by courts is not only insufficient but it comes after long years of struggle and after many adjournments and postponements in the courts and even when it is awarded it is difficult to get the allowance because the procedure for execution of maintenance is tedious and lengthy; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken by Government regarding the quantum of maintenance, that is decided within a fixed time and without adjournment and to put a special enforcement machinery to recover arrears of maintenance?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) It cannot be stated with any degree of accuracy that under the personal laws and criminal laws the amount of maintenance given by the courts are insufficient as the quantum is fixed by the courts on the basis of relevant facts. Hence there is no proposal to establish a special enforcement machinery.

Working of Law Commission

†1941. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of laws being enforced in the country, at present;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government had constituted the Law Commission with an intention to make the existing laws effective; and
- (c) if so, the number of reports of the Law Commission received so far and the action taken on those reports?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Sir, the total number of Central Acts, which are presently being enforced is 1089.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Law Commission of India has submitted 236 Reports on various subjects so far and the said reports have been forwarded to the Ministries/ Departments concerned with the subject matter for taking necessary action.

Vacancies of judges

1942. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that number of vacancies remain unfilled in the High Courts and subordinate courts across the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the sanctioned strength of judges in High Courts, as well as subordinate courts;
- (c) the reasons for the delay in filling up the vacancies; and
- (d) the steps taken to clear the backlog?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and

(b) Details of the sanctioned strength and the vacancies of Judges in the various High Courts and subordinate courts are given in Statement-I and II (See below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgment of October 6, 1993 read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998, the entire process of initiation of proposal for appointment of a Judge of a High Court rests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court, The main reason for the large number of vacant posts is that the Government has not received sufficient proposals to fill up these vacant posts. 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 in the High Courts.

Under Article 235 of the Constitution of India, the administrative control over the members of subordinate judiciary in the States vests with the concerned High Court and State Government. Thus, as regards the judge strength in the District and subordinate courts and filling them up is concerned, the responsibility vests with the respective State Governments and the High Courts.

Statement-I

Details of the sanctioned strength and vacancies of Judges in various High Courts

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Sanctioned strength as on 01.03.2011	Vacancy of Judges as on 01.03.2011
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad	160	95
2.	Andhra Pradesh	49	13
3.	Bombay	75	20
4.	Calcutta	58	16
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	6
6.	Delhi	48	8
7.	Gauhati	24	5
8.	Gujarat	42	13

9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	4
11.	Jharkhand	20	8
12.	Karnataka	50	10

1	2	3	4
13.	Kerala	38	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	43	9
15.	Madras	60	11
16.	Orissa	22	5
17.	Patna	43	13
18.	Punjab and Haryana	68	26
19.	Rajasthan	40	18
20.	Sikkim	3	1
21.	Uttarakhand	9	2
TOTAL		895	291

Statement-II

Details of the sanctioned strength and vacancies of Judges in various District and Subordinate Courts

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Sanctioned strength of District and Subordinate Courts as on 30.06.2010	Vacancies as on 30.06.2010
1	2	3	4
1	Uttar Pradesh	2186	272
2	Andhra Pradesh	930	148
3	Maharashtra	2087	280
4	Goa	49	7
5	Diu Daman and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	0
6	West Bengal and A&N Islands	933	154
7	Chhattisgarh	293	37

1	2	3	4
8.	Delhi	605	170
9.	Gujarat	1095	333
10.	Assam	326	20
11.	Meghalaya	10	2
12.	Tripura	92	27
13.	Manipur	33	2
14.	Nagaland	28	5
15.	Mizoram	40	9
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0
17.	Himachal Pradesh	126	5
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	207	43
19.	Jharkhand	581	187
20.	Karnataka	936	131
21.	Kerala	436	17
22.	Lakshadweep	3	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	828	42
24.	Puducherry	20	6
25.	Madhya Pradesh	1288	176
26.	Orissa	544	58
27.	Bihar	1385	342
28.	Punjab	410	116
29.	Haryana	409	124
30.	Chandigarh	20	0
31.	Rajasthan	904	215
32.	Sikkim	15	6
33.	Uttarakhand	265	136
TOTAL		17090	3070

Pending cases in High Courts

1943. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several lakh cases are pending for disposal at Allahabad and Kolkata High Court as on 31st January, 2011;

(b) whether Government is aware that acute shortage of Judges in Kolkata, Mumbai, Patna and Ranchi High Courts is responsible for the huge backlog;

(c) whether it is a fact that in Allahabad High Court some cases are pending since 1981 and some for over 73 years, because there is shortage of 100 judges; and

(d) whether Government should have consulted the Chief Justice of India that for appointment of judges in High Court, persons below 57 years, having good practice, and absolute integrity be considered and a panel is drawn by the collegium of each High Court in the next 6 months?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) As on 28.2.2011, the sanctioned strength and vacancies in these High Courts are as under:

Name of the High Court	Approved Strength	Vacancy
Allahabad	160	95
Bombay	75	20
Calcutta	58	16
Jharkhand	20	8
Patna	43	13

There are a number of reasons for the backlog of cases in High Courts. Vacancies of Judges has been identified as one of the reasons for the backlog.

(d) The Central Government has been periodically urging all the Chief Justices of the High Courts to accord utmost priority to filling up of vacant posts of judges and recommend names of suitable persons.

Ethical norms for lawyers

1944. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would notify new ethical norms for lawyers by year-end;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the objectives thereof; and
- (d) the views of lawyers, NGOs and States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) Under the provisions of the Advocates Act, 1961, the Bar Council of India is responsible to lay down standards of professional conduct and etiquette to be observed by advocates. The information from them is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Electoral reforms

†1945. SHRI MOHAN SINGH:
SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:

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

- (a) whether Government has received suggestions for bringing about reforms in electoral system;
- (b) whether Government proposes to ban the economic criminals from contesting elections in the light of above;
- (c) whether Government is considering to increase the limit of election expenditure; and
- (d) whether the expenditure would be counted from the date of filing the nomination forms or from the date on which the political parties announce the name of their candidates?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) With a view to carrying out comprehensive electoral reforms which, *inter-alia*, include the issues relating to the criminalisation of politics and audit and finances of political parties, a Core Committee has been constituted on 1st October, 2010. The Committee under the aegis of Legislative Department and in co-sponsorship of the Election Commission of India conducted regional consultations at Bhopal, Kolkata, Mumbai, Lucknow, Chandigarh and Bengaluru, wherein the stakeholders have been consulted, who *inter-alia* included leaders and workers of the political parties, legislators, legal luminaries, representatives of NGOs, eminent persons, civil servants (serving and

retired), students, etc. and views have been gathered. A National Consultation is also scheduled to be held shortly at New Delhi. On the basis of the inputs received/as may be received in all these consultations, legislative process as may be considered necessary will be initiated by the Government in due course.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Based on the recommendations of the Election Commission, the Central Government issued a Gazette notification number S.O. 425 (E) dated 23rd February, 2011 raising the ceiling on expenditure by candidates in respect of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies. The notification has been put on the website of the Law Ministry www.lawmin.nic.in. Action has been taken to lay a copy of the notification on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) As per sub-section (1) of section 77 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 every candidate at an election shall, either by himself or by his election agent, keep a separate and correct account of all expenditure in connection with the election incurred or authorised by him or by his election agent between the date on which he has been nominated and the date of declaration of the result thereof, both dates inclusive.

Voting rights to NRIs

1946. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide voting rights to Non-Resident Indians (NRIs);

(b) if so, the present status of the proposal and the salient features thereof; and

(c) by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) The Representation of People Act, 1951 has already been amended *vide* the Representation of People (Amendment) Act, 2010 (36 of 2010) so as to enable the citizens of India, who are away from their ordinary place of residence in India and residing abroad owing to their employment, education or otherwise, who have not acquired the citizenship of any other country and who are eligible to be registered as voters in the electoral rolls of the Assembly/ Parliamentary Constituency in India to get themselves registered in the electoral roll as Overseas Electors. The Central Government issued necessary rules for giving effect to the aforesaid amendment Act *vide* the

Registration of Electors (Amendment) Rules, 2011 [S.O. 244 (E) dated the 3rd February, 2011] read with Corrigenda [S.O. 306 (E) dated the 9th February, 2011] and the Registration of Electors (Second Amendment) Rules, 2011 [S.O. 426(E) dated the 23rd February, 2011]. The aforesaid Amendment Act was brought into force on 10th February, 2011.

Rural and agro industries

1947. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of rural and agro industries in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana; and

(b) the amount allocated and utilized for setting-up and development of rural and agro industries during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Development of rural and agro industries is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. However, Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises supplements the efforts of State Governments by implementing the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), a credit-linked subsidy programme since 2008-09, through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) throughout the country including in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana for generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises including rural and agro industries by organizing traditional artisans and unemployed youth, helping in preventing their migration besides increasing their earning capacity. At the State/Union Territories level, the scheme is implemented through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) with involvement of Banks. Under this Programme, beneficiaries can establish micro enterprises including rural and agro industries by availing of margin money subsidy of 25 percent of project cost for units in rural areas set up by beneficiaries belonging to general category which will be 35 percent for beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled caste/scheduled tribe /women and others through the implementing agencies and loans from Banks, etc., for projects costing upto Rs.25 lakh each in the manufacturing sector and upto Rs. 10 lakh each in the service sector.

The number of units assisted under PMEGP in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana during the last three years are given below:

States	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
Uttar Pradesh	2724	4161	3589

Punjab	266	986	694
Haryana	484	550	784

*upto 28 February, 2011

(b) The State-wise details of margin money assistance allocated and provided under PMEGP during last three years are given in Statement.

Statement

*State/Union Territory (UT) - wise details of margin money assistance
provided under the PMEGP*

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09		2009-10			
		Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	
	Utilization* as per BE						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	UT Chandigarh	59.94	9.74	45.32	40.63	159.98	3.23
2.	Delhi	285.51	0.70	679.72	60.00	433.66	163.76
3.	Haryana	1431.16	1190.28	1081.97	1344.07	1387.82	1592.22
4.	Himachal Pradesh	452.14	392.77	341.82	615.20	971.78	723.30
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1300.00	898.00	565.60	1803.94	1367.81	2168.40
6.	Punjab	1800.00	951.00	1215.68	2106.77	1317.28	1299.94
7.	Rajasthan	3313.19	1503.58	3032.77	2867.88	3807.83	3353.81
8.	A & N Islands	46.25	29.53	15.11	50.48	171.83	54.24
9.	Bihar	5152.18	4201.22	4868.88	1123.50	8760.64	2247.86
10.	Jharkhand	2366.52	958.00	1789.12	779.36	3907.36	1211.00
11.	Orissa	2946.68	2419.53	2227.71	3881.64	4449.26	2009.74
12.	West Bengal	6500.00	5135.37	4168.45	9055.84	5343.17	5781.19
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	205.72	88.45	77.76	97.02	431.09	139.22
14.	Assam	2050.54	890.20	1550.23	1895.36	4469.66	1674.40
15.	Manipur	470.64	0.00	177.90	181.15	604.59	28.85
16.	Meghalaya	483.96	0.00	182.94	645.03	856.94	347.16
17.	Mizoram	238.28	0.00	90.07	265.17	451.52	297.81
18.	Nagaland	430.68	9.62	162.80	33.95	714.16	513.50
19.	Tripura	472.12	32.02	178.46	417.25	536.50	353.56

20. Sikkim	125.80	22.45	47.55	120.81	295.54	109.35
------------	--------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21. Andhra Pradesh	5319.86	2582.54	4021.87	8956.39	4898.74	4790.93	
22. Karnataka	3571.24	2510.48	2699.90	3000.78	2896.01	3565.82	
23. Kerala	2123.80	671.33	1605.62	3007.44	2686.19	2266.41	
24. Lakshadweep	6.66	0.00	5.04	6.48	155.39	21.84	
25. Puducherry	59.94	19.40	45.32	28.33	171.26	72.49	
26. Tamil Nadu	4220.23	2328.54	3190.54	5677.29	3390.01	4031.72	
27. Goa	86.59	2.10	65.46	168.90	435.71	189.94	
28. Gujarat	3487.62	659.33	2636.67	1866.06	2542.53	3627.74	
29. Maharashtra	6628.91	2455.61	5011.54	4755.29	4793.80	4636.91	
30. Chhattisgarh	1736.78	1318.62	1313.02	1582.05	2983.57	2620.25	
31. Madhya Pradesh	3695.85	1143.48	3492.63	3295.87	5440.13	3303.42	
32. Uttaranchal	1162.25	456.52	485.05	1017.49	1120.18	900.85	
33. Uttar Pradesh	11768.96	7984.31	8897.48	13529.03	11648.06	10427.07	
GRAND TOTAL	74000.00	40864.72	55970.00	74276.45	83600.00	64527.93	

*upto 28 February, 2011

Project for promotion of small enterprises

1948. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects implemented during the last two years for encouraging small enterprises;

(b) the number of individuals/groups availed such facilities for starting new enterprises; and

(c) the break up of beneficiaries, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises- Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Government is encouraging promotion of small enterprises by providing financial support. During 2008-09 and 2009-10, following projects were sanctioned under Infrastructure Development component of MSE-CDP for

setting up new infrastructure development centre/upgradation of
existing industrial estates:

- (i) ID Centre at Bame, Distt. West Siang, Arunachal Pradesh.
- (ii) ID Centre at Serfanguri, Distt. Kokrajhar, Assam.
- (iii) ID Centre at Prabatipur, Distt. Tinsukia, Assam.
- (iv) ID Centre at Tifra, Distt. Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh.
- (v) ID Centre at Kada, Distt. Beed, Maharashtra.
- (vi) ID Centre at Sangamner, Distt. Ahmed Nagar, Maharashtra.
- (vii) ID Centre at Dewanpasa, Distt. North Tripura, Tripura.
- (viii) Upgradation of existing Industrial Estate at Mukundarayapouram, Distt. Vellore, Tamil Nadu
- (ix) Upgradation of existing Industrial Estate at Ooty, Distt. Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu. Till date 61 small and micro enterprises have been set up in these projects.

Under PMEGP, the details of units assisted are given in Statement (See below).

Statement

State/Union Territory (UT) - wise details of number of units assisted under PMEGP

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4
1.	Chandigarh	16	50
2.	Delhi	1	85
3.	Haryana	484	550
4.	Himachal Pradesh	309	485
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	680	1782
6.	Punjab	266	986
7.	Rajasthan	540	1257
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40	96
9.	Bihar	5873	884
10.	Jharkhand	498	353

11.	Orissa	1654	1935
12.	West Bengal	4002	7197

1	2	3	4
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	114	138
14.	Assam	1226	2430
15.	Manipur	0	195
16.	Meghalaya	0	399
17.	Mizoram	0	156
18.	Nagaland	5	17
19.	Tripura	25	325
20.	Sikkim	10	60
21.	Andhra Pradesh	865	2995
22.	Karnataka	1220	1509
23.	Kerala	365	1597
24.	Lakshadweep	0	11
25.	Puducherry	48	73
26.	Tamil Nadu	1197	3142
27.	Goa	1	94
28.	Gujarat	268	841
29.	Maharashtra	1692	3281
30.	Chhattisgarh	584	464
31.	Madhya Pradesh	416	1138
32.	Uttarakhand	384	816
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2724	4161
TOTAL		25507	39502

Revival of small and medium enterprises of pharma sector

1949. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether various departments lack coordination and mutual acceptability leading to taking decisions in isolation whereby threatening the very existence of small and medium (SME) pharma

industry in the country;

(b) whether small and medium scale pharma sector is scattered and unorganized due to which the lobby of large scale pharma units dominating Government policies which require huge financial funds for survival of SME pharma sector quest to maintain providing quality medicines at affordable prices to the public; and

(c) the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) No Sir. There is coordination between different departments on this matter.

(b) and (c) Government is supporting small manufacturing enterprises in Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Sector to make them competitive with large scale pharma units. More important schemes/programmes in this respect include Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), Credit Guarantee Scheme, ISO-9000/ISO-14001/HACCP Reimbursement Scheme, National Manufacturing Competitive Programme, Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) to enhance their productivity and competitiveness.

Target for Karnataka under PMEGP

1950. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State-wise targets for setting up micro enterprises are allocated under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) targets allocated for Karnataka under PMEGP since the launch of the programme, year-wise;

(d) whether the set targets were achieved during the said period;

(e) if not, what was the backlog and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps Government proposes to take to ensure that targets under PMEGP in the State are fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), a credit-linked subsidy programme since 2008-09 through Khadi and Village Industries

Commission (KVIC) throughout the country as national nodal agency for generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises. The State/Union Territory-wise targets for setting up micro enterprises have been allocated under the PMEGP and the State-wise target for last three years are given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Target in terms of government subsidy (also called margin money) are allocated to States in accordance with the approved Budget outlays for PMEGP for the year. As PMEGP is essentially a banks-driven scheme and is implemented through more than 1000 nodal bank branches, around one fourth of the margin money (subsidy) is in the process of disbursement by banks at a given time resulting in, at times, backlog of utilization of the subsidy at the Bank level. However, such occasional backlogs of margin money targets are carried forward to the next year and are available to the implementing agencies in addition to the normal target of the year. The year-wise margin money targets and achievement for Karnataka under PMEGP since the launch of the programme are given below:

Year	Margin Money target (Rs. lakh)	Margin Money utilized (Rs. lakh)	No. of units assisted
2008-09	3571.24	2510.48	1220
2009-10	2699.90	3000.87	1509
2010-11	4496.02	3612.84	1247*

*upto 6 March, 2011

(e) Though PMEGP has become very popular in the country (around 2.9 lakh applications received during 2010-11 till 6 March, 2011), the progress in term of actual disbursement of Bank credits initially was slow including that in Karnataka for a variety of reasons. These include imposition of model code of conduct for general elections, less availability of time during 2008-09 after notification of the scheme in September 2008, initial teething problems, delay in taking credit decision by Banks, etc. The situation, however, has improved in later years after persistent pursuation with the Banks as well as field functionaries to bring down the backlog, at the level of financing bank branches.

(f) The steps taken by the Government through KVIC so as to ensure that targets under PMEGP including those in Karnataka are met include (i) organizing awareness programmes, workshops through the State/divisional offices of KVIC/State Khadi and VI Board, (ii) meetings of State Level Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of

Secretary (Industries) of the State Governments to review the progress of the PMEGP, (iii) accreditation of 535 Training Centres across the country for providing effective training on entrepreneurship to the beneficiaries, (iv) opening of accounts by KVIC in 1014 nodal branches for early settlement of margin money subsidy claims, (v) uploading 307 model project profiles on the websites of the KVIC (www.kvic.org.in) and PMEGP (www.pmegp.in) for the reference of potential beneficiaries, (vi) developing a software by KVIC for Detailed Project Reports by KVIC in consultation with College of Agriculture Banking, RBI, Pune which have been made available by

KVIC to all its field offices and those of KVI Boards and District Industries Centres for helping the entrepreneurs in preparation of their project reports and (vii) regular monitoring by KVIC and Ministry.

Statement

*State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of target for setting up of
units
under the PMEGP*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	50	38	114
2.	Delhi	237	66	310
3.	Haryana	1193	902	991
4.	Himachal Pradesh	377	535	694
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1083	1305	977
6.	Punjab	1500	1013	940
7.	Rajasthan	2327	1694	2719
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	38	96	123
9.	Bihar	4293	1557	6258
10.	Jharkhand	1972	1491	2791
11.	Orissa	2455	1856	3178
12.	West Bengal	5416	7140	3817
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	171	65	308
14.	Assam	1709	459	3193
15.	Manipur	392	148	432
16.	Meghalaya	403	152	612
17.	Mizoram	198	75	323
18.	Nagaland	358	136	510
19.	Tripura	393	149	383
20.	Sikkim	104	40	211

21. Andhra Pradesh	4433	5851	3499
--------------------	------	------	------

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Karnataka	2976	2250	2069
23.	Kerala	1770	1338	1919
24.	Lakshadweep	5	4	111
25.	Puducherry	50	38	122
26.	Tamil Nadu	3517	4396	2421
27.	Goa	72	55	311
28.	Gujarat	2907	2196	1816
29.	Maharashtra	5526	1606	3425
30.	Chhattisgarh	1447	1094	2131
31.	Madhya Pradesh	3080	1244	3886
32.	Uttarakhand	968	404	800
33.	Uttar Pradesh	9807	7247	8320
TOTAL		61227	46640	59714

Establishment of clusters in Karnataka

1951. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has submitted proposals for establishment of an Auto cluster in Bidar district at an outlay of Rs. 10 crore, for establishment of a Jaggery-cluster at Kudachi village, Raibag Taluk, Belgaum and Rice Mill cluster in Mandya at an outlay of Rs. 16 crore;

(b) if so, the present state of consideration of these proposals; and

(c) by when these proposals would be finally approved?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government of Karnataka submitted proposals for Auto Cluster, Bidar, Jaggery Cluster, Kudachi, Belgaum and Rice Mill Cluster, Mandya. For Auto Cluster, Bidar, and Rice Mill Cluster, Mandya, the proposed total project cost involves Rs. 10.05 crore and Rs. 15.225 crore respectively. For Jaggery

Cluster, Kudachi, Belgaum, only Rs.2.50 lakh was requested for Diagnostic Study Report.

Present status of proposals is as under:

- (i) **Auto Cluster, Bidar:** Proposal for conducting diagnostic study was not approved due to lack of certain required information.
- (ii) **Jaggery Cluster, Kudachi, Belgaum:** Diagnostic Study for the cluster was received on 30.09.2008. Certain information has been sought from Implementing Agency.
- (iii) **Rice Mill Cluster, Mandya:** Proposal was rejected because it was not as per guidelines of MSE-CDP

Promotion of agro based rural industries in Gujarat

1952. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce and start new schemes for the development of agro based rural industries in the country particularly in Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Surat, Vadodara, Mehsana and Amreli districts of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government has received proposals from the States including Gujarat for the development of agro based industries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has, at present, no specific proposal to introduce new scheme for the development of agro based rural industries in the country. However, a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is implementing since 2008-09 through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) throughout the country for generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises including agro based rural industries by organizing traditional artisans and unemployed youth, helping in preventing their migration besides increasing their earning capacity. At the State/Union Territories level, the scheme is implemented through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) with involvement

of Banks. Under this Programme, beneficiaries can establish micro enterprises including agro based rural industries by availing of margin money subsidy of 25 per cent of project cost for units in rural areas set up by beneficiaries belonging to general category which will be 35 per cent for beneficiaries belonging to special categories, such as, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/women and others through the implementing agencies and loans from Banks, etc., for projects costing upto Rs.25 lakh each in the manufacturing sector and upto Rs. 10 lakh each in the service sector.

(c) and (d) Development of rural and agro industries is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. However, Government supports the efforts of State Governments through a number of interventions. Project proposals under PMEGP for setting up micro-enterprises including agro-based industries are submitted by individual beneficiaries to the implementing agencies such as DICs under State Government, State KVIBs and KVIC State/Divisional offices. These are then screened by District Level Task Force and recommended to Banks. During the current year (upto 28.02.2011) 2,94,205 applications were received under PMEGP by the implementing agencies out of which 1,39,341 proposals were recommended to Banks. In addition, Government in Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises provides assistance for the development of clusters including agro based ones under Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP). A total number of 244 MSE clusters including agro based ones have so far been completed. Another 244 MSE clusters are in various stages of development. Also, in traditional sector, the Government has taken up around 105 clusters for the development under Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) including 23 agro based ones.

Setting up of clusters for micro and small units

1953. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved the setting up of clusters with common infrastructure facilities for the micro and small units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government had approved the proposals for establishment of industrial estates and upgrading the existing ones; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) Scheme for development of MSEs in clusters through interventions leading to setting up of Common

Facility Centres and Infrastructure Upgradation.

(c) and (d) Yes, under infrastructure development component of MSE-CDP scheme, 130 proposals have been approved for infrastructure development.

Impact of global melt down on MSME sector

1954. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of specific industries in MSME sector affected the most by global melt down;

(b) the details of products produced by such industries; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to revive such industries?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The global economic recession had adversely affected export market of Indian industry, including micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and in particular, major sectors such as textiles, leather, gems and jewellery and auto components.

(c) Keeping in view impact of global economic slowdown on MSMEs, Government, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Public Sector Banks had taken several measures for protecting and providing a stimulus to the MSMEs. The important measures taken were: extending loan limit under Credit Guarantee Scheme from Rs.50 lakh to Rs.1 crore, with a guarantee cover of 50 per cent; increasing guarantee cover under Credit Guarantee Scheme from 80 per cent to 85 per cent for credit facility upto Rs.5 lakh; interest subvention of 2 per cent in pre and post-shipment export credit to small and medium enterprises (SME) sector; refinance limit of Rs.7,000 crore to Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) for incremental on-lending to micro and small enterprises (MSE) sector; grant of need-based *ad hoc* working capital demand loans upto 20 per cent of the existing fund-based limits; and reduction in interest rates for borrowing by micro enterprises by 1 per cent and in respect of SMEs by 0.5 per cent.

Mining of dolomite in Bhutan

1955. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that random mining of dolomite in Bhutan is leading to rise in contamination of rivers flowing in Dooars; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to stop such contamination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) Geological Survey of India [GSI] has not carried out, in recent times, any test to study the level of contamination of rivers flowing in Dooars area due to mining of Dolomite in Bhutan. However, there are some reports of indiscriminate mining of Dolomite in Bhutan leading to destruction of the fragile eco-system in the Terai region of Eastern Himalayas. GSI carried out studies on Preliminary Assessment of flash floods and siltation in the Hashimara Jhora [Doti Nala] area; Pheuntsholing-Jaigaon along the Indo Bhutan Border and also in Jainti area of Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal.

(b) As per the information available with GSI, Government of West Bengal has put a ban on the mining of Dolomite in North Bengal citing destruction of the fragile eco-system in the area.

Health facilities for mine workers

1956. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the most common diseases reported from mines workers;
- (b) what are the on site health facilities mandated by the Ministry to tend to these diseases;
- (c) the details of fine imposed for violation of these norms; and
- (d) how many violations have been detected in the last one year and the details of those sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) As per information furnished by Ministry of Labour and Employment (Directorate General of Mines Safety), the most common diseases connected with the mining operations are Silicosis, Pneumoconiosis, Manganese Poisoning - Nervous type, Asbestosis, and Cancer of lung or the stomach or the pleura and peritoneum (i.e. Mesothelioma).

(b) On site health facilities for medical examination of persons employed in the mining are provided under Rule 29 B of Mines Rules, 1955. As per the recommendations of 9th and 10th Conference on Safety on Mines, health facilities are also extended to the persons engaged in mining activities. As per Mines Rule 43 depending upon the number of persons employed, health facilities as prescribed, in First-aid Centre are to be provided by the miner. As per Mines Rule 44, the health facilities are mandated for different type of mines such as above ground, opencast and below ground.

(c) Section 25 of Mines Act, 1952 requires that the mine owner, agent or Manager to report to such authorities, in the prescribed form regarding the diseases of the persons employed in the mining. The violations of the above provision are liable to be punished under Section 66 of the Mines Act, 1952 with fine which may extend upto 1000/- Rupees.

(d) Total number of violations detected in occupational health in last one year is 310 in the Central Zone and 220 in the Eastern Zone

and details are given in Statement (See below).

Statement

Violation detected in mines/locations

Central Zone:

The following were the mines and locations in which the above violations were detected :

1. Un organised Granite Mines, Villupuram, Tamil Nadu. Naveyli Lignight, Mine - 1,

2. Naveyli Lignight, Mine - 2,
3. Bhuli PME Centre, BCCL
4. Kustore PME Centre, BCCL
5. Jealgora PME Centre, BCCL Dhanbad
6. Jamadoba PME Centre, TATA STEEL Dhanbad
7. Jeetpur PME Centre, SAIL, Dhanbad
8. Baghmara PME Centre, BCCL, Dhanbad
9. Lodna PME Centre, BCCL, Dhanbad
10. Tisra PME Centre, BCCL, Dhanbad
11. Katras PME Centre, BCCL, Dhanbad
12. Loyabandh PME Centre, BCCL, Dhanbad
13. C.V. Area PME Centre, BCCL, Dhanbad
14. Kabaribandah PME Centre, CCL, Giridih
15. Giridih Opencast Mine, CCL, Giridih
16. Lankester PME Centre, CCL, Giridih
17. Chasnala PME Centre, SAIL, Dhanbad
18. Amlo Opencast Project, CCL, Bokaro
19. Kalyani Opencast Project, CCL, Bokaro
20. Karo Opencast Project, CCL, Bokaro
21. Dhorl PME Centre, CCL, Bokaro
22. Tarami Opencast Project, CCL, Bokaro
23. Kargali PME Centre, CCL, Bokaro
24. Electro Steel Cast Ltd. ESC Ltd. Bokaro

Eastern Zone:

1. Satgram PME Centre, ECL, Burdwan, WB
2. Satgram Project, ECL, Burdwan, WB
3. Satgram Incinerator, ECL, Burdwan, WB
4. Dhemomen Colliery, ECL, Burdwan, WB
5. Sodpur PME Centre, ECL, Burdwan, WB
6. Sripur PME Centre, ECL, Burdwan, WB

7. Ningha Colliery, ECL, Burdwan, WB
8. S.S. Incline, ECL, Burdwan, WB
9. Bansara Colliery, ECL, Burdwan, WB
10. Chora 10 Pit, ECL, Burdwan, WB
11. Chora 7 and 9 Pit, ECL, Burdwan, WB
12. Chora PME Centre, ECL, Burdwan, WB
13. Kajora PME Centre, ECL, Burdwan, WB
14. Bankola PME Centre, ECL, Burdwan, WB
15. Kumardihi A Colliery, ECL, Burdwan, WB
16. Tilaboni Colliery, ECL, Burdwan, WB
17. Nakara Konda Colliery, ECL, Burdwan, WB
18. Jhanjhra Project, ECL, Burdwan, WB
19. Jhanjhra PME Centre, ECL, Burdwan, WB
20. Pandevaswer PME Centre, ECL, Burdwan, WB
21. Khottadih Opencast Project, ECL, Burdwan, WB
22. Khottadih Colliery, ECL, Burdwan, WB
23. Tirat Colliery, ECL, Burdwan, WB
24. Kuardih Colliery, ECL, Burdwan, WB

Export of minerals

1957. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is monitoring the ports, railways, etc. through which minerals like sand minerals are exported from Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the value of minerals exported and the value of minerals extracted during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) Sand is a minor mineral and the State Governments are entirely empowered to regulate the mining of this mineral. Details

regarding sand mining are not centrally maintained.

(b) As per available information, value of minerals exported and value of mineral produced during last five years is given below:

(Value in Rs. '000')

Value of all minerals (provisional)	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Minerals exported	797899817	809307449	950224884	1092964455	1278311426
Minerals produced	907448097	1045251357	1216850026	1732485346	1793840114

Status of NALCO/BALCO projects

1958. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the ongoing projects of the National Aluminium Company (NALCO) and Bharat Aluminium Company (BALCO);

(b) whether any of those projects are proposed to be completed by 2010-11;

(c) if so, the details in this regard, company-wise; and

(d) the details of the progress of each of these projects, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) to (d) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), a Navratna Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) under the Ministry of Mines has given the following details in respect of it's ongoing projects:-

NALCO

Project segment	Whether to be completed by 2010-11/ (anticipated date of completion)	Present status
1	2	3
Increase in capacity of Mines from 48 lakhs tonnes per year (LTPY) to 63 LTPY and augmentation of capacity of	Yes/March, 2011	Overall progress: 97.7%

refinery from 15.75 LTPY to
21 LTPY

1	2	3
Upgradation of 4th stream of alumina from 5.25 LTPY to 7 LTPY and that of bauxite mines from 63 LTPY to 68.25 LTPY.	No/June, 2012	Overall progress: 50%
Capacity enhancement of smelter through amperage increase in all four pot lines from 180 Kilo Ampere (KA) to 220 KA for increasing metal production from 4.6 LTPY to 5.67 LTPY.	No/December, 2016	Pre-feasibility report made and technical study completed.

Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO), erstwhile PSU has been disinvested on 2.3.2001 by transfer of 51% shareholding of the Government of India in favour of a Strategic Partner viz. M/s Sterlite Industries (India) Limited alongwith management control.

Allocation of licences under LAPLs

1959. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to allocate licences under Large Area Prospecting Licences (LAPLs) for mineral deposits on first-come-first-served basis;

(b) if so, the reasons Government is not considering for allocation of the licences through competitive bidding;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) which are those mineral deposit areas, their names and the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) to (c) The total area currently under lease for major minerals is 4914.4 sq. km. mostly of surfacial deposits, such as Limestone, Bauxite and Iron ore, whereas the Obvious Geological Potential (OGP) are for exploration is nearly 5,70,000 sq. km. in most of which minerals are likely to also be available at depth. The

National Mineral Policy, 2008, recognizes the need to explore for deep-seated and concealed deposits and states that regional and detailed exploration needs to be carried out systematically in the entire geologically conducive mineral bearing area of the country using state-of-the-art technique in a time bound manner. This requires exploration at a depth of 50 metres or more below the surface based on integrated geological studies and

theoretical concepts developed around the country's cratonic blocks of West Dharwar, East Dharwar, Bastar, Singhbhum and Bundelkhand, etc. where major mineral resources are likely to be located. Advanced geophysics particularly gravity and magnetic surveys, using aircraft and helicopters mounted with very sophisticated, sensitive and expensive sensors is used, which also require complex proprietary software to analyse the huge volume of raw data generated along the flight path. This is a high-cost and high-risk specialized enterprise, which can only be done using venture capital. Unless it is done, the deeper deposits cannot be located and country will continue to suffer from a shortage of these mineral resources, due to failure to locate them.

Recognising this fact, the National Mineral Policy, 2008 has recommended a special exploration licence called the Large Area Prospecting Licence (LAPL) designed to attract large investments and high technology. This licence will only be available to search for deposits of base metals, like copper, and noble metals like gold etc. which occur in thin veins and lodes or in deep stratabound structures and need high cost geophysics and advanced computer modeling software for location. The exploration is generally done initially in large areas (typically upto 5000 sq. km.) through rapid airborne surveys and 'anomalies' in the nature of high or low magnetic or gravity values are analysed to do general exploration including open spaced drilling in a few tens of square kilometers for further geological and geophysical evaluation. This in turn can narrow down the search area to detailed exploration of a few square kilometers for closed spaced drilling to intersect the veins and lodes at depth at various angles to precisely estimate the size and disposition of the ore body. Since a LAPL can be only granted for deep-seated deposits for multiple minerals (other than iron ore, bauxite, limestone etc.) and primarily needs to commence from regional scale exploration over a large area, a bid value can not be estimated at the start of the enterprise as the nature of deposit in terms of the minerals, their quantity, technology of the extraction etc. will not be known at the time of grant of concession. For this reason competitive bidding has not been recommended for LAPL, and it is proposed to grant this concession on

the basis of chronological priority of the applicants, who would be required to furnish exploration data to the State Governments and mandatorily surrender a portion of the explored area to the State Government each year over the period of six years (which will be available to other applicants). LAPL as a concession is thus not an asset with a value; rather it is a method of locating an asset of value. However, the licence fee for LAPL is likely to be very high.

(d) Does not arise in view of the fact that LAPL as a concession instrument is still under consideration of the Government, and will need to be included in the legislative framework.

Curb on illegal mining

1960. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are about 2,496 illegal mines for major minerals and about 28,055 illegal mines for minor minerals causing not only immense loss to the national exchequer but destruction of natural environment also; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to curb the illegal mining?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) State Governments are the owners of mineral resources and full powers have been conferred to State Governments to frame the rules for curbing illegal mining under Section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act (MMDR Act). If the mining lease holders fail to carry out mining operations in accordance with MMDR Act, appropriate action are initiated by the Government. The details regarding loss accruing to State Governments due to illegal mining is not centrally maintained.

Central Government is responsible for ensuring the proper regulation and development of mineral resources in the country and the Parliament has enacted the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. While section 23C of the said Act provides for State Government to formulate Rules to control illegal mining, the Central Government has been advising and coordinating activities and initiatives to help all States, to curb illegal mining, *inter-alia* as follows:-

- A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee has been set by Government, with representation from State Governments and Central Ministries concerned, to consider all mining related issues, including specifically, matters relating to coordination of activities to combat illegal mining at regular intervals.
- The State Governments have been advised to set up State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (SCEC) to coordinate efforts to control illegal mining by including representatives of Railways, Customs and Port authorities. Separately the State Governments have also been advised to prepare and adopt an Action Plan with specific measures to detect and control illegal mining including, use of remote sensing, control on traffic, gather market intelligence, registration of end-users and setting up of special cells etc.

- Up-to September, 2010, the State Governments detected 43317 cases of illegal mining of minor and major minerals as compared to 41578 cases detected in the full year 2009. The details of cases regarding illegal mining reported by State Governments are given in Statement (See below).
- The Central Government has appointed Shri Justice M. B. Shah Commission of Inquiry under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 to inquire into the large scale mining of iron ore and manganese ore without lawful authority in several States vide Notification S.O. 2817 dated 22nd November, 2010. The Commission has started functioning.

- The Central Government amended Rule 45 of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988, making it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockists, exporters and end-users to register with the Indian Bureau of Mines and report on movement of minerals to Indian Bureau of Mines and State Government as one of the measures to combat illegal mining vide notification G.S.R. 75(E) dated 9.2.2011.

Mainly because of the proactive stance taken by the Central Government on the issue, the following developments have been reported:

- Eighteen States (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) have framed Rules under Section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to control illegal mining.
- Twenty one States (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) have set up Task Force at State and/or District level to check illegal mining as per the instruction of Central Government.
- Thirteen State Governments (Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal) have set up a Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee.
- Five States (Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand) have digitized the total mining area.
- State Government of Tamil Nadu has digitized 100 cadastral maps.
- State Governments of Rajasthan and Orissa have reported to have commenced using satellite imagery. Rajasthan has digitized mining area in GIS environment and superimposed on digital toposheets supplied by Survey of India.

- State Governments of Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Orissa have reported to have started use of holograms/ bar codes in the transport permits.

Indian Bureau of Mines has constituted Special Task Force Teams, which conducted inspections in 106 mines in endemic areas in 5 States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Jharkhand and Gujarat between 7.12.2009 to 17.12.2009 and suspended operations in 60 mines. Out of the 60 suspended mines, 58 applied for revocation of suspension orders and 2 mines have been recommended for termination. The Special Task Force conducted second round of inspections from 17.4.2010 to 27.4.2010 in Karnataka. It inspected 67 mines and found serious violations in 18 mines, which were suspended.

Statement

Details of the cases of illegal mining

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of cases detected					Action Taken			
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 upto Sept., 2010	Vehicle Seized	FIRs Lodged	Court Cases filed	Fine realized (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5385	9216	13478	11591	11683	844	18	-	6030.024
2.	Chhattisgarh	2259	2352	1713	1078	2289	-	-	4570	687.563
3.	Goa	313	13	159	9	-	458	-	-	16.72
4.	Gujarat	7435	6593	5492	5416	2202	488	239	09	10175.683
5.	Haryana	504	812	1209	1372	2261	103	321	21	397.067
6.	Himachal Pradesh	478	-	503	1114	-	-	-	711	21.04
7.	Jharkhand	631	82	225	15	268	5661	369	50	142.032
8.	Karnataka	3027	5180	2997	1687	3353	73311	1018	807	4666.406
9.	Kerala	1595	2593	2695	1321	-	-	~	-	576.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10. Madhya Pradesh		5050	4581	3895	3868	2864	-	05	19021	1657.919
11. Maharashtra		4919	3868	5828	8270	13633	33814	13	01	3221.76
12. Orissa		284	655	1059	758	294	1750	58	87	5016.53
13. Punjab		218	26	50	73	708	-	19	00	181.37
14. Rajasthan		2359	2265	2178	4711	1804	408	956	69	952.873
15. Tamil Nadu		2140	1263	1573	215	323	28345	931	619	8801.874
16. Uttarakhand		-	-	191	-	-	683	-	-	38.50
17 Uttar Pradesh		-	-	-	-	1420	-	0	0	257.580
18. West Bengal		80	426	315	80	215	4090	1250	196	-
TOTAL :		36677	39925	43560	41578	43317	149955	5197	26161	42841.56

Self employment to minorities

†1961. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many agencies are lagging far behind the fixed target regarding providing self-employment to minorities due to administrative apathy;

(b) the target of providing self-employment during the last three years and their present status;

(c) the reasons for lagging behind in achieving the target; and

(d) the details of such minority beneficiaries who were able to get self-employment during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) has exceeded the targets for extending loan to the beneficiaries during 2007-08 and 2009-10.

(b) The target of providing self-employment during the last three years and achievements are as given below:-

Year	Target for assisting number of beneficiaries	Achievements
2007-08	45,700	47,733
2008-09	60,000	51,198
2009-10	66,000	1,04,594

(c) During the year 2008-09, the targets could not be met due to announcement of elections towards the end of the financial year, imposing model code of conduct for elections prohibiting further disbursements.

(d) The names and other details of beneficiaries contained in the lists of beneficiaries is a voluminous data available in the States with the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) of NMDFC. This data is also available on the website of NMDFC viz. www.nmdfc.org.

Scholarship for minority students for higher education

1962. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to

state:

(a) the number of Government funded scholarships for minority students to pursue higher education i.e. colleges, universities, vocational trainings, etc. State-wise and the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the uptake of these scholarships, category-wise and State-wise; and

(c) what is the total budget allocation towards the scholarships, in comparison with the total allocation towards higher education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The scholarship schemes for students belonging to minority communities to pursue higher education being implemented through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and through University Grants Commission are:-

(i) Post-matric

(ii) Merit-cum-Means based and

(iii) Maulana Azad National Fellowship

The State-wise allocation of the above scholarships for 2010-11 is annexed.

(b) The uptake of these scholarships in the current financial year upto 28.02.2011, category-wise and State-wise is given in Statement (See below).

(c) In 2010-11, out of the total budget allocation of Rs.880 crore towards the scholarships, the allocation towards scholarships for higher education is Rs. 430 crore.

Statement

Details of the Scholarship in the current financial year

(For 2010-11)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UTs.	Post-matric Allocation	Merit-cum-means Achievement	Maulana Azad National Fellowship Allocation	Achievement		
			(Fresh + Renewals)	(Fresh + Renewals)	During 2010-11 (for 2009-		
10)							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

1. Andhra Pradesh	17342	41791	867	1314	31	32
2. Arunachal Pradesh	773	0	38	0	4	0
3. Assam	19622	189	981	1795	33	34
4. Bihar	29162	24694	1458	3133	50	56
5. Chhattisgarh	1982	1396	99	148	6	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Goa	993	523	49	79	4	1
7.	Gujarat	10453	12290	523	928	21	9
8.	Haryana	5142	2564	257	301	12	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	602	318	30	34	4	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15062	10615	753	1443	27	32
11.	Jharkhand	10382	9752	519	916	21	17
12.	Karnataka	16642	39174	832	1955	31	27
13.	Kerala	29379	60782	1469	4117	50	63
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9242	7795	462	814	15	16
15.	Maharashtra	36675	43493	1840	2447	67	72
16.	Manipur	1982	1400	98	98	4	6
17.	Meghalaya	3662	256	182	224	6	6
18.	Mizoram	1833	1820	91	157	4	5
19.	Nagaland	3882	68	193	345	6	5
20.	Orissa	3582	1049	179	191	6	3
21.	Punjab	32142	23266	1615	2487	59	75
22.	Rajasthan	12022	10776	601	1001	21	21
23.	Sikkim	433	484	21	145	4	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	15342	30491	767	2118	28	35
25.	Tripura	973	0	48	71	4	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	67422	77001	3371	6755	120	130
27.	Uttarakhand	2662	171	133	127	4	4
28.	West Bengal	44462	87752	2223	6599	81	78
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	242	9	11	11	4	1
30	Chandigarh	410	2	20	17	4	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62	0	2	0	4	0
32.	Daman and Diu	64	22	2	1	4	0
33.	Delhi	4942	751	247	382	9	8
34.	Lakshadweep	153	0	6	0	4	2
35.	Puducherry	282	0	13	22	4	4
TOTAL:		400000	490694	20000	40175	756	757

Implementation of Sachar Committee recommendations

1963. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when Government has taken a decision to implement the recommendations of Sachar Committee;

(b) the number of review meetings held to review the follow-up action taken by various Ministries; and

(c) the details of recommendations implemented fully by Government, Ministry-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) Government took several decisions on the follow-up action on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee on 17.5.2007 and a statement in this regard was laid in both Houses of Parliament on 31.8.2007. So far, 15 review meetings have been held to review the follow-up action taken by various Ministries. The status of implementation of the decisions of the Government on the follow-up action on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee is given in Statement.

Statement

Department/ Ministry-wise status of implementation on the follow-up action on the major recommendations of the Sachar Committee

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, 743 new branches have been opened. During 2010-11, 308 bank branches have been opened upto September, 2010. A total of 2111 bank branches have been opened upto September, 2010 since 2007-08.
- (b) RBI revised its Master Circular on 5th July, 2007 on priority sector lending (PSL) for improving credit facilities to minority communities. Since 2007-08, Rs. 128382.43 crore upto December, 2010, which is 13% of total PSL were provided to minorities.
- (c) District Consultative Committees (DCCs) of lead banks are regularly monitoring the disposal and rejection of loan applications for minorities.
- (d) To promote micro-finance among women, 5,18,498 accounts have been opened for minority women with Rs. 3588 crore as micro-credit in 2010-11.
- (e) All public sector banks are organizing awareness campaigns in blocks/districts/towns with substantial minority population. In 2010-11, 1976 awareness campaigns were organized in such areas.
- (f) Lead banks have organized 686 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, all KGBVs sanctioned for minority concentration districts have been operationalised.

- (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 un-served and under-served districts. 57 districts out of 90 minority concentration districts are eligible for consideration under the scheme. So far, 36 minority concentration districts have been covered for setting up polytechnics.
- (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. UGC has sanctioned 233 Women's hostels during Eleventh Plan in 90 minority concentration districts.
- (f) The Area Intensive and 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.
- (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, 19 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. Besides, 1280 Centres of Equal Opportunity (CEOs) have been established in 51 universities during 2009-10 and 1345 and 1367 such centres are proposed to be established during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively.

(iii) Ministry of Minority Affairs:

- (a) An expert group, constituted to study and recommend the structure and functions of an Equal Opportunity

Commission (EOC), submitted its report on 13th March, 2008. This has been processed as per approved modalities, along with the report of the expert group on diversity index.

- (b) A Bill to amend Waqf Act, 1995 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 27th April, 2010 and passed on 7th May, 2010. It was then referred to the Rajya Sabha. The Bill has now been referred to the Select Committee of 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 Ph.D and merit-cum-means scholarship for technical and professional courses at undergraduate and post-graduate levels have been launched. Under these schemes, since 2007-08, a total of 68.43 lakh scholarships have been awarded to the students belonging to minority communities. Further, a fellowship scheme called Maulana Azad National Fellowship scheme for M.Phil and Ph.D. scholars has been launched and 757 fellowships have been awarded to fellows/students from minority communities during 2009-10.
- (f) The corpus of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), which stood at Rs. 100 crore, was doubled to Rs.200 crore in December, 2006. The corpus was increased by Rs.50 crore in 2007-08 and by Rs.60 crore in 2008-09. It was further increased by Rs. 149 crore during 2009-10 and Rs. 125 crore during 2010-11. Now corpus stands at Rs.550.00 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. 4725 students / candidates belonging to minority

communities have benefited under this scheme in 2010-11 upto December, 2010.

- (h) A Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) was launched in 90 identified minority concentration districts in 2008-09. Plans of 89 minority concentration districts in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal-Assam, Manipur, Bihar, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Orissa, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttarakhand, Mizoram, Jammu and

Kashmir, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh have been approved and Rs. 1979.44 crores released to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations upto December, 2010 since launching of the programme.

(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 and 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 and 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 has been introduced in Rajya Sabha. (Ministry of Home Affairs)

(viii) Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing and 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 and 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) Under UIDSSMT, out of total project cost of Rs.12928.93 crore, Rs. 2620.31 crore has been sanctioned for 108 towns, having a substantial minority population.
- (b) Under IHSDP, out of total projects cost of Rs.9637.99 crore, 1817.38 crore has been sanctioned for 132 cities/towns having a substantial minority population.
- (c) Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Kerala 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 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 has been 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 and Broadcasting:

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting launched a multi-media campaign in 2008-09. In addition to this, for more effective dissemination of information to its

target beneficiaries, the Ministry of Minority Affairs has under taken multi- media campaign through print, radio and TV. To ensure greater transparency, the website of the Ministry has been made more users friendly. It contains detailed information about schemes, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), list of beneficiaries, photographs, physical and financial achievements etc.

Allocation of funds for minorities in Punjab

1964. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the central funds have been allocated during the last three years ending 2010-11 for the welfare of minorities in Punjab with schemes, if any, for which funds have been earmarked; and

(b) the extent to which funds have been utilised by the State, year-wise and scheme-wise with the number of persons benefited during each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities was revised and announced in June, 2006. It provides for programme specific interventions and a close monitoring mechanism. An important aim of the new programme, *inter-alia*, is to ensure that the benefits of various government schemes for the underprivileged reach the disadvantaged sections of the minority communities. In order to ensure that the benefits of schemes included in the programme flow equitably to minorities, the new programme envisages location of a certain proportion of development projects in minority concentration areas. It also provides that, wherever possible, 15% of targets and outlays under various schemes included in the programme should be earmarked for minorities.

(b) The physical and financial targets and the year-wise and scheme-wise achievements made during the last three years and the current year of 2010-11 upto December, 2010 in respect of schemes amenable to earmarking for minorities under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities including schemes exclusively meant for minorities in Punjab is given in Statement.

Statement

Allocation of funds for Minorities in Punjab

A: Physical target, Financial outlay and Achievements for 2008-2009 2009-10 and 2010-2011 for schemes amenable to earmarking under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities

Schemes	2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011	
	Earmarked for Minorities	Achievement (As on 31.03.2009)	Earmarked for Minorities	Achievement (As on 31.03.2010)	Earmarked for Minorities	Achievement (As on 31.12.2010)
	Financial (Rs. in Crore)		Financial (Rs. in Crore)		Financial (Rs. in Crore)	
Priority Sector Lending	12248.64	13280.83	13520.20	16660.57	17365.66	20478.59
SJSRY	0.04	0.014	0.0328	0	0.0363	0
IAY	8.59	1.23	16.62	2.19	14.778	1.8997
	Physical No. of units)		Physical (No. of units)		Physical (No. of units)	
ICDS			5335	5499	0	0
SJSRY (micro-ent.)	18	11	4	0	4	0
IAY	2454	569	4751	994	3284	949
SGSY	1511	339	1589	1807	1887	130
SJSRY (skill training.)	22	22	29	0	29	0
KGBV	3	3	3	3	0	0

Abbreviation Used: ICDS:- Integrated Child Development Services, SJSRY- Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, IAY- Indira Awas Yojana, KGBV- Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, SGSY- Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana

B. Physical and Financial Achievements under schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs exclusively meant for minorities pertaining to State of Punjab since 2008-09

Physical Achievements

Year	No. of Scholarships awarded				No. of Students Coached under Free (no. of beneficiaries)		
	Pre-Matric	Post-Matric	MCM*	MAEF*	Coaching and Allied Schemes	NMDFC*	
						Micro Finance	Term Loan
2008-09	49996	2647	592	8	50	0	1628
2009-10	123907	17737	1884	83	220	0	1044
2010-11 (upto Feb, 2011)	256346	23266	2487	1685	0	0	804

Financial Achievements (Amount sanctioned in Rs.)

2008-09	37884252	12591000	16300000	96000	580625	0	40000000
2009-10	151000000	107300000	53700000	996000	2309875	0	47000000
2010-11 (upto Feb, 2011)	218900000	118700000	69838677	20220000	1083250	0	36200000

*MCM: Merit-cum-Means, MAEF: Maulana Azad Education Foundation, NMDFC: National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation.

Funds to Jharkhand for minorities

1965. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 91 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 15th November, 2010 and state:

(a) whether under the Multi-Sectoral Development Programme in 2009-10, against sanctioned funds of Rs. 16.89 crore, only Rs. 8.45 crore was released to Gumla district of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether under pre-matric and post-matric scholarship schemes during 2010-11, no sanction was issued to beneficiaries of the State; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Under the provision of MsDP, 50% of the total approved amount is released as first instalment to State Government and the remaining amount is released as 2nd instalment.

(c) and (d) During 2010-11, Rs. 3.76 crore and Rs. 6.09 crore have been released for 24643 and 9752 students for the pre-matric and post-matric scholarship schemes respectively.

15 point programme for minorities in Assam

1966. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Prime Minister's 15 point programme for the minorities of Assam;

(b) the breakup of funds for the beneficiaries, religion-wise; and

(c) the details of minority communities benefited under MSDP project, religion-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The financial and physical achievement during the last three years and the current year of 2010-11 upto December, 2010 in respect of schemes amenable to earmarking under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities,

scheme-wise for Assam is given in Statement-I (See below). Religion-wise details are not maintained except for scholarship schemes implemented by the Ministry and the details are given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) The Multi-Sectoral Development Programme is a special area development programme and it envisages that the projects under the programme will be located in areas of minority concentration and includes all sections of society.

Statement-I

Assam: Physical Target, Financial Outlay and Achievements For 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2009-10 For Schemes Amenable To Earmarking Under The Prime Minister's Mew 15 Point Programme For The Welfare Of Minorities

Schemes	2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011	
	Earmarked Achievement		Earmarked Achievement		Earmarked Achievement	
	for	(As on	for	(As on	for	(As on
	Minorities	31.03.2009)	Minorities	31.03.2010)	Minorities	31.12.2010)
	Financial (Rs. in crore)		Financial (Rs. in crore)		Financial (Rs. in crore)	
Priority Sector	1063.08	751.46	1329.01	1924.55	1557.25	
1964.38						
Lending						
ITI COE	2.07	0	1.705	2.08	2.275	0
SJSRY	0.1039	0	0.1015	0	0.1122	0
IAY	86.45	104.13	139.168	129.107	124.29	65.95
	Physical		Physical		Physical	
ICDS				2319	0	0
SJSRY	55	0	11	0	11	0
(micro-ent.)						
IAY	22455	31556	36067	39932	25627	27402
SGSY	19031	31938	16663	34297	20945	4
SJSRY (skill	68	31	91	0	91	0
training.)						
SSA: Pry	0	0	984	984	0	0
School						
SSA: Addl.	6257	6257	2156	2156	2711	2112
Classroom						
SSA: Teachers	0	0	0	0	6406	0
Sanctioned						
SSA: New PS	0	0	984	984	2219	0
SSA: KGBV	9	9	9	9No	Target	is fixed
						for
2010-2011						

Abbreviation Used: ITI- Industrial Training Institute, SJSRY- Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, IAY- Indira Awas Yojana, SSA- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, UPS- Upper Primary School, PS- Primary School, KGBV- Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, NRDWP- National Rural Drinking Water Programme

Statement

ASSAM

*Community-wise distribution of Pre-matric scholarship for students belonging to the minority communities for
2008-2009, 2009-2010 and 2010-2011*

	Muslim		Christian		Sikh		Buddhist		Parsi		Total		Male	Female	% of	Amount
	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A			Female Sanctioned	(Rs. in crore)
2008-2009 (31.03.2009)	27449	0	3281	0	63	0	158	0	0	0	30951	0	0	0	0	0
2009-2010 (31.02.2010)	65250	85912	7800	1357	150	71	375	36	7	0	73582	87376	42151	43225	51.76	16.83
2010-2011 (28.02.2011)	87000	37237	10400	763	200	144	500	115	9	0	98109	38259	19289	18970	49.58	8.37

*Community-wise distribution of Post-matric scholarship for students belonging to the minority communities for
2008-2009, 2009-2010 and 2010-2011*

	Muslim		Christian		Sikh		Buddhist		Parsi		Total		Male	Female	% of	Amount
	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A			Female Sanctioned	(Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2008-2009 (31.03.2009)	10875	8356	1300	103	25	14	62	6	0	0	12263	8479	5242	3237	38.18	4.87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

2009-2010 (31.03.2010)	13050	9728	1560	148	30	26	75	6	1	0	14716	9908	6022	3886	39.22	8.32
2010-2011 (28.02.2011)	17400	182	2080	6	40	0	100	1	2	0	19622	189	102	. 87	46	5.60

Community-wise distribution of Merit-cum-means scholarship for students belonging to the minority communities for 2008-2009, 2009-2010 and 2010-2011

	Muslim		Christian		Sikh		Buddhist		Parsi		Total		Male	Female	% of	Amount
	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A			% of Female Sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	
2008-2009 (31.03.2009)	870	1323	104	43	2	2	5	4	0	0	981	1372	1017	355	25.87	3.68
2009-2010 (31.03.2010)	870	1823	104	79	2	3	5	5	0	0	981	1910	1395	515	2836	5.86
2010-2011 (28.02.2011)	870	1708	104	75	2	3	5	9	0	0	981	1795	1306	489	27.24	5.04

T : Target

A : Achievement

Unutilised funds

1967. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of heads, schemes, projects and organisations, etc. under which there has been non-utilisation/under-utilisation of funds during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(b) the extent of non-utilisation/under-utilisation in each case;

(c) the reasons for the same in each case;

(d) the steps taken/being taken to make good the losses suffered on account of non-utilisation/under-utilisation; and

(e) the action being taken to substantially increase the allocation under those heads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (e) Statements showing the details of heads, schemes, projects and organisations, etc. under which there has been non-utilization/under-utilization of funds during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, the reasons for non-utilisation/under-utilisation and steps taken to make good the losses etc. are given at Statement-I, II and III (See below). The annual plan allocation for this Ministry in each successive year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan was enhanced.

Statement-I

Unutilised Fund

(a) Non-Plan Schemes/Programmes (Voted, Revenue)							(Amount in crore of Rs.)	
Sl. Name of the Scheme/ make	Major	BE	RE	Actual	Non-	Reasons for non-utilisation/Steps	taken	to
No.	Programme	Head of Accounts	(2008- 09)	2008- 09)	exp. (2008- 09)	utilised funds (2008-09)	underutilisation	good the losses suffered on account of non-utilisation/ under utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Secretarial-Social Service*2251		5.26	5.75	4.87	1.16	Bulk of the saving was due	Efforts have
	been						to non-utilisation of the fund	made to
	ensure full						by CPWD tor modernisa-	expenditure in
	the						tion of the Offices and	subsequent
	financial						installation of DG Sets. Some	years
							saving was due to non-	
							conducting of foreign	
							tour postponement of	
							some meetings on account	
							of enforcement of code	

							of conduct for General Elections non engagement of the programmers etc.		
2. National Commission for Minorities (NCM)*	2250	4.04	4.55	4.24	0.50		Funds could not be utilized due to non approval of the		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
							study tours purchase of vehicle for office use and non availability of medical claims.		
3. Special Officer for subsequent years	2250	1.53	1.74	1.43	0.35		Funds could not be utilized	In	
Linguistic Minorities							owing to austerity measures,	the	
unutilised amount							non-conducting of any foreign	have been	
(CLM)*									
reduced.							tour vacant posts and not claiming of medical bills.		
4. Grants-in-Aid to Waqf	2235	3.00	2.35	0.00	3.00		The funds allocated for	In	subsequent
years									

unutilised amount

reduced.

Central Waqf Council could the
not be released/utilized as have been
before the proposals
could be considered by
the competent authority
in the CWC the election
code of conduct came
into force.

TOTAL	13.83	14.38	10.54	5.01
-------	-------	-------	-------	------

*Rs. 1.72 crore supplementary grants received during 2008-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

(b) Plan Schemes/Programmes (Voted, Revenue and Capital)

A Central Sector Scheme (CS)

1. Grants in Aid to Maulana 2225 60.00 60.00 60.00 0.00
Azad Education Foundation

2 Free Coaching and Allied 2225, 10.00 8.75 7.30 1.45 Funds could not be released In
subsequent years,
Schemes for Minorities 3601, as the viable proposals were the

unutilized amount								
reduced.	3602,					not received from some of	have	been
	2552							the States/UTs.
3. Contribution to the Equity of NMDFC	4225, 45.00	75.00	75.00	0.00				
	4552							
4. Research studies monitoring and evaluation of development enforcement of code of Schemes for Minorities including publicity	2225, 2552	5.00	8.95	7.97	0.78			Amount could not be utilized due to
						conduct for General Elections barring advertisements and publicity of schemes. Further the impact Study/evaluation. monitoring of schemes could not be undertaken for the same reason.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5. Grant-in-aid to State Channelising Agencies (SCA)	2225, 2552	5.00	2.30	0.00	2.50	Funds could not be released because of non receipt of		

engaged for implementation in NMDFC programme				Utilization Certificates		
SUB-TOTAL (CS)	155.00	155.00	150.27	4.73		
(c) Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)						
1. Merit-cum-Means scholarship be released States/UTs were for professional and technical were not requested to send courses of undergraduate and some of the proposals in time. post-graduate 2552	2225,	124.90	64.94	64.73	61.92	Funds could not as the proposals received from States/UTs.
2. Multi Sectoral Development evident, in Programme for Minorities year, in selected of Minority allocations concentration districts 2552 increased	2225, 539.80	279.89	270.85	268.95	Proposals were not received from some States/UTs and north eastern States. the have been	As it each financial budget

							by the Ministry.	
3.	Pre-Matric Scholarships	2225,	79.90	79.90	62.21	14.32	Funds could not be released	
	States/UTs were							
	for Minorities	3601,					as the proposals were not requested	to
							process	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		3602,					received from some States/ scholarship	
	applica-							
		2552					UTs.	tions
	expeditiously.							
4	Post-Matric Scholarships	2225,	99.90	69.93	70.63	30.89	The proposals were not Same as above.	
	for Minorities	3601,					received from some UTs and	
		3602,					North Eastern States.	
		2552						
New Scheme (2010-11)								
	**Secretariat. M/o. Minority	2251	0.50	0.34	0.34	0.16		
	Affairs Service							
SUB-TOTAL (CSS)			845.00	495.00	468.75	376.25		

GRAND TOTAL (A+B) =	1000.00	650.00	619.02	380.98
---------------------	---------	--------	--------	--------

**Provision has been made from Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS).

Statement-II

(a) Non-Plan Schemes/Programmes (Voted, Revenue)						(Amount in crore of Rs.)		
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	Major Head of Accounts	BE (2009- 10)	RE 2009- 10)	Actual exp. (2009- 10)	Non- utilised funds	Reasons for non-utilisation/ underutilisation	Steps taken to good the losses suffered on account of non-utilisation/ under utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Secretariat-Social Service	2251	7.24	7.02	6.30	0.86	Funds could not be utilized owing to austerity measures, less number of tours, vacant posts and not claiming of medical bills, legal	

							bills non printing of booklets of schemes etc.	
2.	National Commission for Minorities (NCM)	2250	5.28	5.05	4.49	0.87	Funds could not be utilized owing to austerity measures less number of tours, vacant posts and not claiming of medical bills etc.	
3.	Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities (CLM)	2250	1.98	1.91	1.74	0.24	Funds could not be utilized The organization has requested to	
							owing to austerity measures less number of tours, vacant	been ensure
	full expendi-							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							posts and not claiming of medical bills, non printing of some publication etc.	ture in current cial Proposals
4	Grants-in-Aid to Waqf	2235	1.98	1.50	1.50	0.48	There was no expenditure as	

have been

and funds

released

current

2010-

no proposal was received from received

Central Waqf Council till have been

formulation of RE 2009-10 during the

and the same was fixed at financial year

Rs 1.50 crore. 11.

5 Grants-in-Aid to Central 2235 0.01 0.01 0.00 0.01
Recruitment Rules
Waqf Council
formula-

Recruitment Rules of Central
Waqf Council (CWC) are are under

awaited to facilitate consi- tion.
deration of proposal for
creation of posts.

6 Grants-in-Aid to State 2235, 0.01 0.01 0.00 0.01
Waqf Boards/Strengthening 2225,
of the State Waqf Boards 3601,
3602,
2552

Not Implemented. Not implemente.

	TOTAL		16.50	15.50	14.03	2.47		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

(b) Plan Scheme Programmes (Voted, Revenue and Capital)

A Central Sector Scheme (CS)

1.	Grants in Aid to Maulana Azad Education foundation	2225	115.00	115.00	115.00	0.00		
2.	Free Coaching and Allied Schemes for Minorities	2225, 3601, 3602, 2552	12.00	12.00	11.22	0.78	Non-receipt of adequate proposals from State Governments/UTs including North Eastern States.	Efforts have been made to reduce unutilised optimary.
3.	Contribution to the Equity of NMDFC	4225, 4552	125.00	125.00	125.00	0.00	100% utilisation.	
4.	Research studies monitoring could not be and evaluation of development the period. Schemes for Minorities including publicity	2225, 2252	13.00	13.00	11.97	1.03	Research/studies taken up during Since the schemes were of recent origin they were not ripe for being taken up for	

evaluation.

5. Grant-in-aid to State Chan-2225, 2.00 2.00 2.00 0.00
 nelising Agencies (SCA) 2552
 engaged for implementation
 in NMDFC programme

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Scheme for Leadership scheme	2235,	8.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	Scheme was launched in	It is a new	
development of Minority of allocation	3601,					January, 2010 and advertisement	increase	
Women decided based	3602,					issued for getting expression	will be	
response receive	2552					of interest (EOI) from all	on	
target						concerned. The scheme could	from the	
						not be implemented during groups.		
						2009-10.		

7. Maulana Azad National 2225, 15.00 15.00 14.90 0.10 Scheme is being implemented
 Fellowship for minority 3601, through UGC but the re-
 students 3602, appropriation could not be
 2552 approved by the competent

								authority.
8.	Computerisation of records of State Waqf Boards	2235, 2552	10.00	10.00	8.06	1.94		Non receipt of adequate and viable proposals from States/ UT Waqf Boards Non submission of complete proposal by the State Waqf Boards (SWB's) including North Eastern Region SWB's.
SUB-TOTAL (CS)=			300.00	300.00	288.15	11.85		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(c) Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)								
1.	Merit-cum-Means scholarship	2225,	100.00	100.00	97.42	0.69		Non-receipt of
	adequate The budget alloca-							
	for professional and technical	3601,						proposals from
	State tions have been							
	courses of undergraduate and	3602,						Governments/UTs
	including utilised optimally.							
	post-graduate	2552						North Eastern States.
2.	Multi Sectoral Development	2225, 989.50	989.50	971.94	17.55		MsDP is a Centrally Sponsored	Most of
	the released							
	Programme for Minorities	3601,					Scheme. The proposals for all	funds
	have been							

in selected of Minority concentration districts	3602, 2552						the Minority Concentration utilised. Districts were not received from States/UTs (Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar Island).
3. Pre-Matric Scholarships released for Minorities	2225, 3601, 3602, 2552	200.00	200.00	202.74	0.20		Most of the funds have been utilised.
4. Post-Matric Scholarships released for Minorities	2225, 3601, 3602, 2552	150.00	150.00	148.67	0.29	No proposal was received from UT of Lakshadweep.	Most of the funds have been utilised
**Secretariat. M/o. Minority Affairs Service	2251	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.01		
SUB-TOTAL (CSS)		1440.00	1440.00	1421.25	18.74		
GRAND TOTAL (A+B) =		1740.00	1740.00	1709.41	30.59		

**Provision has been made from Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS).

Statement-III

(a) Non-Plan Schemes/Programmes (Voted, Revenue) (Amount in crore of Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	Major Head of Accounts	BE (2010-11)	RE (2010-11)	Provisional expenditure (2010-11) (As on	BE (2011-12)	Remarks
---------	-------------------------------	------------------------	--------------	--------------	--	--------------	---------

09.03.11)							
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Secretariat-Social Service is	2251	6.60	6.60	5.92	7.16	Utilisation Certificate
2.	National Commission for Minorities (NCM)	2250	5.26	5.19	4.13	5.65	available only after completion of the financial year i.e. after 31st March.
3.	Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities (CLM)	2250	2.00	1.68	1.21	1.99	
4.	Grants-in-Aid to Waqf	2235	1.50	1.02	0.00	1.19	
5.	Grants-in-Aid to Central Waqf Council	2235	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	
6	Grants-in-Aid to Slate Waqf Boards/Strengthening of the State Waqf Boards	2235, 2225, 3601, 3602, 2552		0.00	0.00	0.00	
TOTAL			15.37	14.50	11.26	16.00	
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9

Plan Schemes/Programmes (Voted, Revenue and Capital)

A. Central Sector Scheme (CS)

1.	Grants in Aid to Maulana Azad	2225	125.00	125.00	125.00	200.00	
----	-------------------------------	------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--

Education Foundation						
2.	Free Coaching and Allied Schemes 2225, 3601, for Minorities 3602, 2552	15.00	15.00	11.21	16.00	
3.	Contribution to the Equity of NMDFC 4225, 4552	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	
4.	Research/studies monitoring and evaluation of development Schemes for Minorities including publicity 2225, 2552	22.00	22.00	17.47	36.00	
5.	Grant-in-aid to State Channelising Agencies (SCA) engaged for implementation in NMDFC programme 2225, 2552	4.00	4.00	3.83	2.00	
6.	Scheme for Leadership development of Minority Women 2235, 3601 3602, 2552	15.00	5.00	0.00	15.00	
7.	Maulana Azad National Fellowship for minority students 2225, 3601, 3602, 2552	30.00	30.00	29.98	52.00	
1	2	3	5	6	7	8
8.	Computerisation of records of State Waqf Boards 2235, 2552	13.00	6.00	3.56	5.00	9

New Scheme (2010-11)

9. Interest subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas studies*	2235, 2552	2.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
10. Promotional Activities for Linguistic Minorities*	2235, 2225, 3601, 3602, 2552	1.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
11. Scheme for containing population decline of small minorities*	2235	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL (CS)=		343.00	322.08	306.05	441.00

*In Principle approval not accorded
by the Planning Commission

(c) Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)

1. Merit-cum-Means scholarship for professional and technical courses of undergraduate and post-graduate	2225, 3601, 3602, 2552	135.00	135.00	106.18	140.00
2. Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities in selected of minority concentration districts	2225, 3601, 3602, 2552	1399.50	1327.32	751.90	1218.40

1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3. Pre-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	2225, 3601, 3602, 2552	450.00	450.00	378.45	600.00	
4 Post-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	2225, 3601. 3602, 2552	265.00	265.00	210.78	450.00	
New Scheme (2010-11)						
5. Strengthening of the State Waqf Boards*	2235, 2225, 3601, 3602, 2552	7.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	
**Secretariat, M/o.Minority Affairs Service		2251	0.50	0.50	0.42	0.60
SUB-TOTAL (CSS)		2257.00	2177.92	1447.73	2409.00	
GRAND TOTAL (A+B) =		2600.00	2500.00	1753.78	2850.00	

**Provision has been made from Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS).

*in Principle approval not accorded by the Planning Commission.

Promotion of solar energy

†1968. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main purpose behind encouraging the use of renewable energy is to protect the forest cover of the country;

(b) if so, whether solar energy system has been successful in protecting the forests;

(c) the target set by Government for Himachal Pradesh under the Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) and the Solar Thermal Energy (STE) programmes and the production made during the last three years; and

(d) whether there is any plan to allocate more funds to encourage the solar energy sector and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The main aim of up-scaling and mainstreaming use of new and renewable energy in the country is furtherance of the national aim of energy security and energy independence. New and renewable energy sources including solar energy systems are environmentally benign and contribute to saving of fossil fuels and the forests.

(c) No state-wise targets are set for Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) and Solar Thermal Energy (STE) programmes of the Ministry, and project proposals from the States are considered by the Ministry for support as per applicable guidelines.

Under the SPV programme, 500 home lighting systems and 20 street lighting systems during 2007-08, and 1500 street lighting systems during 2008-09 were installed. For solar thermal energy systems, no data on state-wise physical achievement is available as the programme is implemented in market mode.

(d) The Government had announced Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission on 11 January, 2010, with an aim to set up 20,000 MW grid solar power, 2,000 MW of off-grid solar power including 20 million solar lights, and 20 million square meter of solar thermal collector area by 2022. An amount of Rs. 4337 crore was approved by the Government for the first phase of the Mission till March, 2013.

Renewable energy potential

1969. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has been able to exploit only 4.5 per cent of renewable energy potential, so far;

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

(c) the measures being taken to overcome the difficulties in exploiting the renewable energy potential of the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Grid-interactive power generation capacity of about 18,800 MW from the renewable sources -wind, small hydro and biomass - has been set up in the country till 31.01.2011, which corresponds to about 20% of their total estimated potential of about 87,000 MW. In addition, the potential for solar power in most parts of the country is around 20 MW per square kilometer of open, shadow free area covered with solar collectors. Against this, so far grid-interactive capacity of 32 MW has been set up. These apart, off-grid renewable power systems aggregating 490 MWeq and a large number of decentralized systems (4.3 million family biogas plants, 1.6 million solar PV systems (street lights/home lights/ lanterns, etc.) and solar thermal systems for water heating, cooking etc. with over total 3.97 million square meters total collectors area - have been deployed in the rural, urban and industrial sectors.

Major constraints in rapid deployment of renewable energy sources include their inherent intermittent nature leading to low plant load factor and also need for storage; grid synchronization limitations on account of intermittent nature of supply; general difficulties in servicing and maintenance in remote areas, and currently high cost, particularly of solar power generation. However, constant effort and incentives are now helping in rapid deployment.

(c) To overcome the difficulties faced in exploiting the available potential, the Government has taken several measures. These include the following:

- Fiscal and financial incentives for grid as well as off-grid/decentralized systems, such as, capital/interest subsidy/generation based incentive, accelerated depreciation, nil/concessional excise and customs duties;
- Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power;

- Directives under Electricity Act 2003 to all States for fixing a minimum percentage for purchase of electricity from renewable energy sources;
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission initiated last year to give a boost to deployment of solar energy systems, solar PV as well as solar thermal.
- Supporting research and development activities at technical institutions and universities in association with industry; setting up of Centres of Excellence; human resource development in the sector through fellowships, trainings, etc.

- Wide publicity on the use and utility of renewable energy through electronic and print media, etc.

Grid integration of renewable energy projects

1970. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether renewable energy poses particular technical and managerial challenges for grid integration;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to address each of such challenges and facilitate grid integration of renewable energy projects in the country and the progress thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The main technical problems faced with grid integration of renewable power (i) grid-synchronization limitations on account of intermittent nature of supply, (ii) limitations of existing transmission capacity, and (iii) ability of renewable power generating plant to cope with sudden short-term drops in grid voltage, as can be caused by short-circuits.

(c) Most of the above problems can be overcome significantly with the use of digital technology and development of smart grids coupled with general expansion of grid capacity. This technology is applicable mainly for conventional power sector but can be useful for efficient integration of renewable power into the grid by alleviating the cited problems. The Government has set up a task force to develop the same. The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission has also commissioned a study.

Electrification of remote villages

1971. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the generation of power in Megawatts from the projects operating under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, project-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to electrify remote villages of the country through solar power;

(c) if so, the targets set for villages and by when it would be completed, State-wise;

(d) whether the remote rural areas of Madhya Pradesh would also be included in this scheme; and

(e) if so, the details about the areas to be included?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), Government has sanctioned 802 MW capacity of grid connected solar power projects, based on solar photovoltaic (PV) and thermal technologies. The project developers have been given a time of 12 months to commission the PV projects and 28 months for the solar thermal projects.

(b) to (e) The Ministry is implementing Remote Village Electrification Programme for providing financial support for lighting /basic electrification using renewable energy sources including solar energy, in those remote unelectrified census villages in various States including Madhya Pradesh where grid extension is not found feasible by the State Governments and hence are not covered under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. Support has been provided for covering 558 villages in 24 districts of MP. State-wise targets are not set under the programme and the projects are sanctioned on case-to-case basis after proposals are submitted by the State Implementing Agencies as per the guidelines of the scheme. Coverage of such villages is dependent on the State Governments short listing them and submitting proposals for support under the programme.

PSUs using wind energy

1972. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of PSUs using wind energy;
- (b) how much power they have saved; and
- (c) the details of steps Government is taking to promote the use of non-conventional energy sources?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) As reported by the Indian Wind Turbine Manufacturers Association, the central and state PSUs have so far established 770.5 MW wind power projects in the country. The details are given in Statement (See below).

(c) To promote the use of non-conventional energy sources, the Government has taken several steps. These include the following:

- Fiscal and financial incentives, such as, capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, nil/concessional excise and customs duties;
- Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power in

most potential States following the provisions made under the National Electricity Policy 2005 and National Tariff Policy 2006;

- Directives under Electricity Act 2003 to all States for fixing a minimum percentage for purchase of electricity from renewable energy sources taking into account local factors.

- Normative guidelines by CERC for fixation of such preferential tariffs.
- Generation Based Incentive Scheme for Wind Power to attract private investment by Independent Power Producers not availing Accelerated Depreciation benefit.
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission has been initiated recently to give a boost to deployment of solar energy systems, solar photovoltaic as well as solar thermal, with an approved target for the first phase upto March, 2013 of 1,100 MW of grid connected solar power plants, 200 MW capacity equivalent off-grid solar applications and 7 million square metre solar thermal collector area.

Statement

Details of the Central/State PSUs using wind energy

State PSUs

Sl. No.	Name of the PSU	Capacity (in MW)	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation	96.000	Gujarat
2.	Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals Ltd.	83.750	Gujarat
3.	Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	43.500	Gujarat
4.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. Ltd.	21.000	Gujarat
5.	Gujarat State Electricity Co.	10.000	Gujarat
6.	Gujarat Energy Development Agency	10.640	Gujarat
7.	Gujarat Electricity Board	0.055	Gujarat
8.	Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.	40.000	Gujarat
9.	Surat Municipal Corporation	3.000	Gujarat
10.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	17.600	Tamil Nadu
11.	Tidel Park (Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation and Electronics	1.250	Tamil Nadu

Corporation of Tamil Nadu Ltd.

12. Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Ltd.	17.500	Tamil Nadu
13. Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	3.430	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4
14.	Non Conventional Energy development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Ltd.	2.500	Andhra Pradesh
15.	Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Ltd.	4.500	Karnataka
16.	Karnataka Power Corporation	4.555	Karnataka
17.	Kerala State Electricity Board	2.025	Kerala
18.	Maharashtra Energy Development Agency	8.230	Maharashtra
19.	Madhya Pradesh Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd.	0.590	Madhya Pradesh
20.	Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency	0.090	Orissa
21.	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd.	63.700	Rajasthan
22.	Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Ltd.	91.300	Rajasthan
Total		525.215	

Central PSUs

Sl. No.	Name of the PSU	Total Size of Project (in MW)	In Which State Located
1	2	3	4
1.	Oil and Natural Gas Company Ltd.	51.00	Gujarat
2.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	50.50	Rajasthan and Maharashtra
3.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	21.00	Gujarat
4.	State Bank of India	15.00	Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat
5.	PTC Group and Karnataka	12.00	Maharashtra
6.	Integral Coach Factory	10.50	Tamil Nadu
7.	National Mineral Development Corp.	10.50	Karnataka
8.	Nuclear Power Corporation	10.00	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4
9.	Bharat earth Movers	5.00	Karnataka
10.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation	5.00	Karnataka
11.	The Hutti Gold Mines Co. Ltd.	9.30	Karnataka
12.	Gas Authority of India Ltd.	4.50	Gujarat
13.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	3.00	Karnataka
14.	Tide Water Oil Co. (India) Ltd.	3.00	Tamil Nadu
15.	Manganese Ore India Ltd.	20.00	Madhya Pradesh
16.	Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation	15.00	Karnataka
TOTAL		245.30	

Use of third generation solar technology in Orissa

1973. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether third generation solar energy technology is in use in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission various photovoltaic technologies available for manufacture of photovoltaic modules and systems are allowed to be used, subject to fulfilment of certain technical standards and performance parameters.

Solar panels at Solar Energy Centre

1974. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of panels installed at Solar Energy Centre (SEC) to reduce the electricity bill and generate electricity;

(b) whether there has been any saving in the payment of electricity charges during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a)
A 20kWp Photovoltaic (PV) roof mounted power plant was installed and
commissioned at Solar

Energy Centre on 5th March, 2010. The plant was installed in a stand alone mode to supply un-interruptible and stable power to the critical loads of the Centre.

(b) and (c) The PV power plant has been in operation since March, 2010. So far around 16000 units of electricity have been generated by the plant. This has resulted not only saving of equal quantity. of electricity either from the grid or from diesel generators but has also helped in the operation of a few critical loads effectively.

Solar lighting in schools and Government offices

1975. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any action plan for providing solar lighting in schools and Government offices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to extend financial assistance to States for this purpose; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof and if answer to (a) above be in the negative, by when Government proposes to have such an action plan?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (d) Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Mission, the Ministry is providing 30% subsidy for installation of solar lighting systems to the beneficiaries including schools and Central/State Government institutions. The programme is implemented through the State nodal agencies and other government institutions, public sector undertakings and other channel partners.

National policy on bio-fuels

†1976. SHRI BALAWANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether promotion and development of bio-fuels have been envisaged in the national policy on bio-fuels;

(b) if so, the salient features of this policy;

(c) whether the steps have been taken to promote bio fuels including the replacement of petrol and diesel with bio-fuels;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether a high level national bio fuels coordination committee has been constituted to coordinate and implement/monitor the programmes on bio-fuels; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The salient features of the National Policy on Biofuels are:

- Bio-diesel production from non-edible oil seeds in waste/degraded/marginal lands.
- An indicative target of 20% blending of bio-fuels, both for bio-diesel and bio-ethanol, by 2017.
- Minimum Support Price (MSP) for non-edible oil seeds would be announced with periodic revision to provide fair price to the growers.
- Minimum Purchase Price (MPP) for purchase of bio-ethanol and bio-diesel would be announced with periodic revision.
- Major thrust on research, development and demonstration with focus on plantations, processing and production of bio-fuels, including Second Generation Bio-fuels.
- A National Bio-fuel Coordination Committee, headed by the Prime Minister to provide policy guidance and coordination.

(c) and (d) An *ad hoc* ex-factory price of Rs. 27/- per litre has been fixed for procurement of ethanol by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMC). The OMCs directed to sell Ethanol Blended Petrol with effect from 01.09.2010. They have started procurement of ethanol and supply of Ethanol Blended Petrol has commenced.

The bio-diesel industry is still at a nascent stage of development. Since bio-diesel is not available in marketable quantities, the blending of bio-diesel with High Speed Diesel has not been set in motion.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. A High Level National Biofuel Coordination Committee, headed by the Prime Minister, has been set up to provide coordination and policy guidance/review on different aspects of biofuels development, promotion and utilization. Other members of the Committee are Ministers of Agriculture, New and Renewable Energy, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Rural Development, Science and Technology and Environment and Forests besides Deputy Chairman Planning Commission. Secretary, in the

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is the Convener.

Solar Mission under National Action Plan on Climate Change

1977. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Action Plan on Climate Change has proposed to develop solar energy and set up a Solar Mission in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has finalised the modalities for setting up of the Mission, so far;

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

(e) the extent to which the said Mission has obtained its objectives, so far?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Government has approved the policy frame work of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission to develop solar energy technologies to make solar power competitive to conventional grid power. The Mission aims at setting up of 20,000 MW grid solar power and 2,000 MW of off-grid solar power including 20 million solar lights by 2022. In addition, it aims at installation of 20 million square metre solar thermal collector area by 2022. The Mission will be implemented in three phases. Government has approved the target, for the first phase of the Mission till March, 2013; to set up 1,100 MW grid connected solar plants, including 100 MW capacity plants as rooftop and small solar plants. In addition, 200 MW capacity equivalent off-grid solar applications and 7 million square metre solar thermal collector area, including roof-mounted solar systems, are also proposed in the first phase of the Mission, till 2012-13.

During 2010-11, Government has selected about 800 MW capacity grid connected solar power projects and the remaining grid solar power projects are to be selected during 2011-12. With regard to the off-grid solar applications against a target of 32 MW solar PV projects during 2011-12, projects of 38.5 MW have been sanctioned. In addition, 5 lakh square metre of solar thermal collector area has been installed during 2010-11. The progress of the implementation has so far been satisfactory.

Further, the Government has approved setting up of a section 25 company to implement programmes of the Solar Mission. The Company will have a Chairman, a MD/CEO and four functional Directors, to begin with.

Electricity generation from geo-thermal energy

†1978. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of electricity generation from geo-thermal energy in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes or has any plan to formulate any concrete policy or action plan to increase the generation capacity of such geo-thermal energy and utilise them in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of achievements made by Government in this regard during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) In accordance with the geo-thermal exploration studies carried out by different organizations there is an estimated potential of about 10,000 MW of geo-thermal energy generation in the country. These geo-thermal resources are spread over in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has constituted a Working Group for preparation of policy and guidelines to facilitate preparation and implementation of action plan to set up projects for utilization of geo-thermal energy in the country.

(d) During the last three years the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal have taken steps to harness geo-thermal energy in their States. Geo-thermal resource assessment studies have been undertaken by the Ministry at various potential sites through National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI), Hyderabad. Efforts are also being made to develop multi-purpose R&D-cum-technology demonstration projects for using geo-thermal energy for heating, cooling, greenhouse-cultivation and other applications.

Solar power generation

1979. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had invited proposal for 650 MW solar projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that as against the proposals of 650 MW, Government had received proposals for 5,000 MW from many companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) As a part of approved activities under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam (NVVN) issued

request-for-selection (RfS) document for a total capacity of 620 MW grid connected solar power projects. This capacity comprised of 470 MW and 150 MW capacities for solar thermal and solar photovoltaic power plants, respectively.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Against a capacity of 620 MW, NVVN received applications for 5126 MW capacity, including 3311 MW capacity for solar thermal and 1815 MW capacity for solar photovoltaic power plants.

Subsidy on solar appliances

1980. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Government scheme to provide subsidy to solar energy based appliances particularly for rural areas;

(b) whether, in view of the massive investment required for the establishment of hydel and thermal projects, Government would formulate a policy of providing adequate publicity to the appliances based on renewable energy sources; and

(c) if so, the details of subsidies being provided on solar lanterns/solar panels and their centres in various States?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, Government is providing 30% subsidy and/or loan at 5% annual interest rates for the general category States in the country including for rural areas.

Ministry has taken several measures to promote use of solar energy applications, which include (i) organization of awareness camps and training programmes through regional rural banks, manufacturers/suppliers of solar systems and state agencies, (ii) advertisements in electronic and print media; and (iii) publication of magazine on renewable energy including special issues on solar energy.

Renovation of old power generating utilities

1981. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any survey of the old and inefficient power generating utilities in Maharashtra and the rest of the country;

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

(c) what action Government has taken or proposes to take for renovation, modernization and life extension of such power generating utilities in Maharashtra and other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Renovation and Modernization (R&M) and Life Extension (LE) works of old power plants are carried out by the concerned power utilities. However, based on the discussion held with Ministry of Power, PFC, BHEL and various utilities, Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has prepared a National Perspective Plan for R&M and Life Extension upto 2016-17 and also revised

the guidelines on R&M. The details of R&M/LE programme in respect of States including Maharashtra and Central power plants targeted for the Eleventh Plan period and to be taken up during Twelfth Plan period are given in Statement-I, II, III and IV respectively.

Statement-I

List of units programmed for R&M works during Eleventh Plan

1. STATE SECTOR

Sl. No.	State	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Comm.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Region						
1.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Anpara'B	4	1993	500
2.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Anpara'B	5	1994	500
3.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Obra	7	1974	100
4.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Obra	8	1975	100
SUB TOTAL				4		1200
5.	Punjab	PSEB	Ropar	1	1984	210
6.	Punjab	PSEB	Ropar	2	1985	210
7.	Punjab	PSEB	Ropar	3	1988	210
8.	Punjab	PSEB	Ropar	4	1989	210
9.	Punjab	PSEB	Ropar	5	1992	210
10.	Punjab	PSEB	Ropar	6	1993	210
SUB TOTAL				6		1260
11.	Delhi	IPGCL	Rajghat	1	1989	67.5
12.	Delhi	IPGCL	Rajghat	2	1989	67.5
SUB TOTAL				2		135
TOTAL NORTHERN REGION				12		2595

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Western Region						
13.	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	Koradi	5	1978	200
14.	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	Koradi	6	1982	210
15.	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	Koradi	7	1983	210
16.	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	Chandrapur	1	1983	210
17.	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	Chandrapur	2	1984	210
18.	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	Chandrapur	3	1985	210
19.	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	Chandrapur	4	1986	210
20.	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	Chandrapur	5	1991	500
21.	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	Chandrapur	6	1992	500
22.	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	Parli	3	1980	210
23.	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	Parli	4	1985	210
24.	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	Parli	5	1987	210
SUB TOTAL				12		3090
TOTAL WESTERN REGION			12		3090	
Eastern Region						
25	Jharkhand	JSEB	Patratu	9	1984	110
26	Jharkhand	JSEB	Patratu	10	1986	110
SUB TOTAL				2		220
27	West Bengal	DPL	Durgapur	6	1985	110
SUB TOTAL				1		110
TOTAL EASTERN REGION				3		330
TOTAL STATE SECTOR				27		6015

2. CENTRAL SECTOR

Sl. No.	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Comm.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	NTPC	Unchahar	1	1988	210
2.	NTPC	Unchahar	2	1989	210
3.	NTPC	Tanda	1	1988	110
4.	NTPC	Tanda	2	1989	110
5.	NTPC	Tanda	3	1990	110
6.	NTPC	Tanda	4	1998	110
7.	NTPC	Rihand	1	1988	500
8.	NTPC	Rihand	2	1989	500
9.	NTPC	Farakka	1	1986	200
10.	NTPC	Farakka	2	1986	200
11.	NTPC	Farakka	3	1987	200
12.	NTPC	Farakka Stg-II	4	1992	500
13.	NTPC	Farakka Stg-II	5	1994	500
14.	NTPC	Singrauli	1	1982	200
15.	NTPC	Singrauli	2	1982	200
16.	NTPC	Singrauli	3	1983	200
17.	NTPC	Singrauli	4	1983	200
18.	NTPC	Singrauli	5	1984	200
19.	NTPC	Singrauli	6	1986	500
20.	NTPC	Singrauli	7	1987	500
21.	NTPC	Korba STPS	1	1983	200
22.	NTPC	Korba STPS	2	1983	200
23.	NTPC	Korba STPS	3	1984	200

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	NTPC	Korba STPS	4	1987	500
25.	NTPC	Korba STPS	5	1988	500
26.	NTPC	Korba STPS	6	1989	500
27.	NTPC	Vindhyachal	1	1987	210
28.	NTPC	Vindhyachal	2	1987	210
29.	NTPC	Vindhyachal	3	1989	210
30.	NTPC	Vindhyachal	4	1990	210
31.	NTPC	Vindhyachal	5	1990	210
32.	NTPC	Vindhyachal	6	1991	210
33.	NTPC	Ramagundem	1	1983	200
34.	NTPC	Ramagundem	2	1984	200
35.	NTPC	Ramagundem	3	1984	200
36.	NTPC	Ramagundem	4	1988	500
37.	NTPC	Ramagundem	5	1989	500
38.	NTPC	Ramagundem	6	1989	500
39.	NTPC	Talcher TPS	5	1982	110
40.	NTPC	Talcher TPS	6	1983	110
41.	NTPC	NCTPP, Dadri	1	1992	210
42.	NTPC	NCTPP, Dadri	2	1992	210
43.	NTPC	NCTPP, Dadri	3	1993	210
44.	NTPC	NCTPP, Dadri	4	1994	210
45.	NTPC	Kahalgaon	1	1992	210
46.	NTPC	Kahalgaon	2	1994	210
47.	NTPC	Kahalgaon	3	1995	210
SUB TOTAL			47		12610
48.	DVC	Durgapur	3	1966	130

1	2	3	4	5	6
49	DVC	Durgapur	4	1984	210
SUB TOTAL			2		340
TOTAL CENTRAL SECTOR			49		12950

TOTAL of Eleventh Plan (R&M) :

Number of Units : 76

Capacity (MW) : 18965

TOTAL of LE + R&M

State Sector : No. of Units: 60, Capacity : 10539 MW

Central Sector : No. of Units: 69, Capacity : 15744 MW

Total (State + Central) No. of Units: 129, Capacity : 26283 MW

Statement-II

List of units programmed for L.E. works during Eleventh Plan

1. STATE SECTOR

Sl. No.	State	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Comm.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Region						
1.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Obra	1	1967	40
2.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Obra	2	1968	40
3.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Obra	6	1973	94
4.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Obra	9	1980	200
5.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Obra	10	1979	200
6.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Obra	11	1977	200
7.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Obra	12	1981	200
8.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Obra	13	1982	200
9.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Harduaganj	5	1977	60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Harduaganj	7	1978	110
11.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Parichha	1	1984	110
12.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Parichha	2	1985	110
13.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Panki	3	1976	105
14.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Panki	4	1977	105
15.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Anpara	1	1986	210
16.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Anpara	2	1986	210
17.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Anpara	3	1988	210
SUB TOTAL				17		2404
18.	Punjab	PSEB	Bathinda	3	1978	110
19.	Punjab	PSEB	Bathinda	4	1979	110
20.	Punjab	PSEB	Ropar	1	1984	210
21.	Punjab	PSEB	Ropar	2	1985	210
SUB TOTAL				4		640
22.	Haryana	HPGCL	Panipat	1	1979	110
SUB TOTAL				1		110
SUB TOTAL NORTHERN REGION				22		3154
Western Region						
23.	Gujarat	GSECL	Ukai	1	1976	120
24.	Gujarat	GSECL	Ukai	2	1976	120
25.	Gujarat	GSECL	Gandhinagar	1	1977	120
26.	Gujarat	GSECL	Gandhinagar	2	1977	120
Sub Total				4		480
27.	Madhya Pradesh	MPPGCL	Amarkantak Ext.	1	1977	120
28.	Madhya Pradesh	MPPGCL	Amarkantak Ext.	2	1977	120
Sub Total				2		240
SUB TOTAL WESTERN REGION				6		720

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Region						
29.	Bihar	BSEB	Barauni	6	1983	110
30.	Bihar	BSEB	Barauni	7	1985	110
31.	Bihar	KBUNL	Muzaffarpur	1	1985	110
32.	Bihar	KBUNL	Muzaffarpur	2	1986	110
33.	West Bengal	WBPDC	Bandel	5	1982	210
SUB TOTAL EASTERN REGION				5		650
SUB TOTAL STATE SECTOR				33		4524

2. CENTRAL SECTOR

Sl. No.	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Comm.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	NTPC	Badarpur	4	1978	210
2.	NTPC	Badarpur	5	1981	210
3.	NTPC	Singrauli STPS	1	1982	200
4.	NTPC	Singrauli STPS	2	1982	200
5.	NTPC	Korba STPS	1	1983	200
6.	NTPC	Ramagundam STPS	1	1983	200
7.	NTPC	Dadri GT	1	1992	131
8.	NTPC	Dadri GT	2	1992	131
9.	NTPC	Dadri GT	3	1992	131
10.	NTPC	Auraiya GT	1	1989	111.19
11.	NTPC	Auraiya GT	2	1989	111.19
12.	NTPC	Auraiya GT	3	1989	111.19
13.	NTPC	Anta GT	1	1989	89
14.	NTPC	Anta GT	2	1989	89

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	NTPC	Anta GT	3	1989	89
16.	NTPC	Kawas GT	1	1992	106
17.	NTPC	Kawas GT	2	1992	106
18.	NTPC	Kawas GT	3	1992	106
19.	NTPC	Gandhar GT	1	1994	131
20.	NTPC	Gandhar GT	2	1994	131
SUB TOTAL CENTRAL SECTOR			20		2794

Total of Eleventh Plan (LE) :

Number of Units : 53

Capacity (MW) : 7318

Statement-III

List of units programmed for R&M works during the Twelfth Plan

1. STATE SECTOR

Sl. No.	State	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Comm.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Region						
1.	Punjab	PSEB	Ropar	5	1992	210
2.	Punjab	PSEB	Ropar	6	1993	210
SUB TOTAL				2		420
3.	Haryana	HPGCL	Panipat	6	2001	210
TOTAL NORTHERN REGION				3		630
TOTAL STATE SECTOR				3		630

2. CENTRAL SECTOR

Sl. No.	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Comm.	Capacity (MW)
1.	NTPC	Unchahar	3	1999	210
2.	NTPC	Unchahar	4	1999	210
3.	NTPC	Vindhyachal	7	1999	210
4.	NTPC	Vindhyachal	8	2000	210
5.	NTPC	Simhadri	1	2002	500
6.	NTPC	Simhadri	2	2002	500
7.	NTPC	Kahalgaon	4	1996	210
8.	NTPC	Talcher STPS	1	1995	500
9.	NTPC	Talcher STPS	2	1996	500
10.	NTPC	Talcher STPS	3	2003	500
11.	NTPC	Talcher STPS	4	2003	500
SUB TOTAL			11		4050
12.	NEEPCO	Kathalguri CCGT	GT-1	1995	33.50
13.	NEEPCO	Kathalguri CCGT	GT-2	1995	33.50
14.	NEEPCO	Kathalguri CCGT	GT-3	1995	33.50
15.	NEEPCO	Kathalguri CCGT	GT-4	1995	33.50
16.	NEEPCO	Kathalguri CCGT	GT-5	1996	33.50
17.	NEEPCO	Kathalguri CCGT	GT-6	1996	33.50
18.	NEEPCO	Kathalguri CCGT	ST-1	1998	30.00
19.	NEEPCO	Kathalguri CCGT	ST-2	1998	30.00
20.	NEEPCO	Kathalguri CCGT	ST-3	1998	30.00
SUB TOTAL			9		291.00
TOTAL CENTRAL SECTOR			20		4341.00

Total of Twelfth Plan (R&M) :
Number of Units : 23
Capacity (MW) : 4971

Statement-IV

List of units programmed for L.E. works during Twelfth Plan

1. STATE SECTOR

Sl. No.	State	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Comm.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Region						
1.	Haryana	HPGCL	Panipat	3	1985	110
2.	Haryana	HPGCL	Panipat	4	1985	110
SUB TOTAL				2		220
3.	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	Kota	1	1983	110
4.	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	Kota	2	1983	110
SUB TOTAL				2		220
SUB TOTAL NORTHERN REGION				4		440
Western Region						
5.	Gujarat	GSECL	Ukai	3	1979	200
6.	Gujarat	GSECL	Ukai	4	1979	200
7.	Gujarat	GSECL	Wanakbori	1	1982	210
8.	Gujarat	GSECL	Wanakbori	2	1983	210
SUB TOTAL				4		820
9.	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	Nasik	3	1979	210
10.	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	Nasik	4	1980	210
11.	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	Koradi	5	1978	210
12.	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	Koradi	6	1982	200
13.	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	Bhusawal	2	1979	210
14.	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	Bhusawal	3	1982	210
15.	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	Chandrapur	1	1983	210

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	Chandrapur	2	1984	210
17.	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	Parli	3	1980	210
SUB TOTAL				9		1880
18.	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	Korba (West)	1	1983	210
19.	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	Korba (West)	2	1984	210
SUB TOTAL				2		420
20.	Madhya Pradesh	MPPGCL	Satpura	6	1979	200
21.	Madhya Pradesh	MPPGCL	Satpura	7	1979	210
SUB TOTAL				2		410
SUB TOTAL WESTERN REGION				17		3530
Southern Region						
22.	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	Tuticorin	1	1979	210
23.	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	Tuticorin	2	1980	210
SUB TOTAL				2		420
24.	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	Dr. N.T. TPS (Vijaywada)	1	1979	210
25.	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	Dr. N.T. TPS (Vijaywada)	2	1980	210
SUB TOTAL				2		420
26.	Karnataka	KPCL	Raichur	1	1985	210
27.	Karnataka	KPCL	Raichur	2	1986	210
SUB TOTAL				2		420
SUB TOTAL SOUTHERN REGION				6		1260
Eastern Region						
28.	West Bengal	WBDCL	Kolaghat	1	1990	210

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	West Bengal	WBDCL	Kolaghat	2	1985	210
30.	West Bengal	WBDCL	Kolaghat	3	1984	210
SUB TOTAL				3		630
SUB TOTAL EASTERN REGION				3		630
SUB TOTAL STATE SECTOR				30		5860

2. CENTRAL SECTOR

Sl. No.	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Comm.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	NLC	Neyveli M/C	1	1988	210
2.	NLC	Neyveli M/C	2	1987	210
3.	NLC	Neyveli M/C	3	1986	210
SUB TOTAL			3		630
4.	DVC	Bokaro 'B'	1	1986	210
5.	DVC	Bokaro 'B'	2	1990	210
6.	DVC	Bokaro 'B'	3	1993	210
7.	DVC	Durgapur	4	1982	210
SUB TOTAL			4		840
8.	NTPC	Singrauli STPS	3	1983	200
9.	NTPC	Singrauli STPS	4	1983	200
10.	NTPC	Singrauli STPS	5	1984	200
11.	NTPC	Singrauli STPS	6	1986	500
12.	NTPC	Singrauli STPS	7	1987	500
13.	NTPC	Korba STPS	2	1983	200
14.	NTPC	Korba STPS	3	1984	200

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	NTPC	Korba STPS	4	1987	500
16.	NTPC	Korba STPS	5	1988	500
17.	NTPC	Korba STPS	6	1989	500
18.	NTPC	Ramagundam STPS	2	1984	200
19.	NTPC	Ramagundam STPS	3	1984	200
20.	NTPC	Ramagundam STPS	4	1988	500
21.	NTPC	Ramagundam STPS	5	1989	500
22.	NTPC	Ramagundam STPS	6	1989	500
23.	NTPC	Farakka Stage-I	1	1986	200
24.	NTPC	Farakka Stage-I	2	1986	200
25.	NTPC	Farakka Stage-I	3	1987	200
26.	NTPC	Vindhyachal	1	1987	210
27.	NTPC	Vindhyachal	2	1988	210
28.	NTPC	Vindhyachal	4	1990	210
29.	NTPC	Vindhyachal	5	1990	210
30.	NTPC	Rihand	1	1988	500
31.	NTPC	Rihand	2	1989	500
32.	NTPC	Dadri GT	GT-4	1992	131
33.	NTPC	Auraiya GT	GT-4	1989	111.19
34.	NTPC	Kawas GT	GT-4	1992	106
35.	NTPC	Gandhar GT	GT-3	1994	131
36.	NTPC	Faridabad CCPS	GT-1	1999	143
37.	NTPC	Faridabad CCPS	GT-2	1999	143
38.	NTPC	Rajiv Gandhi CCPS	GT-1	1998	115
39.	NTPC	Rajiv Gandhi CCPS	GT-2	1999	115
40.	NTPC	Anta GTPS	ST-1	1990	149

1	2	3	4	5	6
41.	NTPC	Auraiya CCPS	ST-1	1989	109
42.	NTPC	Auraiya CCPS	ST-2	1990	109
SUB TOTAL			35		9202.19
SUB TOTAL CENTRAL SECTOR			42		10672.19

Total of Twelfth Plan (LE) :

Number of Units : 72

Capacity (MW) : 16532.19

Restriction for joint venture in Jharkhand

1982. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has directed the State Government of Jharkhand for not going in for joint ventures for setting up power plants in the State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the implications of the decision on setting up of power plants in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Ministry of Power has not issued any directions to the State Government of Jharkhand for not going in for Joint Ventures for setting up power plants in the State.

New power projects in Tamil Nadu

1983. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new power projects sanctioned in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the criterion for establishment of power projects in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C.

VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) With the enactment of the Electricity Act, 2003, the requirement of according Techno Economic Clearance by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for thermal generation has been dispensed with. However, any generating company intending to set up a hydro generating station shall prepare and submit to the CEA for its concurrence a scheme estimated to involve capital expenditure exceeding such sum, as may be fixed by the Central Government from time to time.

Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Kundah Pumped Storage Scheme (4x125 MW=500 MW) in Tamil Nadu (in State Sector) received in October, 2006 in Central Electricity Authority (CEA) was examined. The scheme is located in Cauvery Basin and requires either the clearance from Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal or the concurrence of the party States for accord of Inter-State clearance. Since above clearances were not available, the project was not cleared by Central Water Commission/Ministry of Water Resources from Inter-State aspects. Therefore, DPR was returned on 26.12.2007 by CEA for resubmission after resolution of interstate issues.

At present, no Hydro-Electric scheme of Tamil Nadu is pending for concurrence in CEA.

Any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a licence under this Act if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid referred to in clause (b) of section 73.

Rural electrification in North Eastern States

1984. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unelectrified villages in the North Eastern States, State-wise;

(b) the number of villages electrified during the last five years in the North Eastern States, particularly in Nagaland;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to provide the electricity in every village of the North-East; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C.

VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) As per the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by the North Eastern States which was sanctioned under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), the number of un-electrified villages is 13,906. As on 28.02.2011, the electrification has been completed in 6,686 un-electrified villages. The total balance un-electrified villages is 7,220, where work is in progress. These details, State-wise, is given in Statement-I (See below). The State-wise details of number of villages electrified during the last five years and current year under RGGVY in North Eastern States including Nagaland is given in Statement-II (See below).

Statement-I

State-wise details of number of un-electrified villages, achievement and balance villages in North Eastern States under RGGVY

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of un-electrified villages as per DPR	Cumulative Achievement (till 28.02.2011)	Balance villages
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2129	618	1511
2.	Assam	8525	5515	3010
3.	Manipur	882	230	652
4.	Meghalaya	1943	150	1793
5.	Mizoram	137	33	104
6.	Nagaland	105	54	51
7.	Sikkim	25	14	11
8.	Tripura	160	72	88
	TOTAL	13906	6686	7220

Statement-II

State-wise and Year-wise achievement of electrification of un/de-electrified villages in North Eastern States under RGGVY

Sl. No.	States	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Cumulative (as on 28.02.2011) Achievement (as on 28.02.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Arunachal Pradesh 618		0	0	0	0	215	403
2.	Assam	0	0	84	651	1198	3582	5515
3.	Manipur	0	0	36	57	35	102	230

4. Meghalaya	0	0	0	90	47	13	150
5. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	33	33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	14	40	54
7	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	14	14
8	Tripura	0	0	0	0	13	59	72
	TOTAL	0	0	120	798	1522	4246	6686

Incentives to private companies in power distribution

1985. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated a plan to provide financial incentives for engaging private companies in power distribution to attract private sector participation in power distribution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the idea to provide financial support to distribution companies is on the line of viability gap funding (VGF) scheme available in other infrastructure sectors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, to develop a framework, for enabling Private Participation in Power Distribution of electricity, a Task Force has been constituted by Planning Commission on 09 November, 2010 under the chairmanship of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission. Composition and terms of reference of the Task Force are given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of reply to (a) & (b) above.

Statement

Composition and terms of reference of the Task Force on Private Participation in the Power Distribution Sector

Chairman

(i) Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission

Members

(ii) Shri Ashok Chawla, Finance Secretary, Ministry of Finance

- (iii) Shri P. Uma Shankar, Secretary, Ministry of Power
- (iv) Smt. Sushma Nath, Secretary, Department of Expenditure

- (v) Shri Gurdial Singh, Chairman, Central Electricity Authority
- (vi) Dr. J. M. Phatak, CMD, Rural Electrification Corporation
- (vii) Shri Satnam Singh, CMD, Power Finance Corporation
- (viii) Shri Rajiv Lall, MD, IDFC
- (ix)-(x) Two State Chief Secretaries: to be co-opted by the Task Force
- (xi)-(xii) Two State Power Secretaries: to be co-opted by the Task Force
- (xiii)-(xv) Three Discom Chiefs: to be co-opted by the Task Force
- (xvi)-(xvii) Two State Regulators/former State Regulators to be co-opted by the Task Force

Member Convener

- (xviii) Shri Gajendra Haldea, Advisor to Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission

Terms of references of the task force:

- (i) The Task Force will review the experience relating to privatization, franchisees and other forms of private participation;
- (ii) The Task Force will make an assessment of the investment required during the Twelfth Plan period for augmentation and modernization of the distribution system;
- (iii) The Task Force will identify any regulatory impediments constraining private investment in the distribution system and make specific recommendations to facilitate their removal; and
- (iv) The Task Force will consider various models of privatization and recommend a suitable model(s) for adoption by the States.

Lower Subansiri Hydroelectric Project

1986. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any Memorandum of Understanding is being signed by NHPC with Government of Assam in connection with the Lower Subansiri

Hydroelectric Project;

(b) the present status of the project; and

(c) whether Government has taken any decision as per the suggestion made by eight member Expert Group of State which studied the impacts of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) has already been signed by NHPC with Government of Arunachal Pradesh. MoA is required to be signed by NHPC also with Government of Assam as

the Lower Subansiri Hydro-electric Project is located on the border of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam.

(b) All the major works for implementation of the project has already been awarded by NHPC and expenditure of Rs.4430 crore has been incurred upto January, 2011.

(c) On the request of Government of Assam (GoA), a comprehensive Downstream Impact study was awarded by NHPC to Group of Experts from IIT Guwahati, Guwahati University and Dibrugarh University which submitted its draft report in June, 2010. NHPC has sent detailed comments on the draft report to the Expert Group. There are broadly two kinds of concern i.e. (i) Structural safety of the dam in this geologically, seismological sensitive location; and (ii) operational aspects of the project. As regards, operational aspects of the project, the apprehension of the Expert Group about the Structural safety of the Dam were got verified from IIT, Roorkee. They have reconfirmed that the parameters considered in their earlier report were conservative. Despite this, based on the concerns expressed by GoA regarding Structural safety of the dam, Planning Commission has recently appointed a two member Technical Experts Committee. GoA has been requested to indicate the names of their nominees for the Steering Group to be constituted by NHPC to address the issues relating to Downstream Impact. Government of Assam has recently nominated Secretary, Water Resources Department, GoA as their nominee.

Promotion of energy efficient appliances

†1987. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any action plan or considering to implement a policy to minimize electricity consumption and to promote energy efficient appliances;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 has established the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) as a nodal central agency for promoting energy efficiency and its conservation. The Bureau of Energy Efficiency is implementing the "Standards and Labeling" programme for promoting energy efficient equipment in the country.

This

scheme targets high energy end use equipment and appliances to lay down minimum energy

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

performance standards. Labeling of air conditioners, refrigerators, tubular fluorescent lamps and distribution transformers were made mandatory with effect from 07.01.2010. Other appliances covered under the voluntary labeling programme include geysers, motors, pump sets, colour TVs, LPG stoves and ceiling fans. The Standards and labeling (S&L) scheme has been identified as one of the key activities for energy efficiency improvements and has resulted in an avoided capacity of 3039 MW during the period 2006-2010.

(c) Does not arise.

Power situation in Punjab

1988. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present position with regard to the demand and availability of power in Punjab along with the quantum of power generated by the Central and State sectors, separately; and

(b) the details of steps proposed to be taken by the Central and State Governments to increase power availability in the State during 2011, 2012 and 2013, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The demand and availability of power in Punjab both in terms of energy and peak during February, 2011 and the period April, 2010 to February, 2011 is given below :

	February, 2011	April, 2010 to February, 2011
Energy Requirement (MU)	2,615	41,226
Energy Availability (MU)	2,472	38,649
Energy Shortage (MU)	143 (5.5%)	2,577 (6.3%)
Peak Demand (MW)	5,406	9,399
Peak Met (MW)	4,910	7,938
Peak Shortage (MW)	496 (9.2%)	1,461 (15.5%)

MU = Million Unit, MW = Mega Watt

The quantum of power generated in Punjab in State sector during January, 2011 and during the period April, 2010 to January, 2011 is 1,916 MU and 18,844 MU respectively. In addition 856 MU in January, 2011 and 11,112 MU during April, 2010 to January, 2011 was supplied to Punjab from the Central Generating Stations of Northern Region.

(b) Following steps have been/are being taken to increase the power availability in the country including Punjab:

- (i) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (ii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (iii) Advance planning of generation capacity addition projects for Twelfth Plan.
- (iv) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (v) Thrust to import of coal by the power utilities to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources.
- (vi) Allocation of gas from KG Basin (D6) for gas based power stations in the country.
- (vii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (viii) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimal utilization of available power.
- (ix) Promoting energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.

Demand and supply of power

1989. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of power in the country is constantly increasing leading to acute shortage in the country;

(b) if so, the demand and supply of power in the country during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of power generation from various sources during

the last three
years;

(d) the details of structural reforms undertaken to improve power situation along with the success achieved as a result thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by Government to improve the power situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) During the first three years of the Eleventh Plan, the demand of power in the country has

grown at a Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 6.4% in terms of energy and 5.8% in terms of peak. The energy and peak requirement vis-a-vis availability in the country during the Eleventh Plan was as under:

Year	Energy			
	Requirement	Availability		
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
2007-08	7,39,345	6,66,007	73,336	9.9
2008-09	7,77,039	6,91,038	86,001	11.1
2009-10	8,30,594	7,46,644	83,950	10.1
2010-11*#	7,83,057	7,15,795	67,262	8.6

*Upto February, 2011; MU = Million Unit

#Includes provisional figures for the month of February, 2011.

Year	Peak			
	Demand	Met		
	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
2007-08	1,08,866	90,793	18,073	16.60
2008-09	1,09,809	96,785	13,024	11.86
2009-10	1,19,166	1,04,009	15,157	12.72
2010-11*#	1,20,575	1,08,212	12,363	10.3

*Upto February, 2011 MW = Mega Watt

#Includes provisional figures for the month of February, 2011.

The State-wise power supply position during the last three years (2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-2010) and current year (April, 2010 to February, 2011) is given in Statement (See below).

(c) The gross electricity generation in the country from various

conventional energy sources, namely thermal, hydro, nuclear and import of hydro power from Bhutan during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto February, 2011) was 7,04,469 Million Unit (MU), 7,23,794 MU, 7,71,551 MU and 7,35,369 MU respectively. The year-wise, source-wise details of gross electricity generation are given below:

Source (Million Unit)	Gross	Energy	Generation	
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*#
Thermal	5,58,990	5,90,101	6,40,877	6,01,520
Hydro	1,23,424	1,13,081	1,06,680	1,04,984
Nuclear	16,777	14,713	18,636	23,311
Bhutan Import	5,278	5,899	5,358	5,554
TOTAL	7,04,469	7,23,794	7,71,551	7,35,369

*upto February, 2011

#Includes provisional figures for the month of February, 2011.

(d) The major structural reforms undertaken to improve power situation in the country include de-licensing of thermal generation, introduction of ultra-mega power projects (UMPP), investors friendly New Hydro Policy, 2008, initiatives for augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power plant equipment, adoption of super-critical technologies, liberalization of mega power policy, instituting a robust monitoring mechanism, enhancing availability of skilled and trained manpower.

As a result, a capacity of 32,762 MW has been added till 21st February, 2011 in the Eleventh Plan, which is highest ever in any Five Year Plan and is more than 150% of the total capacity added in the 10th Plan.

(e) The other steps taken/being taken by the Government to augment the power situation in the country include the following:

- (i) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (ii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (iii) Advance planning of generation capacity addition projects for Twelfth Plan.
- (iv) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (v) Thrust to import of coal by the power utilities to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources.
- (vi) Allocation of gas from KG Basin (D6) for gas based power stations in the country.
- (vii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (viii) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional

transmission capacity.

- (ix) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network as a major step towards loss reduction.
- (x) Thrust to Rural Electrification through Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana.
- (xi) Promoting energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.

Statement

Power Supply Position from 2007-2011

(a) Power Supply Position for 2007-08 (Revised)

State/System/Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2007 - March, 2008				April, 2007 - March, 2008			
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus/Deficit (-)		Peak	Peak	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	Demand (MW)	Met (MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,446	1,446	0	0	275	275	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	8,992	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
Uttarakhand	7,047	6,845	-202	-2.9	1,200	1,150	-50	-4.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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
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 and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

(b) Power Supply Position for 2008-09 (Revised)

State/System/Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2008 - March, 2009				April, 2008 - March, 2009			
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus/Deficit (-)		Peak	Peak	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	Demand (MW)	Met (MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,414	1,414	0	0	279	279	0	0
Delhi	22,398	22,273	-125	-0.6	4,036	4,036	-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 and 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
Uttarakhand	7,841	7,765	-76	-1.0	1,267	1,267	0	0.0
Northern Region	227,104	201,951	-28,153	-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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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 and Diu	1,797	1,576	-221	-12.3	240	215	-25	-10.4
Dadra and Nagar 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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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 and Nicobar	236	184	-52	-22	40	38	-2	-5
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 Region	9,407	8,134	-1,273	-13.5	1,820	1,358	-462	-25.4
ALL INDIA	777,039	691,038	-86,001	-11.1	109,809	96,785	-13,024	-11.9

#Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

(c) Power Supply Position for 2009-10 (Revised)

State/System/Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2009 - March, 2010				April, 2009 - March, 2010			
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus/Deficit (-)		Peak	Peak	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	Demand (MW)	Met (MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,576	1,528	-48	-3	308	308	0	0
Delhi	24,277	24,094	-183	-0.8	4,502	4,408	-94	-2.1
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 and 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
Uttarakhand	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	70,389	67,220	-3,149	-4.5	10,406	9,515	-891	-8.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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 and Diu	1,934	1,802	-132	-6.8	280	255	-25	-8.9
Dadra Nagar 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	33,401	-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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West Bengal	33,750	32,819	-931	-2.8	6,094	5,963	-131	-2.1
Sikkim	338	345	-43	-11.1	96	94	-2	-2.1
Andaman and Nicobar	240	180	-60	-25	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	87,927	84,017	-3,910	-4.4	13,220	12,384	-836	-6.3
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 and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

(d) Power Supply Position for 2010-11 (Provisional)

State/System/Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2010 - February, 2011				April, 2010 - February, 2011			
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus/Deficit (-)		Peak	Peak	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	Demand (MW)	Met (MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,413	1,413	0	0.0	301	301	0	0.0
Delhi	23,863	23,800	-63	-0.3	4,810	4,739	-71	-1.5
Haryana	31,762	29,912	-1,850	-5.8	6,142	5,574	-568	-9.2
Himachal Pradesh	6,964	6,713	-251	-3.6	1,278	1,187	-91	-7.1
Jammu and Kashmir	12,427	9,268	-3,159	-25.4	2,500	1,690	-810	-32.4
Punjab	41,226	38,649	-2,577	-6.3	9,399	7,938	-1,461	-15.5
Rajasthan	40,956	40,552	-404	-1.0	7,582	7,408	-174	-2.3
Uttar Pradesh	70,098	59,306	-10,792	-15.4	11,082	10,672	-410	-3.7
Uttarakhand	9,022	8,451	-571	-6.3	1,520	1,520	0	0.0
Northern Region	237,731	218,064	-19,667	-8.3	37,431	34,101	-3,330	-8.9
Chhattisgarh	9,250	9,096	-154	-1.7	2,913	2,759	-154	-5.3
Gujarat	65,217	61,199	-4,018	-6.2	10,786	9,947	-839	-7.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh	43,873	35,018	-8,855	-20.2	8,864	8,068	-796	-9.0
Maharashtra	115,824	96,566	-19,258	-16.6	19,766	15,479	-4,287	-21.7
Daman and Diu	1,987	1,822	-165	-8.3	353	328	-25	-7.1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,047	4,044	-3	-0.1	594	594	0	0.0
Goa	2,856	2,806	-50	-1.8	544	460	-84	-15.4
Western Region	243,054	210,551	-32,503	-13.4	40,502	33,694	-6,808	-16.8
Andhra Pradesh	70,860	68,577	-2,283	-3.2	12,018	11,232	-786	-6.5
Karnataka	44,970	41,600	-3,370	-7.5	8,137	7,815	-322	-4.0
Kerala	16,275	16,052	-223	-1.4	3,295	2,946	-349	-10.6
Tamil Nadu	72,712	68,140	-4,572	-6.3	11,728	10,436	-1,292	-11.0
Pondicherry	1,929	1,847	-82	-4.3	319	300	-19	-6.0
Lakshadweep	22	22	0	0	6	6	0	0
Southern Region	206,746	196,216	-10,530	-5.1	32,214	30,324	-1,890	-5.9
Bihar	11,621	10,007	-1,614	-13.9	2,073	1,659	-414	20.0
DVC	15,045	13,777	-1,268	-8.4	2,206	2,046	-160	-7.3
Jharkhand	5,651	5,482	-169	-3.0	1,012	1,012	0	0.0
Orissa	20,429	20,368	-61	-0.3	3,505	3,468	-37	-1.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West Bengal	33,349	32,715	-634	-1.9	6,162	6,112	-50	-0.8
Sikkim	361	361	0	9.0	100	99	-1	-1.0
Andaman and Nicobar	220	165	-55	-25.0	40	32	-8	-2.0
Eastern Region	86,456	82,710	-3,746	-4.3	13,767	13,085	-682	-5.0
Arunachal Pradesh	463	394	-69	-14.9	101	85	-16	-15.8
Assam	4,992	4,669	-323	-6.5	971	937	-34	-3.5
Manipur	522	464	-58	-11.1	118	115	-3	-2.5
Meghalaya	1,405	1,225	-180	-12.8	294	284	-10	-3.4
Mizoram	332	282	-50	-15.1	76	70	-6	-7.9
Nagaland	543	485	-58	-10.7	118	110	-8	-6.8
Tripura	813	735	-78	-9.6	220	197	-23	-10.5
North-Eastern Region	9,070	8,254	-816	-9.0	1,913	1,560	-353	-18.5
ALL INDIA	783,057	715,795	-67,262	-8.6	120,575	108,212	-12,363	-10.3

#Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

Ongoing projects of NTPC

†1990. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power stations being constructed by National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) at present;

(b) whether under-construction projects of NTPC are running as scheduled and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the quantum of electricity to be allocated to different States through these projects, State-wise; and

(d) whether, Government would consider any alternative arrangement to compensate Madhya Pradesh, as due to delay in completion of under-construction projects the State is not getting its share of allocated power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Details of the power projects being constructed by NTPC, commissioning schedules and reasons for delay in construction of some of the projects are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) Details of allocation of power, made so far from various under-construction projects, to various beneficiaries are given in Statement-II (See below). Allocation of power from Barh-I, Barh-II super thermal power project, Tapovan Vishnugad and Koldam hydro electric project will be made at appropriate time.

(d) Madhya Pradesh is allocated power from four under-construction projects of NTPC. Korba-III has been commissioned and will soon be in commercial operation. Construction of two of these projects namely Mauda-I and Vindhyachal-IV is going on as per schedule. Sipat-I is scheduled to be commissioned during 2011-12.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Details of NTPC's on-going projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State	Capacity (MW) under construction	Project commissioning Sch	Anticipated commissioning of Project.	Reasons of Delay, if Any.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Indira Gandhi STPP, Jhajjar JV with HPGCL and IPGCL,	Haryana	1000 (2x500) Unit 2&3	2011-12	2011-12	500 MW Unit 1 commissioned in Oct'2010 within schedule.
2.	Farakka-III	West Bengal	500 (1x500)	2010-11	2010-11	
3.	Simhadri-II	Andhra Pradesh	1000 (2x500)	2011-12	2011-12	
4.	Sipat-I	Chhattisgarh	1980 (3x660)	2011-12 [#]	2011-12	[#] Revised schedule. (Original schedule 2009-10). - M/s. Power Machine, Russia (agency for Turbine Generator package) raised additional claims for compensating price variation beyond contractual limit. The

same has been sorted out and a revised schedule drawn with M/s Power Machine.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Bongaigaon	Assam	750 (3x250)	2011-12	2013-14	Delayed due to frequent 'Bandhs', local disturbances in Project area, heavy rains and due to inadequate deployment of manpower and resources by the main civil agency.
6.	Vallur Phase-I JV with TNEB	Tamil Nadu	1000 (2x500)	2011-12	2011-12	
7.	Vallur Phase-II JV with TNEB	Tamil Nadu	500 (1x500)	2012-13	2012-13	
8.	Mauda -I	Maharashtra	1000 (2x500)	2012-13	2012-13	
9.	Rihand-III	Uttar Pradesh	1000 (2x500)	2012-13	2012-13	
10.	Vindhyachal-IV	Madhya Pradesh	1000 (2x500)	2012-13	2012-13	
11.	Nabinagar TPP- JV with Railways	Bihar	1000	2012-13	2013-14	Delay in land acquisition.

			(4x250)			
12. Barh-I	Bihar	1980	2014-15 [#]	2014-15	# Revised schedule. (Original Schedule 2010-11) - M/s. TPE, Russia (agency for Boiler package) and M/s Power Machine, Russia (agency for Turbine	
			(3x660)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Generator package) raised additional claims for compensating price variation beyond contractual limit. The same has been sorted out and a revised schedule has been drawn.
13. Barh-II	Bihar	1320	2013-14	2013-14		
			(2x660)			
14. Muzaffarpur Exp.-JV with BSEB	Bihar	390	2012-13	2012-13		
			(2x195)			
15. Kol Dam Hydro Electric Power Project	Himachal Pradesh	800	2009-10	2012-13*	Major Reasons for delay: 1. Geological occurrence of Right bank slide. 2. Seepage rectification in Main Dam.	
			(4x200)			

						3. Increase in quantities of major items.
						4. Slow progress of work by Main agency M/s ITD, Thailand, due to cash flow problem.
16. Tapovan Vishnugad Hydro	Uttarakhand	520	2012-13	2013-14	Delayed due to adverse geological occurrence	
Electric Power Project		(4x130)				
TOTAL		15,740				

*On best effort basis

Statement-II

Allocation of power made to various beneficiaries from on-going projects

PROJECT	Farakka	Sipat-I	Korba-III	*Simhadri-II	Jhajjar	#Vallur	Mauda-IV	Vindhyachal	Rihand	Bongai	Nabinagar	MTPS
	Kanti								IV	III	gaon	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CAPACITY (MW)	500	1980	500	1000	1500	1500	1000	1000	1000	750	1000	390
Uttar Pradesh									320			
Uttarakhand									39			
Rajasthan									115			

Delhi					231							132
Punjab												83
Haryana					231							56
Himachal Pradesh												34
J&K												66
Chandigarh												5
Madhya Pradesh		283	62.5				156	256				
Chhattisgarh		313	75				63	63				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Gujarat		540	96				370	270				
Maharashtra		510	108.2				240	240				
Goa		20	4.5				11	11				
Daman and Diu		8	1.6				4	4				
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		9	2.2				6	6				
Andhra Pradesh				384		179						
Karnataka				176		112						

Tamil Nadu				198			1040						
Kerala				81			50						
Pondicherry				11			7						
West Bengal	147.2											34	
Bihar	50.5										100	264	
Jharkhand	32.5											12	
Orissa	83.1											30	
Sikkim	4.9											2	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Assam											381		
Arunachal Pradesh											37		
Mizoram											31		
Manipur											47		
Meghalaya											53		
Tripura											56		
Nagaland											32		
DVC	31.8												10

Railways											900	
Retained by NTPC	75		75									
Unallocated	75	297	75	150	38	112	150	150	150	113		38
TOTAL ALLOCATION	500	1980	500	1000	500	1500	1000	1000	1000	750	1000	390

#Allocation has been issued for only 500 MW, valid upto 31.03.2011

*Unit commissioned in December, 2010, commercial operation to start.

Development of Hydroelectric projects

†1991. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has increased the share of hydro-electric projects and set a target of 50 thousand megawatt power generation in future;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to utilize the installed capacity of hydroelectric projects in Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) the future plan in the hydroelectric sector *vis-a-vis* Himachal Pradesh and the amount proposed to be allocated for this purpose by the Central Government during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans alongwith the amount sanctioned and the amount released, so far?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) At present, the total installed capacity in the country is 170228.86 MW out of which hydro capacity is 37367.40 MW. The share of hydro-electric projects in the total installed capacity in the country is 22%. As per the mid-term appraisal of the Eleventh Plan, the target of hydro capacity addition is 8195 MW out of which 3921 MW has been commissioned so far. The remaining projects are under various stages of construction. One hydro-electric project\ (HEP) namely Allian Duhangan (192 MW) has been commissioned in the 11th Plan so far and another 11 projects are under various stages of construction in Himachal Pradesh. The details are given in Statement-II (See below). The size and type of capacity addition programme for the Twelfth Plan has not yet been finalized by the Planning Commission, however, a shelf of 83 candidate hydro projects having aggregate capacity of 22011 MW has been prepared. Out of this, 11 Nos. of candidate HE projects with installed capacity of 1463 MW are located in Himachal Pradesh. The details are given in Statement-II (See below).

The Government has no scheme to fund the construction of HEPs either in the Eleventh Plan or the Twelfth Plan. However, the capital expenditure incurred by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) under Ministry of Power in hydro power sector vis-a-vis Himachal Pradesh during the Eleventh Plan *i.e.* 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto 31.01.2011) is given in Statement-III (See below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

*List of Hydro projects under execution as per Eleventh Plan in
Himachal Pradesh (Excluding projects under Ministry of
New and Renewable Energy)*

As on 28.02.2011

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Unit No.	State/Implem. Agency	Capacity (MW)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Projects as per Eleventh Plan Programme					
Central Sector					
1.	Parbati St. II 4x200=800 MW	U-1 to U-4	Himachal Pradesh/ NHPC	800	
2.	Chamera-III 3x77=231 MW	U-1 to U-3	Himachal Pradesh/ NHPC	231	
3.	Parbati-III 4x130=520 MW	U-1 to U-4	Himachal Pradesh/ NHPC	520	
4.	Kol Dam 4x200=800 MW	U-1 to U-4	Himachal Pradesh/ NTPC	800	
5.	Rampur 6x68.67=412 MW	U-1 to U-6	Himachal Pradesh/ SJVN	412	
State Sector					
6.	Uhl-III 3x33.33=100 MW	U-1 to U-3	Himachal Pradesh/ Beas Valley Power Corp. Ltd. (BVPC)	100	
7.	Swara Kuddu 3x36.6=110MW	U-1 to U-3	Himachal Pradesh/ Pabbar Valley Corp. (PVC)	110	
Private Sector					
8.	Allian Duhangan 2x96=192 MW	U-1 & U-2	Himachal Pradesh/ ADHPL	192	Commissioned
9.	Karcham Wangtoo 4x250=1000 MW	U-1 to U-4	Himachal Pradesh/ JPKPL	1000	

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Budhil 2x35=70 MW	U-1 & U-2	Himachal Pradesh/ LANCO	70	
11.	Malana-II 2x50=100 MW	U-1 & U-2	Himachal Pradesh/ Everest PC	100	
12.	Sorang 2x50= 100 MW	U-1 & U-2	Himachal Pradesh/ Himachal Sorang Power Corporation Ltd.	100	
Tota		l 'A' (Eleventh Plan):			4435

Statement-II

*Hydro Projects identified for benefits during Twelfth Plan in
Himachal Pradesh*

SI.	Name of scheme	State	Agency	Installed
Benefit in				
No.			Capacity	Twelfth
Plan				
(IC)				
1	Kashang-I	H.P.	HPPCL	65
2	Tidong-I	H.P.	Nuziveedu Seeds Ltd.	100
3	Kashang-IV	H.P.	HPPCL	48
4	Kashang-II & III	H.P.	HPPCL	130
5	Tangnu Romai	H.P.	Tangnu Romai Power Corporation	44
6	Bajoli Holi	H.P.	GMR	180
7	Kutehr	H.P.	JSW	240
8	Renuka dam	H.P.	HPPCL	40
9	Sainj	H.P.	HPPCL	100
10	Shongtong Karcham	H.P.	HPPCL	450
11	Dhaura Sidh	H.P.	SJVNL	66

Total	1463	1463
-------	------	------

Statement-III

*Capital expenditure incurred by Central Public Sector Undertakings
(CPSU) under Ministry of Power in hydro power sector vis-a-vis
Himachal Pradesh during the Eleventh Plan*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	CPSU	Year			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto 31.01.11)
1.	NHPC	2568.01	3677.86	3708.25	2646.64
	(Himachal Pradesh)	(647.85)	(968.74)	(1100.38)	(910.05)
2.	SJVNL	219.23	572.57	438.00	422.53
	(Himachal Pradesh)	(180.86)	(297.36)	(268.16)	(290.38)
3.	NEEPCO	175.37	223.56	292.27	324.78
	(Himachal Pradesh)	(Nil)	(Nil)	(Nil)	(Nil)
4.	THDCIL	586.21	616.90	610.51	502.99
	(Himachal Pradesh)	(Nil)	(Nil)	(Nil)	(Nil)
5.	NTPC	753.47	1064.39	930.37	470.02
	(only hydro projects)				
	(Himachal Pradesh)	(485.02)	(532.36)	(481.66)	(301.47)
TOTAL		4302.29	6155.28	5979.40	3366.96
	(Himachal Pradesh)	(1313.73)	(1798.46)	(1850.20)	(1501.90)

Rural electrification in Bihar under RGGVY

†1992. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of villages in Bihar, where electrification work under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has yet not been completed district-wise;

(b) the reasons why electrification work in Kanjharvan village of

Buxar district in Bihar
has still not been carried out where a large population of landless
Scheduled Castes
inhabits;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is a fact that inhabitants of the village deposited the required fees for electricity connection in 1982, helped in erecting electric poles but the connections were not provided; and

(d) if so, the reasons for excluding this village?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The district-wise details of the villages covered, cumulative achievement as on 28.02.2011 and balance villages in Bihar under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) is given in Statement (See below).

(b) Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB) has informed that the village Kanjharua of Dumraon Block of Buxar district, Bihar was electrified by BSEB and 9 connections were provided. Due to damage of 11 kV lines this village is not getting electricity since 1996. Restoration of 11 kv lines is with BSEB.

(c) and (d) BSEB has informed that no inhabitants of the village Kanjharua deposited required fees for connection in 1982.

Statement

District-wise details of un/de-electrified villages covered, cumulative achievement and balance no. of un/de-electrified villages under RGGVY in Bihar

Sl. No.	Name of District	Coverage	Cumulative Achievement (28-02-2011)	Balance no. of un/de-electrified villages
1	2	3	4	5
Tenth Plan				
1.	East Champaran	744	744	0
2.	Sheohar	119	119	0
3.	Sitamarhi	305	305	0
4.	Madhubani	326	326	0
5.	Darbhanga	369	369	0
6.	Patna	469	438	31
7.	Rohtas	998	998	0
8.	Saran	925	925	0

9.	Kaimur	460	460	0
10.	Bhagalpur	522	522	0

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Siwan	826	825	1
12.	Buxar	517	517	0
13.	Munger	201	197	4
14.	Jamui	972	660	312
15.	Aurangabad	1239	1224	15
16.	Banka	1276	1276	0
17.	Gopalganj	687	687	0
18.	Kishanganj	477	477	0
19.	Lakhisarai	175	171	4
20.	Araria	593	553	40
21.	Purnia	583	583	0
22.	Bhojpur	591	585	6
23.	Nawada	613	613	0
24.	Gaya (North)	1063	849	214
25.	Gaya (south)	1192	1192	0
26.	Nalanda	609	609	0
TOTAL (TENTH PLAN)		16851	16224	627

Eleventh Plan

1.	Begusarai	387	64	323
2.	Katihar	1031	104	927
3.	Khagaria	133	22	111
4.	Madhepura	234	71	163
5.	Saharsa	267	70	197
6.	Samastipur	455	65	390
7.	Sheikhpura	162	45	117
8.	Supaul	357	113	244
9.	Darbhanga	290	240	50

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Madhubani	248	232	16
11.	East Champaran	96	92	4
12.	Sheohar	32	31	1
13.	Sitamarhi	259	228	31
14.	West Champaran	887	786	101
15.	Jahanabad and Arwal (2 districts)	540	500	40
16.	Muzaffarpur	335	335	0
17.	Vaishali	336	336	0
TOTAL (ELEVENTH PLAN)		6049	3334	2715

Gap in demand and supply of power

1993. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in order to meet the growing demand of energy, India needs 1,00,000 MW whereas the country's present electricity generation is only 20,000 MW; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to curb the gap between demand and generation of power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The installed generating capacity of power stations in the country as on 28th February, 2011 was 1,70,229 MW. The peak availability during the current year (April, 2010 to February, 2011) was 1,08,212 MW. In the mid-term appraisal, Planning Commission has fixed the capacity addition target for the Eleventh Plan as 62,372 MW. Projects aggregating 32,762 MW have already been commissioned during the Eleventh Plan (upto end of February, 2011) and the balance capacity is under execution.

(b) The following steps have been taken/are being taken to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power in the country:

- (i) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (ii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.

- (iii) Advance planning of generation capacity addition projects for Twelfth Plan.
- (iv) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (v) Thrust to import of coal by the power utilities to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources.
- (vi) Allocation of gas from KG Basin (D6) for gas based power stations in the country.
- (vii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (viii) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimal utilization of available power.
- (ix) Promoting energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.

Bridging demand and supply gap

†1994.SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a gap between demand and supply of power in the country for the last many years;
- (b) if so, since when this gap is continuing;
- (c) whether Government has fixed any time-frame, so far, to meet this gap; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The power shortages continue to be witnessed in the country, primarily due to the fact that the growth in demand

for power has outstripped the growth in availability of power. Nevertheless, the energy and peak shortages in the country during the current year (April, 2010 - February, 2011) have come down to 8.6% and 10.3% from the respective figures of 9.9% and 12.6% during April, 2009 to February, 2010.

(c) and (d) Government has taken a number of policy initiatives and measures to reduce the gap between demand and supply of power. As a result, a capacity of 32,762 MW has been

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

added in the Eleventh Plan (upto end of February, 2011), which is highest ever in any Five Year Plan and is more than 150% of the total capacity addition in the 10th Plan. The time-frame for bridging the gap between demand and supply of power would depend on growth in capacity addition and generation *vis-a-vis* growth in demand for electricity. With the capacity addition of 62,374 MW during Eleventh Plan and the actual energy requirement and peak demand in March, 2012, turning out to be in line with the forecast in the 17th Electric Power Survey, the energy as well as peaking shortage is expected to come down substantially from the prevailing level (April, 2010 to February, 2011) of 8.6% and 10.3% respectively.

Power loss due to transmission and distribution

†1995.SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a heavy loss of power in the country due to deficiency in transmission and distribution system;

(b) if so, the average loss of power in the country;

(c) the average annual loss in terms of money as a result thereof;
and

(d) the estimated average loss in this regard at the international level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As the 7th 'Report on Performance of State Power Utilities' published by Power Finance Corporation, the All India Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses have been reduced from 30.62% in the year 2006-07 to 29.58% in 2007-08 and further to 28.44% in 2008-09. Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses as measure of grid losses were replaced with Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses for better clarity.

(c) As per the CAG report the commercial loss due to excess T&D loss during 2008-09 is Rs. 12562.76 Crore for 24 Utilities.

(d) The average Transmission and Distribution losses at international level during 2006 is 8.58%, (Source CEA).

R&D promotion scheme of DSIR

1996. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received in a calendar year for approval by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) under R&D promotion scheme;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) what is the time-frame for approval of these applications;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a huge delay in clearing such applications; and

(d) the steps being taken by the department to speed up these approvals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) received 257 in-house R&D recognition applications from industries, on an average for approval during a calendar year, during the last three years.

(b) The approval of these applications requires a time frame of 16 weeks, on an average. The approval process involves, examination of application within the department for completeness, circulation to relevant government departments and experts for technical inputs, seeking clarifications from the applicants, recommendations by an interdepartmental screening committee set up for the purpose and finally, approval by the competent authority in the department.

(c) No Sir.

(d) The steps being taken in the department to further speed up these approvals include, making the application formats short and concise, accepting and processing applications on-line, obtaining inputs from experts in a structured format, circulation of meeting agenda to the screening committee and conveying approvals to the applicants electronically.

Status of project proposals of Madhya Pradesh

†1997. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received by Government from Madhya Pradesh during the last five years under different Government schemes and programmes and the date of their receipt;

(b) the date of sanctioning proposals out of the received proposals and the number of such sanctioned proposals and the amount released for them;

(c) the details of such proposals which have not been sanctioned by Government so far and the reasons for their pendency; and

(d) by when, these pending proposals would be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Science and Technology in the Union

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government has been receiving a number of proposals from Research and Development institutions, universities, voluntary organizations, State Science and Technology (S&T) Councils and other autonomous organizations from various States including Madhya Pradesh seeking funding support under different schemes and programmes. These proposals go through competitive evaluation before sanctioning the proposals. Department of Science and Technology is maintaining a database on Extramural Research and Development Projects approved for funding by Central Government Agencies and Departments. According to this available official statistics, the number of such projects funded during the last five years in Madhya Pradesh is as given below:

Financial Year	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Number of approved projects	40	46	111	59	51
Approved cost (Rs. in lakhs)	657.99	836.57	940.84	688.23	638.21

(c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

INSPIRE scheme

1998. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has initiated INSPIRE Scholarship Scheme to promote scientific attitude among children; and

(b) if so, the number of students of Punjab rewarded under the scheme, so far, and the amount distributed among them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Science and Technology under this Ministry has initiated two inter-related schemes namely 'Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE)' and the 'Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE)' which aim to promote scientific attitude among children, attract students to study science and pursue careers in research. The 'Scholarship for Higher Education' provides scholarship for pursuing science at under-graduate level based on the performance (top 1%) at the Class XII Board examinations.

(b) During the last three years of implementation of the scheme: SHE, 45 INSPIRE Scholarships have been awarded to the students of the state of Punjab based on their performance at the Board examination and so far about Rs. 52 lakh has also been disbursed to these students. In addition, under the INSPIRE Scheme, INSPIRE Awards to 10599 students @

Rs 5000/- per student and 39 INSPIRE Fellowships @ Rs 4 lakh per student for pursuing doctoral research in Punjab have also been given.

Complaints regarding loss of recommendation letters

†1999. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has received complaints from Members of Parliament about loss of letters pertaining to MPLADS fund from the office of District Collector, Lucknow;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) the number of letters containing proposals from MPLADS fund, that went missing from the office of District Collector, Lucknow though these proposal letters have been received by the Ministry;

(d) the reasons why these proposals could not be approved, so far; and

(e) by when these proposals would be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) The Ministry has received a copy of letter dated 25.11.2010 of Shri Mohammad Adeeb, Hon'ble Rajya Sabha MP, addressed to Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, regarding loss of recommendation letters from the office of District Magistrate (DM), Lucknow.

(b) The District Magistrate, Lucknow has been requested to furnish factual position in the matter and initiate action against concerned officials, if found responsible for irregular activities.

(c) There is no report of missing recommendation letters from the office of DM, Lucknow, other than the case reported by Shri Mohammed Adeeb, MP(RS).

(d) and (e) The nodal district authority is required to examine the recommendations of the hon'ble Members of Parliament and to take action as per provisions of the MPLADS guidelines.

Percentage of irrigated land

†2000. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of WATER

RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) at present, out of the total cultivable land of the country, what is the percentage of irrigated land and increase in it during the last six years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the national average of irrigated land in the country and status of irrigated land, State-wise; and

(c) the action plan of Government to improve this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) As per the information, provided by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture, irrigated land in the country in 2008-09 was 34.65% of the cultivable land and the increase in percentage of the irrigated area during the last six years (*i.e.* 2003-04 to 2008-09), is 3.56. As per information received from the State Governments, 77.34% (108.21 million hectares of the total ultimate irrigation potential (Gross cropped area) of 139.9 million hectares in the country has already been created at the end of 2009-10. Also 84.90% (87.2 million hectares) of this created irrigation potential is reported to be utilized by the States by the end of Tenth Plan. State-wise status of irrigated land is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The irrigation development schemes/projects undertaken by respective State Governments have resulted in increase in the creation of irrigation potential from about 22.6 million hectares in 1951 to about 108.21 million hectare by March, 2010. Government of India provides assistance to States for accelerating irrigation development, stabilizing created facilities and utilization of created irrigation potential under the schemes Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies and Command Area Development and Water Management.

Statement

Percentage of Irrigated Land

Name of State	Net Irrigated Area upto 2008-09 (in thousand hectare)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	4820
Arunachal Pradesh	56
Assam	140
Bihar	3529
Chhattisgarh	1339

Goa	35
Gujarat	4238
Haryana	2877

1	2
Himachal Pradesh	104
Jammu and Kashmir	314
Jharkhand	110
Karnataka	3238
Kerala	390
Madhya Pradesh	6506
Maharashtra	3173
Manipur	52
Meghalaya	62
Mizoram	11
Nagaland	77
Orissa	2192
Punjab	4079
Rajasthan	6245
Sikkim	9
Tamil Nadu	2931
Tripura	61
Uttarakhand	340
Uttar Pradesh	13085
West Bengal	3135

Water sharing between Delhi and Haryana

2001. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that water sharing between Delhi and Haryana still remains unresolved;

(b) whether a four-member Group of Ministers has been set up to be headed by the Home Minister to resolve pending water sharing disputes

between these two States;

(c) whether Haryana has refused to give more water to Delhi through the newly constructed Carrier Lined Channel (CLC) between Munak and Haiderpur; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Annual and interim seasonal allocations of Yamuna water to Delhi and Haryana are already decided in a memorandum of Understanding signed by the Chief Ministers of Haryana, National capital Territory Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh on 12 May, 1994. Delhi and Haryana have however yet to agree on sharing the savings in water due to the construction of a Carrier Line Channel (CLC) between Munak and Haiderpur.

(b) A four member Group of Ministers has been set up to consider all issues relevant to the allocation of waters out of the above said savings.

(c) Haryana has so far not agreed to provide a share in the savings of water to Delhi.

(d) Haryana is of the view it is already supplying water from its share of water to Delhi in excess of Delhi's allocated share to comply with apex Court orders. Delhi is of the view that it bears the cost of construction of the CLC and undertook the construction of Bawana, Okhla and Dwarka water treatment plants to utilize the savings.

Appointment of SC/ST staff in CWC

2002. SHRI SHYAM BENEGAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water Commission (CWC) followed the DoPT O.M. No. 36038/1/2008 Estt-(Res.) dated Nov. 19, 2008;

(b) if so, whether the SC/ST officers who have been eligible since January 1, 2010 have been included in the DPC held on January 28, 2011;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether CWC followed the DoPT O.M. No. 36038/1/2008 Estt-(Res.) dated December 30, 2010 for filling up of all vacancies from

the backlog for the promotion of SCs/STs/OBCs by June 30, 2011;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The DPC meeting held on 28.1.2011 was for filling up of vacancies pertaining to the vacancy year 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 for which the crucial date of eligibility was 1.1.2008 and 1.1.2009 respectively. The officers (including SC/ST officers) who became eligible subsequent to crucial date of 1.1.2009 were not considered.

(e) to (g) It has been informed by CWC that the backlog SC/ST vacancies are filled up in accordance with extant Government of India instructions.

Failure of major and medium irrigation projects

2003. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 80 per cent of planned allocation for irrigation under Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans for major and medium irrigation projects have not been utilized and this has caused the lack of development in major and medium irrigation projects;

(b) if so, whether Government has analyzed the key factors which has caused such failures; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the details of action taken by Government for development of major and medium irrigation projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) During Ninth Plan and Tenth Plan over 100% of the approved outlay for Major and Medium Irrigation (MMI) Sector has been reported to be utilized by the States. An expenditure of Rs. 49,070.85 crores has been incurred against approved outlay of Rs. 42,644.11 crores during Ninth Plan. Similarly, during Tenth Plan an expenditure of Rs. 83,365.88 crores has been incurred against approved outlay of Rs. 70,861.78 crores. The approved outlay for Eleventh Plan, for all the sectors including MMI Sector is Rs. 2,29,065.00 crores, against which an expenditure of Rs. 35,849.97 crores is likely to be incurred for MMI Sector during first four years of Eleventh Plan. Further, water being a State subject, planning, execution, implementation and maintenance of Water Resources projects are undertaken by the respective State Governments from their own resources and as per their own requirements and priority of works. Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments with a view to encouraging sustainable development

and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes. Since inception of the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) Scheme in 1996-97, a sum of Rs. 43539.92 crores has so far been released to the States upto December, 2010.

Wastage of rain water from Bhakra Dam

2004. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the monsoon of 2010-11, catchment area of Bhakra Dam had incessant and heavy rainfall and due to this Gobind Sagar's water level crossed the danger mark;

(b) if so, how many times during this period the escapes of Bhakra Dam were opened for release of over flowing waters; and

(c) whether this quantum of excess water goes waste or it is channelized in down stream canals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the monsoon of 2010-11, the spillway gates of Bhakra dam were opened for three times to avoid overtopping of the dam.

(c) The quantum of water released from Bhakra dam had gone waste downstream of Ferozepur headworks after meeting with the requirement of Partner States at Ropar and Harike headworks.

Rajasthan's share of Yamuna Water from Okhla

†2005. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan is not getting its prescribed share of water of Yamuna river from Okhla;

(b) the action being taken by Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB) for providing full share of water to the State; and

(c) the action taken, so far, to under take the control of Head Works and to provide water at the State's border in accordance with the working system of UYRB?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Rajasthan is not getting its prescribe share of water of Yamuna river from Okhla due to alleged unauthorized lifting of water by farmers of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh in the respective territories of these States.

(b) The issue of providing full share of water to Rajasthan, including Haryana's proposal for the construction of Yamuna Churu Canal from Mawi, has been discussed in various meeting of Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB) for its resolution. Member Secretary, UYRB

undertook an inspection of Gurgaon canal upto Rajasthan border in June, 2010, following the complaints from Rajasthan and recommended certain measures for improving the situation.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) So far, the situation has not arisen for UYRB to undertake the control of Head works and as stated earlier, the Board has recommended certain measures for improving the situation.

Availability of Water in Desert Development Programme Area

†2006. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the situation of water availability in Desert Development Programme (DDP) area is very grave due to abnormal and sporadic rainfall in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether Government's view is to provide irrigation facility to these areas on priority basis in order to stop the expansion of desert in these areas;

(c) whether Government proposes to provide 90 per cent Central assistance for DDP areas under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP); and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes Sir,

(b) Yes Sir,

(c) Yes Sir, This has been done for specific projects only.

(d) Union Cabinet has granted specific approval for providing 90% grant assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to two projects of Punjab benefitting Rajasthan namely Refining of Rajasthan Feeder channel from RD 179000 to RD 496000 and Refining of Sirhind Feeder channel from RD 119700 to RD 447929 and one project of Karnataka namely Modernization of Bhadra.

Subarnarekha Irrigation Project

2007. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has earmarked time limit for completion of Subarnarekha Irrigation Project;

(b) the total funds allocated for the project;

- (c) whether several families have been displaced for this project;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether financial assistance have been provided to such families for their rehabilitation?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Irrigation is a State subject and planning, execution and funding of irrigation projects is within the purview of the respective State Governments. Subernrekha project is a inter-state project between Jharkhand, West Bengal and Orissa. West Bengal component of the project is at present at initial stage and is not being posed for Central Assistance under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) after 2002-03. Jharkhand component of the project is not included in AIBP so far. Hence active component of the project under AIBP is in Orissa State only. Government of Orissa has earmarked March, 2014 as the targeted completion date for Subernrekha Project.

(b) Central Assistance (CA) amounting to Rs.216.817 crore for 2010-11 and total central assistance of Rs. 1058.35 crore has so far been provided for project to Orissa State. The Government of Orissa has informed that budget provision made by them for the project for 2010-11 is of Rs. 149 crore.

(c) Yes Sir,

(d) 6920 families in Orissa are affected from project.

(e) Government of Orissa has informed that rehabilitation assistance has been paid to 2840 families and payment is in progress for 1699 families by the Government of Orissa.

Irrigation projects in Jharkhand

2008. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 59 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 11 November, 2010 and state;

(a) whether the Ministry has included nine major/medium projects of Jharkhand in the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme;

(b) if so, the reasons for not releasing any funds to seven schemes in 2008-09 and to nine schemes in 2009-10 and 2010-11; and

(c) how irrigation capacity of the State would increase under paucity of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, 9 Major/Medium projects of Jharkhand State are included in AIBP till date. Out of these, two projects namely Latratu

and Tapkara are completed and one project namely Torai has been deferred due to public agitation as reported by the State Government, and remaining 6 projects are ongoing under AIBP.

(b) Out of these 6 projects, 2 projects namely Upper Sankh and Panchkhero received central grant of Rs. 2.70 crore and Rs. 1.02 crore respectively during 2008-09. The main reasons for not releasing fund to other 4 schemes in 2008-09 and for 6 schemes in 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given below:-

(1) Non approval of revised estimated cost of projects from Planning Commission.

(2) Shortfall in expenditure.

(3) Late submission of proposals and delay in reply to the observations of Central Water Commission.

(4) Various discrepancies found in physical and financial programme of AIBP component in AIBP release proposals

(5) Proposals submitted are not in accordance with AIBP guidelines.

(c) Irrigation being a State subject, the projects are planned, funded and executed by the State Government, from their own resources as per their own requirements and priority of works. So, State Water Resources Department has to accord more priority to implementation of these projects for their early completion. Funds under AIBP may not be constraint for these projects.

Status to Tillari Project of Maharashtra

2009. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present status of Tillari Project in Maharashtra;

(b) the area brought under cultivation due to the project in both in Maharashtra and Goa;

(c) the drinking water facility available due to the project in both the States;

(d) the total cost of the project and the burden of share undertaken by the two States, respectively and payments made and pending, if any, from Government of Goa to Maharashtra; and

(e) the details of rehabilitation done for the displaced persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Main earthen dam, saddle dam with gated spillway and Tail Channel, Irrigation cum power outlet and Terwanmedhe Pickup weir have been completed and work of canal system including

distribution network is in progress by Government of Maharashtra.

(b) An area of 4460 ha in Maharashtra and 7977 ha in Goa has been brought under cultivation from the project.

(c) There is no provision of drinking water from the project in Maharashtra. Provision of 111.465 million cubic meters is made for Goa from the project.

(d) Latest approved estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1612.15 crore. It comprises of independent cost of Rs.879.858 crore and Rs.732.296 crore to be shared by the Government of Maharashtra and Government of Goa in ratio of 26.7% and 73.3% respectively. Total expenditure incurred by the Government of Maharashtra on the project is Rs.876.441 crore of which the expenditure on common works is of Rs.659.49 crore. As per Agreement between Government of Maharashtra and Government of Goa, the share cost to be received by Maharashtra from Goa for above stated expenditure incurred works out to Rs.483.406 crore out of which, Rs.447.02 crore is paid by the Government of Goa and Rs.36.02 crore remains to be paid upto January, 2011.

(e) Ten villages and one wadi (isolated part of village) comprising of 1236 families were rehabilitated as per Maharashtra State Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act-1986.

Proper utilization of natural and rain water

2010. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantum of natural and rain water is wasted and goes unutilized every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of water required and used for cultivation and drinking purposes in a year, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for proper distribution of water for cultivation and drinking purposes throughout the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The total of average annual rainfall, snowfall and glacier melt in volumetric term works out to about 4000 billion cubic meters (BCM). After accounting for the evaporation and evapo-transpiration, the water availability has been assessed as 1869 BCM. However, in view of hydrological features and due to topographical constraints the utilizable water has been assessed as 1123 BCM. The rest of water could be considered to be flowing down to sea.

(c) The total water used for different uses is 681 BCM. Ministry

of Water Resources
has not made assessment of State wise quantum of water required. The
quantum of
water required for different purposes has been assessed by the
National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development
(NCIWRD). As assessed by NCIWRD, the requirement of water for
irrigation and domestic use for 2010 are 557 BCM and 43 BCM
respectively for the country.

(d) Several measures for development and improved management of water resources are undertaken by respective State Governments which include creation of storages, restoration of water bodies, rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water and adoption of better management practices etc. Government of India is providing assistance to the State Governments through various schemes/programmes, such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, Scheme for Command Area Development and Water Management and Scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies. The Government of India has formulated a National Perspective Plan for Water Resources Development which envisages transfer of water from surplus basins to water deficit basins. In order to supplement the efforts of State Governments/Urban Local Bodies in providing adequate water supply facilities in urban areas, Ministry of Urban Development is providing Additional Central Assistance as per guidelines under the ongoing Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission with components of Urban Infrastructure and Governance and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns launched in 2005-06. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Rural Drinking Water Programme" is also being implemented by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Rural Development for drinking water supply in rural areas.

**Master Plan for flood management and integrated development
of water resources**

2011. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Brahmaputra Board under the Ministry had prepared a Master Plan for flood management and integrated development of water resources in the main Brahmaputra;

(b) whether it is a fact that the estimated cost of scheme embodied in the Master Plan was about Rs. 54,750 crore;

(c) the current status of the scheme and the success rate; and

(d) whether this scheme has solved the problem of flood to a certain extent and if not, what would be the next plan of action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Brahmaputra Board has prepared a Master Plan

for the main stem of Brahmaputra River.

(b) The estimated cost of the schemes suggested in the Master Plan for the Brahmaputra main-stem was Rs. 32410.00 crore at 1983 price level.

(c) and (d) The approved Master Plan of the main stem of Brahmaputra River was sent to State Governments concerned for its implementation. The flood control, anti-erosion and

flood protection works are planned, implemented and funded by State Government as per their own plan and priorities. The Central Government provides the assistance to the State Government for implementation of Flood Management Programme. Brahmaputra Board is also executing some of flood control, anti-erosion and drainage development schemes in critical reaches of Brahmaputra river basin. The status of schemes under implementation in Brahmaputra basin is given in Statement (See below).

The Schemes undertaken by Brahmaputra Board has generally performed well. Locally, the schemes have indicated beneficial effects wherever they have been taken up. Concurrent evaluation of implementation of schemes in the reaches identified by the Master Plan and taken up by the State governments have indicated satisfactory performance.

Statement

*Flood control, anti-erosion and Drainage Development Schemes under
taken by*

Brahmaputra Board in the Brahmaputra Valley

1. **Avulsion of Brahmaputra at Dholla Hatighuli:** The scheme envisages to bring the Lohit and Dibang river channel to their original courses and the works are planned for execution in four phases.
 - (a) Phase-I works at the estimated cost of Rs. 10.47 crores were undertaken in January, 2003 to divert river Dibang to its original course and the same has been completed by December, 2003.
 - (b) Phase-II works at the estimated cost of Rs.4.95 crores were undertaken in January, 2004 to divert flow of river Lohit towards north. The works were completed by July, 2004.
 - (c) Phase-III works at estimated cost of Rs.8.47 crores were undertaken in March, 2007 to strengthen the phase-II works as well as to divert the Lohit towards further north and were completed in June, 2008.
 - (d) In Phase-IV the works of an amount Rs.23.19 crore has

taken up in May, 2009 and these works were completed.

2. Protection of Majuli Island:

- (a) Immediate measures at estimated of Rs.5.92 crores for protection of Majuli were started in January, 2004 and completed in February, 2005.
- (b) Phase-I at the estimated cost of Rs.56.07 crores was started in January, 2005 and 99.50 % of the works have been completed upto February, 2011.

(c) Emergent Measures at the cost of Rs. 4.99 crores as recommended by the Standing Committee of Experts on Majuli were undertaken in May, 2008 and completed in September, 2008.

(d) Phase II and III at estimated cost of Rs. 115.03 crores has been taken up during 2009-10 and 21.95 % of the works have been completed upto February, 2011.

3. Protection of Nagrijuli Rangia Town and Mukalmuwa/Barbhag area from flood and erosion of Barnadi river (Rs. 4.89 crores): The works under this scheme have been completed during 2009-10.

4. Drainage Development Schemes (DDS): The Board has taken up execution of 4 (four) DDS viz. Barbhag DDS (Rs. 7.23 crores), Jengrai DDS (Rs. 1.49 crores), Jakaichuk DDS (Rs. 2.96 crores) and East of Barpeta DDS (Rs. 1.34 crores). The progress made in their execution are 29%, 27.0%, 45%, and 41.6% respectively.

Arsenic and fluoride affected ground water in Uttar Pradesh

2012. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent study report of UNICEF, the number of districts with arsenic and fluoride affected ground water in Uttar Pradesh have increased from 20 in 2007 to 34 in 2011;

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

(c) whether any survey has been carried out to find out the reasons for increasing trends of arsenic in the State and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether level of arsenic, fluoride and other heavy metals have reached to an alarming level in 179 blocks of the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, block-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) As per information received from Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam, testing for arsenic contamination in drinking water of India Mark-II Hand Pumps was carried out in 51 districts, with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) support during 2005-2007. There was no new survey done in the year 2011 for arsenic. No such study with

UNICEF support has been carried out for testing for Fluoride contamination in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) As per the assisted study for Arsenic, 74 blocks in 28 districts of Uttar Pradesh are affected by arsenic contamination on the basis of the permissible limit of 0.01 mg/lt prescribed by World Health Organisation (WHO). However, as per the Government of India standards of

0.05 mg/lt prevailing at that time, only seven districts namely Ballia, Lakhimpur, Kheri, Behraich, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, Chandauli and Bareilly were found to be affected by Arsenic contamination. As per the Water Quality Survey carried out by Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam in 2003, fluoride contamination was observed in 44 districts of State of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) No such study has been carried out till date to find out the reasons for increasing trends of arsenic in Uttar Pradesh.

(d) and (e) As per the UNICEF assisted study for Arsenic, 74 blocks in 28 districts of Uttar Pradesh are affected by arsenic contamination as per WHO Standards. Water Quality Survey carried out by UP Jal Nigam in 2003, Fluoride problem was found in 212 blocks of 44 districts. No studies on heavy metal contamination were carried out by UNICEF. Block-wise Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations in Uttar Pradesh are given in Statement (See below).

Statement

Block-wise Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations in Uttar Pradesh

(a) Block-wise Fluoride affected Habitations in Uttar Pradesh

Sl.No. District		Block
1	2	3
1.	Kheri	Dhaurahara
2.	Kheri	Lakhimpur
3.	Kheri	Nakaha
4.	Kheri	Phoolbehar
5.	Kheri	Ramiabehar
	Kheri TOTAL	
6.	Rae Bareli	Bachhrawan
	Rae Bareli TOTAL	
7.	Agra	Akola
8.	Agra	Bah

1	2	3
12.	Agra	Saiyan
13.	Agra	Shamsabad
	Agra TOTAL	
14.	Aligarh	Tappal
	Aligarh TOTAL	
15.	Allahabad	Bahadurpur
16.	Allahabad	Bahria
17.	Allahabad	Hadia
18.	Allahabad	Karchhana
	Allahabad TOTAL	
19.	Ambedker Ngr.	Jahagirganj
20.	Ambedker Ngr.	Bhiyawn
	Ambedker Ngr. TOTAL	
21.	Azamgarh	Palhani
22.	Azamgarh	Rani Ki Sarai
23.	Azamgarh	Tahberpur
24.	Azamgarh	Tahberpur
25.	Azamgarh	Tarwa
	Azamgarh TOTAL	
26.	Banda	Badokhar Khurd
27.	Banda	Jaspura
	Banda TOTAL	
28.	Basti	Bahadurpur
29.	Basti	Bankati
30.	Basti	Basti Sadar
31.	Basti	Gaur
32.	Basti	Kaptanganj

1	2	3
33.	Basti	Ram Nagar
34.	Basti	Rudhauli
35.	Basti	Saun Ghat
	Basti TOTAL	
36.	Bijnor	Dhampur
37.	Bijnor	Haldaur
38.	Bijnor	Jalilpur
39.	Bijnor	Kiratpur
40.	Bijnor	Kotwali
41.	Bijnor	Nehtaur
42.	Bijnor	Noopur
	Bijnor TOTAL	
43.	Bulandshahr	Lakhaothi
44.	Bulandshahr	Sikandrabad
	Bulandshahr TOTAL	
45.	Deoria	Baitalpur
46.	Deoria	Bhagalpur
47.	Deoria	Bhatni
48.	Deoria	Bhatpar Rani
49.	Deoria	Deoria Sadar
50.	Deoria	Desahi Deoria
51.	Deoria	Gauri Bazar
52.	Deoria	Lar
53.	Deoria	Rampur Karkhana
54.	Deoria	Salempur
55.	Deoria	Tarkulawa
56.	Deoria	Tarkulwa
	Deoria TOTAL	

1	2	3
57.	Etah	Shitalpur
	Etah TOTAL	
58.	Etawah	Bharthana
59.	Etawah	Jaswantnagar
	Etawah TOTAL	
60.	Farrukhabad	Barhpura
61.	Farrukhabad	Mohamadabad
62.	Farrukhabad	Rajepur
	Farrukhabad TOTAL	
63.	Fatehpur	Arain
64.	Fatehpur	Asother
65.	Fatehpur	Bahuwa
66.	Fatehpur	Bhitauna
67.	Fatehpur	Deomai
68.	Fatehpur	Dhata
69.	Fatehpur	Haswa
70.	Fatehpur	Hathgaon
71.	Fatehpur	Khajuha
72.	Fatehpur	Malwan
73.	Fatehpur	Telyani
	Fatehpur TOTAL	
74.	Firozabad	Araon
75.	Firozabad	Eka
76.	Firozabad	Khergarh
77.	Firozabad	Narkhi
78.	Firozabad	Shikohabad
79.	Firozabad	Tundla
	Firozabad TOTAL	

1	2	3
80.	Gautambudh Naga	Bisarakha
81.	Gautambudh Naga	Dadri
	Gautambudh Naga TOTAL	
82.	Ghaziabad	Bhojpur
83.	Ghaziabad	Dhaulana
84.	Ghaziabad	Garh Mukh
85.	Ghaziabad	Hapur
86.	Ghaziabad	Muradnagar
87.	Ghaziabad	Rajapur
88.	Ghaziabad	Simbhawali
	Ghaziabad TOTAL	
89.	Gonda	Padri Kirpal
90.	Gonda	Nawab Ganj
91.	Gonda	Padri Kirpal
	Gonda TOTAL	
92.	Gorakhpur	Brahmpur
93.	Gorakhpur	Campierganj
94.	Gorakhpur	Kauriram
95.	Gorakhpur	Sahjanwa
96.	Gorakhpur	Sardar Nagar
	Gorakhpur TOTAL	
97.	Hamirpur	Gohand
98.	Hamirpur	Maudaha
99.	Hamirpur	Mushkara
100.	Hamirpur	Mushkara
101.	Hamirpur	Sumerpur
	Hamirpur TOTAL	

1	2	3
102.	Hardoi	Bilgram
	Hardoi TOTAL	
103.	Jhansi	Badagaon
104.	Jhansi	Bamour
105.	Jhansi	Bangra
106.	Jhansi	Chirgaon
107.	Jhansi	Gursarai
108.	Jhansi	Mauranipur
109.	Jhansi	Moth
	Jhansi TOTAL	
110.	Kannauj	Kannauj
	Kannauj TOTAL	
111.	Kanpur (Dehat)	Derapur
112.	Kanpur (Dehat)	Sarwan Khera
113.	Kanpur (Dehat)	Rajpur
	Kanpur (Dehat) TOTAL	
114.	Kanpur Nagar	Bidhnoo
115.	Kanpur Nagar	Kalyanpur
116.	Kanpur Nagar	Sarsaul
	Kanpur Nagar TOTAL	
117.	Kaushambi	Sirathu
	Kaushambi TOTAL	
118.	Kheri	Dhaurahara
119.	Kheri	Isanagar
120.	Kheri	Lakhimpur
121.	Kheri	Nakaha
	Kheri TOTAL	

1	2	3
122.	Lalitpur	Birdha
123.	Lalitpur	Jakhora
124.	Lalitpur	Madawra
125.	Lalitpur	Talbehat
	Lalitpur TOTAL	
126.	Lucknow	Gosaiganj
127.	Lucknow	Kokori
	Lucknow TOTAL	
128.	Mahamaya Nagar	Hasayan
129.	Mahamaya Nagar	Hathras
130.	Mahamaya Nagar	Mursan
131.	Mahamaya Nagar	Sadabad
132.	Mahamaya Nagar	Sasani
133.	Mahamaya Nagar	Sikandraraao
	Mahamaya Nagar TOTAL	
134.	Maharajganj	Maharajganj
135.	Maharajganj	Pharenda
	Maharajganj TOTAL	
136.	Mainpuri	Mainpuri
	Mainpuri TOTAL	
137.	Mathura	Baldev
138.	Mathura	Farah
139.	Mathura	Naujheel
140.	Mathura	Raya
	Mathura TOTAL	
141.	Mau	Badrav
142.	Mau	Dohrighat

1	2	3
143.	Mau	Fatehpur Mandav
144.	Mau	Kopaganj
145.	Mau	Mu. Bad Gohna
146.	Mau	Pardha
147.	Mau	Ratnpura
	Mau TOTAL	
148.	Meerut	Janikhurd
149.	Meerut	Meerut
150.	Meerut	Parikshitgarh
151.	Meerut	Rohta
	Meerut TOTAL	
152.	Mirzapur	Chhanvey
153.	Mirzapur	Majhawa
154.	Mirzapur	Nagar (City)
155.	Mirzapur	Narainpur
156.	Mirzapur	Pahari
	Mirzapur TOTAL	
157.	Muzaffarnagar	Thana Bhawan
158.	Muzaffarnagar	Budhana
159.	Muzaffarnagar	Kandhla
160.	Muzaffarnagar	Khatauli
161.	Muzaffarnagar	Morna
162.	Muzaffarnagar	Shahpur
	Muzaffarnagar TOTAL	
163.	Pratapgarh	Gaura
164.	Pratapgarh	Magraura
165.	Pratapgarh	Mandhata

1	2	3
166.	Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh (Sad)
167.	Pratapgarh	Shivgarh
	Pratapgarh TOTAL	
168.	Rae Bareli	Rahi
169.	Rae Bareli	Unchahar
	Rae Bareli TOTAL	
170.	Shahjahanpur	Banda
171.	Shahjahanpur	Bhawalkeda
172.	Shahjahanpur	Bhawalkhara
173.	Shahjahanpur	Bhawalkhara
174.	Shahjahanpur	Dadroul
175.	Shahjahanpur	Jalalabad
176.	Shahjahanpur	Jatipur
177.	Shahjahanpur	Kalan
178.	Shahjahanpur	Kanth
179.	Shahjahanpur	Khudaganj
180.	Shahjahanpur	Khutar
181.	Shahjahanpur	Mirjapur
182.	Shahjahanpur	Nigohi
183.	Shahjahanpur	Puwayan
184.	Shahjahanpur	Shidhhauli
185.	Shahjahanpur	Sidholi
186.	Shahjahanpur	Tilhar
	Shahjahanpur TOTAL	
187.	Sonebhadra	Chatra
	Sonebhadra TOTAL	
188.	Sultanpur	Motigarapur
	Sultanpur TOTAL	

1	2	3
189.	Unnao	Asoha
190.	Unnao	Auras
191.	Unnao	Bangarmau
192.	Unnao	Bichhiya
193.	Unnao	Bighapur
194.	Unnao	Fatehpur Chaura
195.	Unnao	Ganj Moradabad
196.	Unnao	Ganj Moradabad
197.	Unnao	Hasanganj
198.	Unnao	Hilauli
199.	Unnao	Mianganj
200.	Unnao	Mianganj
201.	Unnao	Nawabganj
202.	Unnao	Purwa
203.	Unnao	Safipur
204.	Unnao	Sikandarpur Kar
205.	Unnao	Sikandarpur Sar
206.	Unnao	Sikandarpur Karan
207.	Unnao	Sikandarpur Sarosi
208.	Unnao	Sumerpur
	Unnao TOTAL	
209.	Varanasi	Chirai Gaon
210.	Varanasi	Cholapur
211.	Varanasi	Harhua
212.	Varanasi	Pindra
	Varanasi TOTAL	
	Grand TOTAL	

(b) Arsenic affected Blocks with Arsenic above permissible limit

Sl.No.	District	Name of Block
1	2	3
1.	Meerut	Hastinapur
2.	Moradabad	Mudhapandey
3.	Moradabad	Chhajlet
4.	Bijnor	Mo. Purdewal
5.	Bijnor	Haldaur
6.	Bijnor	Budhanpur
7.	Budaun	Usawan
8.	Pilibhit	Puranpur
9.	Pilibhit	Amaria
10.	Shahjahanpur	Tilhar*
11.	Sitapur	Reusa
12.	Sitapur	Mahmudabad
13.	Sitapur	Gondlatau
14.	Unnao	Fatehpur Chaurasi
15.	Rae Bareli	Daltau
16.	Barabanki	Ramnagar
17.	Faizabad	Masodha
18.	Faizabad	Pura Bazar
19.	Faizabad	Sohawal
20.	Ambedkar Nagar	Ramnagar
21.	Kanpur Nagar	Kalyanpur
22.	Balrampur	Utraula
23.	Balrampur	Tulsipur
24.	Siddharth Nagar	Khuniyaon
25.	Basti	Vikramjot

1	2	3
26.	Basti	Bahadurpur
27.	Sant Kabeer Nagar	Haisar Bazar
28.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Digh
29.	Mirzapur	Chhanvey
30.	Mirzapur	Kon
31.	Bahraich	Tejwapur
32.	Bahraich	Huzoorpur
33.	Bahraich	Shivpur
34.	Bahraich	Mihinpurwa
35.	Bahraich	Phakharpur
36.	Bahraich	Kaisarganj
37.	Bahraich	Chitaura
38.	Bahraich	Jarwal
39.	Bahraich	Mahasi
40.	Bahraich	Balaha
41.	Bareilly	Fatehganj West
42.	Bareilly	Majhgawan
43.	Bareilly	Ram Nagar
44.	Chandauli	Chahaniya
45.	Chandauli	Niyamatabad
46.	Ghazipur	Saidpur
47.	Ghazipur	Karanda
48.	Ghazipur	Zamania
49.	Gonda	Belsar
50.	Gorakhpur	Campiere Ganj
51.	Gorakhpur	Piprauli
52.	Gorakhpur	Khorabar

1	2	3
53.	Gorakhpur	Brahmpur
54.	Gorakhpur	Jangal Kaudia
55.	Gorakhpur	Uruwa
56.	Gorakhpur	Kauriram
57.	Ballia	Belhari
58.	Ballia	Bairiya
59.	Ballia	Murli Chhapra
60.	Ballia	Revati
61.	Ballia	Dubhad
62.	Ballia	Hanumanganj
63.	Ballia	Sohaon
64.	Ballia	Maniyar
65.	Ballia	Bansdih
66.	Ballia	Chilkahar
67.	Ballia	Navanagar
68.	Ballia	Siar
69.	Kheri	Paliya
70.	Kheri	Nighasan
71.	Kheri	Ramiya Behar
72.	Kheri	Dhaurahara
73.	Kheri	Issanagar
74.	Kheri	Nakaha

Prevention of flood disaster in U.P. and Bihar

†2013. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is constituting any task force for prevention of flood disaster that occurs every year in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and if not, the reasons therefor; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether there is any planning of the Central Government to compensate the damage that occurs every year after assessing the losses caused by disastrous floods in both the States and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) No, Sir. Pursuant to the recommendations of a Task Force for Flood Management/ Erosion Control constituted earlier in 2004 by the Government of India to look into the problem of recurring floods in Assam and other neighbouring States as well as Bihar, West Bengal and Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Central assistance is being provided to the flood affected States including Bihar and Uttar Pradesh for undertaking critical flood management works since Tenth Plan. Government of India is also having continuous dialogue with the Government of Nepal on matters related to construction of storage dams to check floods in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh due to rivers flowing from Nepal.

(b) Ministry of Water Resources does not have any such planning. Further, as informed by the Ministry of Home Affairs, financial assistance provided to States through the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) / National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in the wake of notified natural calamities is towards relief and not for compensation of loss.

Availability of ground water

2014. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the availability of ground level (underground) water resource for irrigation and other purposes as compared to population and requirement in the country as on March 31, 2010;

(b) what actions are proposed to conserve rain water and also to avoid wastage of water in various sectors particularly in domestic and industrial sectors; and

(c) whether there is any national policy on water conservation and

appropriate use to avoid grave situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) As per the assessment of ground water resources carried out jointly by Central Ground Water Board and State Ground Water organizations with base year as 2004, the Net Annual Ground Water Availability for various purposes is estimated as 399 billion cubic metres (bcm). As per the report of the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (1999), the total ground water requirement for irrigation and other purposes was projected as 252 bcm as compared to the population of the country projected for the year 2010 as 1221.7 million.

(b) Following actions have been taken by the Government to conserve rain water and to avoid wastage of water in various sectors particularly in domestic and industrial sectors:

- Implementation of demonstrative projects on artificial recharge to ground water and rain water harvesting by Central Ground Water Board during the Eleventh Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 100 crore in various States.
- Organising mass awareness campaigns, training programmes, workshops, giving wide publicity through media, participating in exhibitions, fairs, painting competitions etc. to create awareness among the stakeholders.
- Issuance of directions by the Central Ground Water Authority to Chief Secretaries/ Administrators of the States/Union Territories having over-exploited blocks to take necessary measures to promote/ adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting.
- Issuance of directions by CGWA to all the Residential Group Housing Societies/ Institutions/Schools/Hotels/Industrial Establishments falling in the over-exploited and critical areas (except in the water logged areas) in the country to adopt Roof Top Rain Water harvesting systems in their premises.
- Issuance of directions for Implementation of ground water recharge measures along all National Highways, State Highways and other major roads by CRRI, National Highways Authority of India, CPWD, State PWDs; along rail tracks by Indian Railways; in the Stadia by Sports Authority of India, BCCI, Departments of sports and Youth Affairs and in the Airports by Airport Authority of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation for promoting Rain Water Harvesting/ adoption of artificial Recharge to Ground Water in the country (except in the water logged areas).
- Issuance of directions by CGWA to large and medium industries using ground water in the over exploited and critical areas in the country (except in the water logged areas) to take up

water conservation measures including recharge of ground water/rain water harvesting and adopt practices of treatment, recycle and reuse of waste water in their premises.

- States have been advised for making rainwater harvesting mandatory. In pursuance thereof, 18 States and 4 UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory under building bye-laws.
- As per information received, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has also implemented various watershed programmes such as National Watershed Development Projects for Rainfed Areas, Soil Conservation in the

Catchments of River Valley Projects and Flood Prone Rivers and Watershed Development Projects in Shifting Cultivation Areas with an aim to conserve soil and moisture and create storages in the form of rain water harvesting, check dams, farm ponds etc. The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing a nationwide Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP).

(c) Ministry of Water Resources has formulated the National Water Policy, which lays emphasis on optimization of efficiency of utilisation in all the diverse uses of water and fostering of awareness of water as a scarce resource. It stresses that conservation consciousness should be promoted through education, regulation, incentives and disincentives and the resources should be conserved and availability augmented by maximizing retention, eliminating pollution and minimizing losses.

Financial assistance for Narmada Project

2015. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government had decided to pump in Rs. 11,000 crore to help Gujarat Government to complete canal networking of Narmada Project;

(b) the details of financial grant/fund/help from the Central Government to the State Government in the above project as on March 31, 2010; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the farmers in command area are not able to use Narmada irrigation facility due to noncompletion of canal network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) No Sir, Irrigation is a State subject and planning, execution and funding of the irrigation projects is within the purview of respective State Governments. However, Union Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) in accordance with the guidelines of the programme in force from time to time on the basis of AIBP release proposals submitted by the State Government on year to year basis if the proposal is found in order as per AIBP guidelines.

(b) Under AIBP, Central Assistance amounting to Rs.5375.359 crore has been provided by the Union Government to the Government of Gujarat for Sardar Sarovar project. The Government of Gujarat has further informed that Central assistance amounting to Rs.74.77 crore has been received by them under the Command Area Development and Water Management Programme.

(c) The Government of Gujarat has informed that irrigation is provided to the farmers as per their demand in the developed command area of Narmada. As per information available with

this Ministry, the ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 17,92,000 ha of which, irrigation potential of 4,95,117 ha has been created upto March, 2010.

The Government of Gujarat has further informed that physical progress of canal system upto January, 2011 is as under:

Item of work	Unit	Total quantity	Progress achieved
Main canal	Km.	458.327	458.327
Branch canal	Km.	2585	1960.46
Distributories	Km.	5112	1649.08
Minors	Km.	18413	5167.69
Sub-minors	Km.	48058	10147.11

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Report and Accounts (2009-10) ANIIDCO, Port Blair and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of OIDC, Naini, Daman and related papers

III. Report and Accounts (2008-09 and 2009-10) of MGIRI, Wardha, Maharashtra, and related papers

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES
(SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(i) (a) Twenty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation Limited (ANIIDCO), Port Blair, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(ii) (a) Eighteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli Limited (OIDC), Naini, Daman, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization (MGIRI), Wardha, Maharashtra, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization (MGIRI), Wardha, Maharashtra, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Law and Justice.

II. Report and Accounts (2008-09) and (2009-10) of ICPS, New Delhi and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department), under sub-section (3) of Section 28 of the Representation of People Act, 1950:-
 - (1) S.O. 244 (E), dated the 3rd February, 2011, publishing the Registration of Electors (Amendment)

Rules, 2011.

- (2) S.O. 426 (E), dated the 23rd February, 2011, publishing the Registration of Electors (Second Amendment) Rules, 2011.
- (3) S.O. 306 (E), dated the 9th February, 2011, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O.244 (E), dated the 3rd February, 2011.

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) Notification No. S.O. 425 (E), dated the 23rd February, 2011, publishing the Conduct of Elections (Amendment) Rules, 2011, under sub-section (3) of Section 169 of the Representation of People Act, 1951.

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) Notification No. H-11019/12/2010-Leg.II, dated the 21st January, 2011, regarding declaration of 25th January of every year as 'National Voters Day'.

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies (ICPS), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies (ICPS), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

**Report and Accounts (2009-10) of Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata
and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (DR. M.S. GILL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

(a) Seventy-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata, for the year 2009-10,

together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

Outcome Budget, (2011-12) of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2011-12, in respect of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

I. Notification of the Ministry of Water Resources.

II. Outcome Budget, (2011-12) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Water Resources Notification No. G.S.R. 53 (E), dated the 28th January, 2011, amending the Inter-State River Water Disputes Rules 1959 under sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Inter State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2011-12, in respect of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

I. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of NIRM, Kolar Gold Fields, Karnataka and related papers.

II. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of NIMH, Nagpur and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Rock Mechanics (NIRM), Kolar Gold Fields, Karnataka, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Miners' Health (NIMH), Nagpur, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above

Institute.

- I. Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.
- II. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of the Bureau of Indian Standards, New Delhi.
- III. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of CWC, New Delhi and related papers.
- IV. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of FCI, New Delhi and related papers.

V. Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying Report (2009-10) of FCI.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Sir, I lay on the Table:-

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution), under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:-

- (1) G.S.R. 1040 (E), dated the 31st December, 2010, imposing stockholding and turnover limits on dealers of sugar and khandsari.
- (2) G.S.R. 35 (E), dated the 18th January, 2011, publishing the Sugar (Price Determination for 2010-11 Production) Order, 2011.
- (3) G.S.R. 36 (E)/Ess.Com./Sugar, dated the 18th January, 2011, publishing the Sugar (Price Determination for 2009-10 Production) Amendment Order, 2011.
- (4) G.S.R. 72 (E), dated the 8th February, 2011, publishing the Sugar (Stockholding Limit of Bulk Consumers) Order, 2011.

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution), under sub-section (5) of Section 45 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964:-

- (1) No. EP. 1(4)/2010, dated the 23rd November, 2010, publishing the Food Corporation of India (Staff) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2010.
- (2) No. EP. 1(1)/2009, dated the 20th March, 2010, publishing the Food Corporation of India (Staff) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2010, together with delay statement.

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution) Notification No. 13(1)/2010-BC, dated the 13th May, 2010, publishing Corrigendum to the Notification No. 99, dated the 12th March, 2010, together with delay statement.
- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs) Notification No. S.O. 2988 (E), dated the 22nd December, 2010, regarding re-inclusion of cotton

seed as an essential commodity, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

- (v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs) Notification No. S.O. 3060 (E), dated the 30th December, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 2361 (E), dated 29th September, 2010 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under sub section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 23 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986:

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bureau of Indian Standards, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Bureau.

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (11) of Section 31 of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962:

- (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with Audit Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (c) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 35 of the Food Corporation Act, 1964:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Food Corporation of India
(FCI), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the
Audit
Report.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
 - (c) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- V. A copy in (English and Hindi) of the Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the Annual Report of the Food Corporation of India, for the year 2009-10, within the stipulated period.

Reports and Accounts (2009-10) of various Society/Council/Institute and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Choudnary Mohan Jatua, I lay on the Table:-

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Childrens Film Society, India (CFSI), Mumbai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.
- (ii) (a) Thirty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Press Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under Section 20 of the Press Council Act, 1978.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute (SRFTI), Kolkata, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

I. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of NFDC, Mumbai and related papers.

II. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of FTII, Pune and related papers.

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the

Companies Act, 1956:

- (a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Film Development Corporation Limited (NFDC), Mumbai, for the year 2009-10, 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.

(c) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(2) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Film and Television Institute of India (FTII), Pune, for the year 2009-10 together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

II. Report (2010) on Working and Administration of Companies Act, 1956.

III. Outcome Budget (2011-12) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under Section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949:-

(1) G.S.R. 38 (E), dated the 19th January, 2011, regarding constitution of Quality Review Board of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

(2) No.1-CA (5)/61/2010, dated the 29th September, 2010, regarding Sixty-first Audited Accounts and Report of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India alongwith delay statement.

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fifty-fourth Annual Report on the Working and Administration of the Companies Act, 1956, for the year ended on the 31st March 2010, under Section 638 of the Companies Act, 1956.
- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2011-12, in respect of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

I. Notification of the Ministry of Science and Technology.

II. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of various companies and related papers.

III. Reports and Accounts (2009-10) of various Institutes/Centres and related papers.

IV. Outcome Budget (2011-12) of the Ministry of Earth Science.

V. Outcome Budgets (2011-12) of the Ministry of Science and Technology.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, I lay on the Table:-

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Science and Technology (Department of Science and Technology) Notification No. G.S.R. 576 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2010, publishing the Allotment of Government Residences in the Survey of India Estate Rules, 2010, issued under Rule 45 of the Fundamental Rules and in supersession of the Allotment of Government Residence in Survey of India Estate Rules, 1999.

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(i) (a) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Electronics Limited (CEL), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(ii) (a) Twenty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited (IVCOL), Gurgaon, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(c) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for

the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for Plant Genome Research (NIPGR), New Dehi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development (IBSD), Imphal, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Stem Cell Biology and Regenerative Medicine (InStem), Bangalore, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Immunology (NII), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Biomedical Genomics (NIBMG), Kalyani, West Bengal, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Brain Research Centre (NBRC), Manesar, Haryana, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above.
- (vii) (a) Annual Report of the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology (RJCB), Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2009-10.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology (RJCB), Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2009-10 and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) and (b) above.
- (viii) Outcome Budget, for the year 2011-12, in respect of the Ministry of Earth Sciences.
- (v) (i) Outcome Budget, for the year 2011-12, in respect of the Department of Science and Technology in the Ministry of Science and Technology.
- (ii) Outcome Budget, for the year 2011-12, in respect of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in the Ministry of Science and Technology.
- (iii) Outcome Budget, for the year 2011-12, in respect of the Department of Bio-Technology in the Ministry of Science and Technology.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing

Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, I make a statement regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants, for the year 2010-11, of the Ministry of Earth Sciences.

MOTION FOR SUSPENSION OF RULE 272

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, THE MINISTER OF
STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY

OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Rule 272 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States in its application to consideration of the Demands for Grants of the related Ministries/Department for 2011-12 by Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committees during the current Session of the Rajya Sabha, be suspended.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE BUDGET (GENERAL) 2011-12

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I rise to respond to the debate, which has taken place in this House on three days. As many as forty-two hon. Members have participated in this discussion. They have made very valuable suggestions, comments and have analyzed the Budget proposals from different angles. I deeply appreciate their contribution that they have made on the floor of this House. Many of them have also made comments outside the House. This is just a two-week old Budget proposal when I am responding to the observations of the hon. Members.

I must thank the hon. Members, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, who initiated this discussion and, as an able advocate, he pleaded his case very strongly. No doubt, it was a powerful speech, but I may not agree with many of his conclusions. But, at the same time, it is the beauty of the parliamentary system that we agree to disagree. There is divergence of views. In practical life also, it takes place. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, when I was listening to the observations made by the Members of this hon. House, the other House and also outside, through television media, it appeared to me that there were two distinct trends in the observations. One distinct trend was that people expected more. All sections of the House, all sections of the society and those who have responded, expect more. It is encouraging

to me, in the sense, when they expect more from me, then, I understand that I have done something they are not satisfied with; they expect me to do much more, and there is a gap between my performance and their expectations. I do agree that in a developing society, this perception should continue.

The second trend, which we have noticed and which I will try in my humble way to respond to, is that the Members have expressed their concerns on certain issues which are common to us. They have expressed their concerns on conditions of the people of this country, particularly, the poor, vulnerable and marginalized sections, both, in the rural areas and the urban areas.

Concerns have been expressed in regard to the inflationary pressure in the system for a very longer period of time, concerns have also been expressed on unaccounted money which is, generally, used as the fake black money, how to deal with the menace of this problem, and, also at the same time, how to steer the progress and development of the country in the difficult international scenario and how to maintain the growth objective.

Sir, coming to the topic which I have just announced and which is serially the last one is growth. Yes, in my Budget, I projected that the objective of this Budget and also of the earlier Budget, which I had presented, after we received the mandate from the people in May, 2009, is to reach the higher growth trajectory, which we achieved in the pre-crisis period, that is, 2007-08; that is, around nine per cent. The international scenario is known to everybody, particularly, to the Members of this August House. The adverse impact of the crisis was felt on the Indian economy from the middle of 2008. The gravity of the situation, one could understand if he or she just makes a comparison between the growth in the first quarter of 2008-09 and in the last quarter of 2008-09. It came down, certainly, from around 9 per cent to 5.8 per cent. It was happening all over the world and we did not remain insulated; it happened in our country also. The concern before the Finance Minister, anybody who hold the office at that point of time, would be, what to do and how to prevent the further deceleration of growth. Many countries of the world resorted to huge fiscal expansion by providing stimulus package to save the situation. We also resorted to huge fiscal expansion in absolute terms, to the extent of three per cent of GDP. In percentage terms, in absolute terms, it was almost about Rs.1,86,000 crores in different instalments, from December, 2008 to February. Even when I presented the interim Budget when the mandate of the Government was for just two months, even taking the risk, I announced the third set of fiscal package, stimulus package. But I recognize its implication. The serious implication of it is that it would lead to a situation where fiscal consolidation will have to be given up. Through FRBM Act, we

were reaching the target. I will give you the figures to show you how we are reaching the target of the fiscal deficit and revenue deficit. But as a result of this huge fiscal expansion, we protected the growth syndrome.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as soon as the Prime Minister is ready to make the statement, I can stop my observation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Statement is at 3.30 P.M.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Please remind me; and I will stop. Mr. Prime Minister will make his statement, and, then, with the permission of the House, I will continue.

So, we prevented further deceleration of growth. From 5.8 per cent, it went upto 7.6 per cent. Surely, we could not come back to the scenario of 9 per cent. Next year, it was 8 per cent; this year we are expecting to have it at 8.6 per cent as per the latest Report of the CSO. Therefore, on this assumption, I projected that the growth will be around 9 per cent.

Then, coming to the question of fiscal consolidation, many Members have expressed their doubts whether the calculations and the figures which I have computed are credible. Here, most respectfully, I would like to submit that yes, it is credible. I will explain in greater details a little later that why some of the projections in the year 2011-12 at this stage is less than RE stage. One point that we shall have to keep in mind is this. Yes, many Members have commented that I received a bonanza in 3G spectrum auction. Yes, it is true. I myself, in my Budget document, projected that the expected receipt from auction of 3G spectrum was around 35,000 crores of rupees; but we ended with more than 106,000 crores of rupees. But what did I do with that? I did not squander that money. I upfronted the expenditure. If you look at the revised expenditure for the year 2010-11, you will find that even in the month of July – normally, no Finance Minister does it – I upfronted some of the developmental expenditure for many programmes, including *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* where we added 10,000 crores of rupees additionally and for many other *Bharat Nirman* Programmes and social sector investments. I thought I did the correct thing because the social sectors investment and physical infrastructure investment was stepped up substantially. I utilized that money; and, yes, I utilized that money to bridge the deficit and bring it down from projected 5.6 per cent to 5.1 per cent. You can express your doubt. I don't blame you. There will always be self-styled Cassandras and doubting Thomases in the world. Let them be there. But please examine the performance of this Government since it assumed office so far as the fiscal consolidation is concerned and

compare your performance when you were there in the Government so far as the fiscal deficit is concerned.

In 1999-2000, fiscal deficit was 5.3 per cent; in 2000-01, it was 5.6 per cent; in 2001-02, it was 6.2 per cent; in 2002-03, it was 5.9 per cent. Every year, it was more in the revised stage than in the budget stage. Compared to UPA-I, in 2004-05, Budget Estimate was 4.4 per cent while Revised Estimate was 3.9 per cent. In 2005-06, Budget Estimate was 4.3 per cent while Revised Estimate was 4 per cent. In 2006-07, BE was 3.8 per cent while RE was 3.3 per cent. In 2007-08, BE was 3.3 per cent while RE was 2.5 per cent. The year 2008-09 was an exception; I have myself admitted that. There was huge fiscal expansion and, naturally, from 2.5 per cent, it

increased to 6 per cent. But again, we brought it down. In 2009-10, we projected it to be 6.8 per cent while actually it was 6.4 per cent. This year, in 2010-11, we had projected 5.5 per cent which I have brought down to 5.1 per cent. That is the track record from 2004 to 2010, all seven years, and still there may be doubts that the numbers are fudged.

I hope I would live till the next year and all of you would be there next year; when we present the Revised Estimate for next year, you can calculate for yourself whether my figures are wrong or right. I have taken care, checked and crosschecked various details and on these types of matters, you might have noticed that we take extra care, particularly in this scenario when there is a lot of uncertainty. Fragility in the recovery of the world economy is still prominent. There is volatility in commodity prices; there is volatility in oil prices in the international markets. Keeping all these factors in view, we shall have to take into account what we could have done and what we have tried to do.

Therefore, I do feel that it would be possible for us to maintain the fiscal consolidation, which I promised in my first Budget after receiving the mandate in May, 2009, for the Budget proposals of 2009-10, and it would be possible for me to reach the target of 4.6 per cent. Though the Thirteen Finance Commission gave me a little leverage, I am not expecting some sort of a bonanza, but by making prudent expenditure management, by augmenting the resources, by having greater tax compliance, it would be possible to meet the requirements of legitimate developmental expenditure and also to stick to the figures of fiscal deficit and revenue deficit. Some people may complain saying that I have only made some changes in the definitions. I have changed some definitions of expenditure. Many experts have commented long ago that we should have carried out these reforms earlier. When I show some expenditure which is actually of a capital nature and which appears in the State budget as capital expenditure, I do not find any reason why in the federal Budget I would show it as

revenue expenditure. Therefore, some of these reclassifications have taken place. Taking that into account, we have been able to maintain a nominal growth in the developmental planning for the Sixth Plan. In nominal terms it is a 100 per cent Plan. I think, since the beginning of our First Five Year Plan in 1951 till the completion of the Eleventh Plan, it is for the first time that we have been able to reach the 100 per cent target even in nominal terms.

I do feel this is not a very small and mean achievement in a country. Having so many difficulties, this is awesome. Now, I come to the area of growth. Yes, I do agree that there have been ups and downs in the growth scenario. But keeping the holistic view of a full period of five

years, just make comparison of the NDA's performance and performance of the UPA. During the entire regime of six years, the average growth was 5.8 per cent. That is the NDA's performance from 1999 to 2003-04. From 2004-05 to 2010-11, we had international crisis. In 2008-09 and 2009-10, the growth was not so much, but despite that our performance was 8.5 per cent average annual growth. Now, if somebody says that no 5.8 is larger figure than 8.5, I can't help. Figures speak themselves.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there is another issue on which I shall have to discuss in little greater details. Some of the hon. Members particularly Mr. N.K. Singh have highlighted on these issues and I would like to seek the cooperation of the hon. Members of this House for helping me to get those legislations passed. I have listed the legislations, but I am admitting it very frankly that they cannot be passed on the strength of the UPA alone unless the other side of the House extends its cooperation. These are very important legislations. On the one hand, we are receiving complaints that look you are depending too much – I will come to that aspect a little later – on Current Account Deficit. At which level it should be prudent to keep it and how to finance the Current Account Deficit? I do agree with the general proposition. None of us sitting around this Hall will agree that we should finance it or we can finance it with highly volatile resources. We shall have to finance it with predictable resource flow and one of the predictable resource flow is the FDI. Just right now I am told that some private sectors have floated some insurance companies to make portfolio in the FII investment in insurance sector and those companies alone are going to contribute more than 600 million dollars to the insurance sector. That perhaps would be the highest single FDI in insurance sector. If we open it and if we allow the sectors to come and make investments, it would be possible. Sir, the New Pension Scheme was introduced in 2004. It was introduced by the NDA and it was made operational from 1st of January, 2004, but we could not provide the statutory requirement, guidelines and backing for the management of this huge fund. It is now being done through a

Resolution passed by the Cabinet; and through Executive decision, PF, EPF or DA is managed. Now it has come into existence. I can understand the ideological differences.

There may be some ideological differences whether it should be there or it should not be there, but that stage has been passed. It has been put into operation. All new entrants in the Government jobs have accepted it.

As many as 18 States have accepted it. PFRDA has come to exist. What I am seeking from this august House and the other august House that please provide the legislation where you can

have the control; the Parliament can have the control; the Parliament can have the regulatory authority by passing the Bill. This is an important Bill. There are certain other important legislations where I seek the support. Otherwise, I will be accused that I could not implement it; I could not get the legislations done. That's why, I started my observation by saying that yes, we can put these legislations in the Statute Book if we receive the cooperation from all sections of the House.

There is another issue which we shall have to discuss. Some hon. Members have commented - I do not know why this comment has been made, but as one hon. Member has made it, I would like to respond - that share of direct taxes in the overall kitty of the indirect taxes is coming down. It is not so. It is just the opposite. Yes, in the 80s, it was so. In 1982, when I presented the first Budget, Mr. N.K. Singh was the Secretary in the Ministry of Finance at that point of time. I had the larger kitty from the indirect taxes - Customs and Central Excise - than Income Tax, Wealth Tax and Corporate Tax. But, today, that is not the picture. Share of direct taxes is increasing in the overall kitty of the tax basket. In 2004-05, it was 43 per cent; in 2005-06, it was 43 per cent; in 2006-07, it was 46 per cent; in 2007-08, it was 53 per cent; in 2008-09, it was 55 per cent; in 2009-10, it was as high as 60 per cent; in 2010-11 RE, it is 57 per cent; and, in 2011-12 BE, it is 57 per cent. It is continuously moving up and still, I am not satisfied. We are not patting our backs. I do believe that tax GDP ratio, which has now come down to 10 per cent plus, it must reach 12 per cent so that tax GDP ratio is at a reasonable level. It should be anywhere between 12 to 14 per cent, and the share of the direct taxes, which is non-inflationary, should be more in the kitty of the basket of direct tax.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to now comment on inflation management. Sir, as soon as it is 3.30 p.m., I will sit down. Hon. Prime Minister will make the statement and then, I will continue.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I am only saying that

since it is a very important topic, let the Prime Minister's statement come and then the hon. Minister of Finance can continue.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Okay, I accept Mr. Yechury's suggestion. I think, if the Chair permits, the Prime Minister can make the statement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

Earthquake and Tsunami in Japan

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as hon. Members are aware, the north-eastern part of Japan was hit by a massive earthquake and tsunami on the 11th of March.

Images of destruction and human misery are being flashed on television channels. These are heart-rending and deeply-disturbing sights. It is becoming evident that the scale of destruction and loss of human lives are likely to be far higher than initially expected. This is a moment of immense and grave tragedy for Japan.

I have already conveyed, on behalf of the Government and the people of India, our deepest condolences to the Prime Minister of Japan. I have told him that India stands in full solidarity with the people of Japan, and that our resources are at the disposal of Japan for any assistance they may require.

I am confident that this august House will join me in reiterating the heartfelt condolences of the people of India to the friendly people of Japan, and extending our prayers and thoughts to them during this most horrific disaster. We can never forget that India has been the largest recipient of Japan's overseas development assistance. We have the best of relations with Japan. We are in touch with the Government of Japan to ascertain the kind of assistance they need. As an immediate step, we are airlifting 25,000 blankets to Japan. We are ready to send search and rescue teams and relief material. We stand ready to help in the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase. Our Navy is on standby to send its ships to Japan as part of such an exercise.

We will spare no effort in assisting the Japanese authorities in dealing with the aftermath of this disaster.

Sir, there are about 25,000 Indian nationals in Japan. Most of them were not living in the areas affected by the tsunami. About 70 Indians are in the shelters established by Japanese authorities in the tsunami affected areas. We are monitoring their welfare. So far, we do not have any reports of casualties..

The disaster has affected some of the nuclear power plants in Japan. The Government of India is in constant touch with the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Japanese Atomic Industrial Forum, and, the World Association of Nuclear Operators.

In India, we are currently operating 20 nuclear power reactors. Eighteen of there are the indigenous Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors. Two reactors at Tarapur, TAPS-1 and TAPS-2,

are Boiling Water Reactors of the type being operated in Japan. A safety audit of these reactors has been completed recently. Indian nuclear plants have in the past met their safety standards. Following the earthquake in Bhuj on 26th January, 2002, the Kakrapar Atomic Power Station continued to operate safely without interruption. Following the 2004 tsunami, the Madras Atomic Power Station was safely shutdown without any radiological consequences. It was possible to restart the plant in a few days after regulatory review.

Sir, I would like to assure hon. Members of the House that the Government attaches the highest importance to nuclear safety. The Department of Atomic Energy and its agencies including the Nuclear Power Corporation of India have been instructed to undertake an immediate technical review of all safety systems of our nuclear power plants, particularly, with a view to ensuring that they would be able to withstand the impact of large natural disasters such as tsunamis and earthquakes.

Sir, I would also like to inform the House that work is underway in the Department of Atomic Energy towards further strengthening India's national nuclear safety regulatory authority. Thank you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not now; we shall do that later.
...(Interruptions)... Hon. Finance Minister.

THE BUDGET (GENERAL) 2011-12 - (contd.)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I would like to make observations with regard to 'inflation management'. In para 4 of my Budget Speech, which I would not like to quote here, I have stated that it is one of the most important and serious concern, which we shall have to deal with. Sir, when inflation takes places, classically, there are two aspects; one from the supply side and the other from the demand side. Throughout the year 2010-11...
(Interruptions)..

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, your mike supply is off.
...(Interruptions)... When you said, supply side - demand side, your
mike supply discontinued. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Actually, the basic reason of the food
inflation is of the supply bottlenecks. If the supply side deficiency
was not there, perhaps we could have been able to manage the food
inflation in a better manner.

If you have noticed the inflationary pressure, particularly in the food items, this year we have noticed two trends – in the first half of the year, there was inflationary pressure on the cereals, pulses, sugar and edible oil and in the second half of the year when inflationary pressure on these areas was moderating, inflationary pressure on fruits, vegetables, egg, poultry products, meat, milk started shooting up. Onion is a classic case. It reached as high as it could be and thereafter it crashed. A decision which was taken in the middle of December to put a ban on the export of onion had to be reversed because of the pressure of the farmers that onion was getting rotted unless you allow export, and now the prices have stabilized. What were the basic reasons? The basic reasons are that we have not been able to provide necessary market mechanism and the linkage from the farm to the market, particularly the regulated market, where the access has also been made limited and the huge difference between the wholesale price and the retail price, not to speak of the farm gate price and the kitchen price. And, that is why I have devoted several paragraphs in my Budget speech for the medium term that we shall have to address the issue by augmenting the supply and removing the supply bottlenecks.

So far the augmentation is concerned, last year, when I announced that sixty thousand pulse villages, a special package programme, many of my colleagues thought that it was a pious wish which may not have immediate impact, but it had its immediate impact. This year alone the production of pulses has increased nearly to 2 million tons. But still there is a gap, and with a growing population of India's size, sky is almost the limit of our production as far as food production is concerned because we can consume everything whatever we produce. It is not 230 million tons of grains or fruits and vegetables or milk or egg, we shall have to produce much more to feed the requirement of our growing population. Yes there are difficulties. I have listened to the observations of eminent agricultural economist, Prof. Swaminathan. He

is correct that second Green Revolution would not be successful unless there is a structural change and approach and unless we take some major steps in this area, and one of the major steps is the involvement of the farmers. It is the farmers who brought the first Green Revolution. How it could be done; what mechanism could be taken up, surely, my colleague in the Ministry of Agriculture and other concerned areas shall have to work on it. Irrigation, watershed management, nutrient-based fertilizer supply and all the related issues are to ensure. Nearly 40 per cent of our fruits, vegetables are being wasted. There is no doubt about it. We have not yet been able to provide the necessary storing facilities, warehousing facilities. But the steps which we have taken this year are, nearly substantial number of warehouses have been created, substantial quantum of

capacity of warehousing has been established and much more will be done because of the fiscal incentives which we have provided by providing them with the infrastructure status, providing them priority sector lending facilities and also helping them from the Finance Ministry's viability gap funding mechanism.

Through these mechanisms, it would be possible to ensure this in short term. Still there is deficiency of edible oil; 50 per cent of it we have to import. There are some reservations over oil palm cultivation, because in the past some experiments did not succeed, and there are some reasons about its adverse impact on water level. If we did not succeed two or three decades ago, perhaps with the application of new technology, which has emerged now, we can do it.

We have taken care of small items also. I have created special incentives for fodder. I have put a ban on the export of de-oiled cake in order to ensure that adequate cattle feed is made available, because the record level which we reached – and I must appreciate the contribution of the NDA Government because it was when we were the highest producer of liquid milk in the world – has to be maintained. Therefore, all these exercises are being taken to manage the food inflation.

Simply expressing concern is not adequate. In my Budget speech, in my Budget proposals, I have elaborated on these areas. I would not like to give details of these issues because the hon. Members are fully aware of it.

When I say that inflation is not merely confined to our country, it does not mean that I would like to use that exercise to say that I cannot manage inflation because in other countries inflationary pressure is there. But, at the same time, we shall have to keep in mind that it is not possible to insulate your economy if there is a global inflationary pressure on commodities. I would like to quote CPI figures of a couple of countries.

China is known for one of the lowest inflationary regime. In January 2010, it was 1.5 per cent; and in January 2011, it was 4.9 per cent. In terms of food inflation, in January 2010, it was 3.2 per

cent; and in January 2011, it was as high as 11.7 per cent. In case of Brazil, it was 4.6 per cent and 6.0 per cent; and 3.3 per cent and 9.2 per cent respectively. Today, according to February figures, which have been released today, food inflation has come down from 11.5 per cent. There has been some decline, but it is not complete. It is 10.33 per cent. The overall WPI is 8.32 per cent. I hope that it would be possible at the end of March perhaps that we would be able to reach the figure of 7 per cent.

In this connection, I would also like to respond to the criticism, which has been made, that we are showing some meagre figures in regard to subsidies towards oil sector, particularly

petrol, diesel, kerosene and LPG. It is true that I have not provided astronomical figures in the Budget. One may ask, "Why?" First of all, I am not as confident as many hon. Members may feel about volatility of oil prices in the international market, because the day we assumed office on 23rd May 2004 I myself had seen oil prices started moving upwards. From 36 dollars per barrel, it went to 40, 45, 46 dollars per barrel and went on and on. At some point of time, we wondered where it would stabilise. Somehow, it stabilised around 70-75 dollars per barrel. Then, when the international crisis was felt, its adverse impact was felt on the economy all over the country. Then, it started moving upwards very steeply. On June 20, 2008, it reached as high as 127 dollars per barrel. In August 2008, it was as high as 147 dollars per barrel. But, oil is always slippery and in January 2009, suddenly, it came down to 60 dollars per barrel. The short point which I am trying to drive at is its uncertainty and its lack of predictability. And, no Budget can be made on highly unpredictable situation like this. Therefore, we shall have to wait; we shall have to learn. We have introduced some reforms taking the risk of being unpopular. It is not very popular. But, at the same time, we shall have to keep in mind that even in our neighbouring countries, their *per capita* income is not much higher than ours. But, when we are providing a subsidy of Rs.17 per litre to kerosene oil and a subsidy of almost Rs.232 to 14-kg LPG cylinder, look at our neighbouring countries. Actual prices are there. But, somehow or the other, it has been put in the system. I am not going to alter it overnight. It will take time, but, the uncertainty is there and Budget making assumes that there would be normalcy, not that there will be a Tsunami and not that there will be a major earthquake which will completely upset us. As and when it will happen, we shall have to deal with that.

Sir, another important issue which has drawn the attention of the hon. Members is as to how we are going to handle black-money. I have discussed this issue in detail on earlier occasions also. First of

all, how the black-money is being generated? What is the quantum of black-money which is being talked of? Frankly speaking, I do not have any affirmative conclusion about the quantum of black-money. I have some document as many of you have. I have the document which was given as the interim recommendations of the BJP Task Force. But, they also depended on certain assumptions. That is why, the range is very high - from 500 billion US dollars to 1400 billion US dollars. Assumption is very high. Another figure has been quoted. As the BJP Task Force has quoted 500 billion to 1400 billion US dollars, similarly, a current study by Global Financial Integrity has estimated the present value of illicit money outflow to be 462 billion US dollars and that is over a period of 60 years, from 1948 to 2008. All these

estimates are based on various unverifiable assumptions and approximations. Therefore, we have decided to appoint a committee which is trying and it will take the help of experts. With them, it will try to make an attempt on what is the quantum of black-money and, if it is existing, to what extent it is there, etc.

Now, the question is: What steps have you taken? Expressing concerns or pointing accusing fingers at anybody is not going to bring one rupee back or unearth one rupee. We are living in a system where the most important thing is the systematic improvement. Please remember this. Before the international financial crisis and more precisely before the September, 2009 Pittsburgh Summit where our Prime Minister had played a very major role in this area, you check from any country that in the legal instrument of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement whether there was a clause to share information relating to banking transactions. We have signed as many as 79 Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements. We have signed it with 79 countries. During my period I did some and every other Finance Minister did some. Today, it is 79. In addition to that, we have done 13 more. I will come to that a little later. None of these Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements had a clause because our counterpart did not agree to share the information related to banking. This international approach was changed in the Pittsburgh Summit of G-20 leaders where our Prime Minister played a very major role in bringing out the communique having agreed to an acceptable formula that all countries will have to comply with the formula of providing the necessary information relating to banking transactions. Thereafter, there has been some progress. We have been able to amend the international Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement with as many as 23 countries. Some of them have put it into operation and some of them which have signed the Agreement are yet to complete certain legal formalities. Take, for instance, Switzerland. It is a very important country. An Agreement was signed in August 2010. But it has to be ratified as per its constitutional norms and that ratification process has not yet taken place. If it

takes place from 1st April, 2011, we will be able to get the necessary information from the Swiss authorities. Despite our desire and will, all countries, let us say, Switzerland, said that they would give information post-Agreement and not pre-Agreement. Therefore, the information will be available from 1st of April. Naturally, the other conditions like that you can't fish out are there. You will have to give concrete evidence and concrete information on the basis of which they will give it. They have agreed to that. With 10 countries we have entered into the Tax Information Exchange Agreement. Somebody has asked: Why didn't you enter into the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement? What is this? It is not insignificant. Countries like Bermuda, Isle of Mann, Caymans Island, St. Kitts, etc, are having

sovereign jurisdiction. These are not sovereign countries. They have sovereign jurisdiction from the banking point of view. But there is no big industry; there is no big economic activity. People use the banking services there because of the banking laws that they are following. Earlier they were never sharing any information with anybody because their whole system, whole structure depended on that and many powerful countries have created tax havens outside or on the fringe of their periphery. But now they have been compelled. With 10 such countries we have entered into the Tax Information Exchange Agreement. That has provided the necessary ground on which we can take our money back.

Now how is this black money being generated and how is it going out? It is through the transfer pricing mechanism. This instrument in our tax system was weak. We did not have the expertise in our tax structures. Therefore, as soon as we got the opportunity, we trained our people, we built up our capacity. And what has been the product? Our transfer pricing mechanism in our tax system has been able to detect mispricing of Rs. 33, 784 crores. In other words, this Rs. 33, 784 crores could not go outside. They have been detected and we are getting tax out of that. Our Foreign Taxation Wing and the Directorate of International Taxation have also got, by making assessment, Rs. 34,601 crores. All this has happened after the Summit of Pittsburgh, after the cooperation being extended by other countries to release the information regarding banking transactions or their bank clients. And by stepping up the domestic searches and seizures in the last 18 months, we have been able to get Rs. 25,000 crores. In other words, a little less than Rs. 100,000 crores, we have been able to bring within the tax net in 18 months. You may say that it is quite inadequate. I agree that it should have been much more. But surely, you can't say it is nothing. Any astronomical figure could be quoted, but we have to proceed within the legal system, within the legal framework. We cannot simply go by our own emotions or sentiments. Millions upon millions; billions upon billions could be quoted, but it must be proved and that proof is to be accepted by the court of the country, the law of the

country. There is a rule of law; nobody can go beyond that rule of law. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the Government is indifferent or the Government is not doing anything. I would also like to suggest that this is an area where there is no divergence of views. If anybody wants to put any concrete suggestion, that can be taken into account; and while formulating our policy, we can consider that and we would like to have it.

Now one more issue which was raised by my good friend, Shri N.K. Singh, while making his observations, and it is being talked of, is the Special Category Status for Bihar. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am speaking. Please allow me to speak. After that you can seek

4.00 P.M.

clarifications and I will respond to that. That is why, I thought that I would elaborate on it as to what has been done and what has not been done. First of all, I would like to say that currently there are 11 Special Category States. These are: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttaranchal. Now when the question of Bihar, Rajasthan and some other States to be treated as Special Category States comes, the decision can be taken not by the Finance Minister, not even by the Prime Minister; the decision can be taken only by the National Development Council. There has been no consensus in the National Development Council. The National Development Council consists of State Chief Ministers, Union Cabinet Ministers and is presided over by the Prime Minister.

There has to be a consensus. The note that we have received from the Planning Commission — because this issue is going to be debated hotly in this House and the other — says that, besides Bihar, Orissa and Rajasthan had earlier demanded special category status.

In the case of Orissa, a view was taken by the Ministry of Planning in 2002 — not by me — that in spite of efforts of the Planning Commission ever since 1997, a consensus could not be established among the States for a revision of the Gadgil-Mukherjee formula which defined which State could be considered as a special category State. Money is involved here. The ratio of the distribution of Central resources is 9:7, 9 for Special Category States and 7 for Non-Special Category States. Therefore, each and every State is involved and unless this formula of distribution of resources is agreed upon, it will not be possible to do it. The last revision took place in 1992 and, at that point of time, the NDC had approved this formula and, unless the National Development Council approves this formula, it is not possible to extend this facility to any State. Surely, the Prime Minister has received umpteen number of representations and, if it is thought necessary, we can once again try in the NDC to arrive at a

consensus.

But a Special Package for Bihar is being followed from the Tenth Plan itself. Initially, annually, a package of Rs.1000 crores of rupees was decided. Now it has been decided to enhance it to Rs.2000 crores for 2010-11 and, then, to Rs.1470 crores for 2011-12. The Planning Commission is administering the Special Plan for Bihar and funds are being released on 100 per cent grant basis. The total cost of all these projects in these respects aggregates to Rs.8753.01 crores over a period of time and, in some of these projects, progress has been quite substantial and, in some others, the progress is still slow. We shall have to expedite those which have been

progressing slowly. For instance, in development of State Highways, a good job has been done. From 2008-09 upto 25.02.2011, the allocation for development of State Highways was Rs.3075 crores, out of which Rs.2827 crores have already been released and good work has been done. For rail-cum-road bridges, Rs.550 crores against Rs.465 crores have been released. For strengthening of Sub Transmission System, against the projection of Rs.482 crores, Rs.552 crores have been released. All these figures relate upto 25th February, 2011. For renovation and modernization of the Barauni and Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Stations, the progress has been very slow. Out of the projection of Rs. 1053 crores, only Rs.440 crores have been released. The rest of the matters are to be looked into.

So, in aggregate, out of Rs.8753 crores, Rs.6962.18 crores have been released on the various projects. Therefore, a special package has already been in progress. So far as the granting of special category status is concerned, it is not within the domain of either the Ministry of Finance or...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Orissa): What about Orissa, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You can ask later.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: There is one point which has been raised about employment generation. Sir, it is true that employment generation is one of the most important programmes of the UPA Government and that is absolutely required. And it is a fact that since the liberalised economic policies we adopted, the employment generation in the organized public sector has come down. But, that has also been compensated substantially in other areas. I have some figures. From March 31, 2000 to March 31, 2004, the total employment generation came down from 2.8 crores—which includes both public and private sector—to 2.64 crores. That means, a shortfall of 16 lakhs between March 31, 2000 and March 31, 2004. From March 31, 2005 to March 31, 2008, these are the latest figure available, the figures

went up from 2.64 crores to 2.75 crores. You may say that it is quite inadequate. I may agree. But, you cannot say that it has further decreased. This is the first point which I am trying to say—from 2.8 crores, it came down to 2.64 crores. From 2.64 crores, it has gone upto 2.75 crores. And, employment does not necessarily mean the creation of jobs for *babus* or clerks. Employment is required in other sections of the society as well.

So far as the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is concerned, we have provided employment to 15.26 crore households since the inception of this scheme. Therefore,

when you say that if the rural jobless young men and women getting jobs should not be taken into as far as employment calculation is concerned, I do not subscribe to that view.

Even as far as the labour group is concerned, which has been referred to, based on the quarterly quick survey of the last four quarters—the four quarters cover September, 2009 to September, 2010—the overall employment has increased by 12,96,000, mostly in IT, BPO sector, followed by textiles, metal, automobiles, gems and jewelry. If somebody comes to the conclusion and says that our growth is a jobless growth, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am afraid, I cannot subscribe to that view. Therefore, in the given situation—I do not say it is an ideal situation and it cannot be ideal—our requirement is much more; the aspirations of our people are much more. We are nowhere near fulfilling the aspirations of the people a hundred per cent. I have never claimed that. My modest attempt is to address the issues like unemployment, to address the issues of generation of black money and how to prevent it and how to bring the tax of defaulters or evaders back. Even in the last G-20 meeting of the Finance Ministers at Paris, we had argued, “Please do not make a distinction between tax fraud and tax evasion; in India we do not have that; you make a distinction in many other countries in the tax laws saying that there is a definition of tax fraud and there is tax evasion.” We requested them when the information was given to treat tax evasion as tax fraud. We requested them not to expect us to amend our laws and then give us the information. We said that amending our laws is not possible. There are problems, every country has its own problems. And, at the G-20 leaders at the Summit, from Pittsburgh Summit to Seoul Summit, clear directions are given and India’s participation there has been well recognized. Out of 184 countries, we are the 34th member of FATA, which is the highest body to deal with unaccounted money, tailor funding and illicit money generation through drug trafficking and arms smuggling.

India is a member of the EURASIAN Group, which is the counterpart of European FATA. India is the Vice-Chairman of that Group which is

monitoring it. It is in recognition of our efforts to unearth black-money, to prevent the terrorist funding, to prevent generation of money through drug trafficking and arms smuggling. So, efforts are being made. Yes, there will always be a gap, and it will be our effort to bridge the gap as fast as we can.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I think, I have tried to cover most of the points which the hon. Members referred to, particularly the major points. But I would like to make some small announcements which I have also done in the other House. Everybody knows it, but still it is customary; otherwise, somebody will bring a privilege motion against me that I am discriminating against this House. Particularly this House, which has brought me up over long years, I cannot forget this House. The MPLADS Fund has been increased from Rs.2 crores to Rs.5 crores. But,

as I mentioned there, in the other House, so far as the election-going States are concerned, Members belonging to both Houses of those States cannot make any recommendation or commitment even out of this additional Rs.5 crores till the election process is over. That is the condition which the Election Commission has given, and I don't think there is any problem for that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Is it with retrospective effect or prospective effect?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: You will get it from 1st April, 2011.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am talking about the increase from Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 5 crores.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The increase from Rs.2 crores to Rs.5 crores, you will get it from 1st April, 2011. Do not expect that I will. ...(*Interruptions*) Just one minute, Sir. Because this is a technical area, that is why I shall have to read it. Sir, I have announced about the increase in the MPLADS Funds. There have been a large number of observations on health and education sectors. Though we have increased the budgetary allocations substantially, I do agree that still it is less than what should be done because we committed long ago that we shall spend six per cent of our GDP on education. We are inching towards it, but we have not yet reached that. Therefore, budgetary allocations have been increased substantially, I think, around 24 per cent in education sector, the Education Minister may subscribe; and in the health sector also, we have done it. But, in addition to that, investment in education and health sectors has got a high priority in our policy framework. There is a need to further accelerate the creation of infrastructure in these domains. I am happy to announce that henceforth, capital stock in educational institutions and hospitals will be treated as infrastructure sub-sectors. Accordingly, capital investments for these sub-sectors will be eligible for the Viability Gap Funding Scheme of the Ministry of Finance. Detailed guidelines in this regard will be announced shortly by the administrative Ministries. I have announced that a Corpus will

be created with Rs.500 crores for the development of women Self-Help Groups. The proposed Fund will operate through NABARD and will be exclusively utilized for providing refinance on loans given to the women Self-Help Groups on soft term.

There has been a demand that the soft term loan should be given to women self-help groups. For the fish farmers and fishermen representations have been made. The UPA Government is sensitive to the problems being faced by the fishermen and to meet their credit needs. I am happy to announce the extension of the existing interest subvention scheme of

providing short-term loans to farmers at 7 per cent interest, with additional interest subvention for timely repayment, to fish farmers and fishermen. This should benefit over 20 lakh fish farmers and fishermen engaged in fishing operation in the country. Details of this scheme would be worked out. In other words, as the agricultural farmers who are getting it at interest rate of 7 per cent but by timely payment they actually have to pay 4 per cent, this benefit is extended to the fishermen and fish farmers. Another important issue on which doctors and others are agitated, but as the hon. Members are fully aware that can be announced or decided only at the time of the moving of the Finance Bill. Therefore, I would request to those who are agitating to wait till the Finance Bill is approved by Parliament. Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is left after such a detailed reply? ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, Sitaram Yechury. ...(*Interruptions*).. Yes, one by one. ...(*Interruptions*)... I identified Mr. Yechury. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I just wanted to know one thing from the hon. Finance Minister. I thank him for his detailed reply on many of the issues that were raised by us. But, Mr. Finance Minister: Is it not time for you to reconsider your ad valorem taxation structure on petroleum products? You have an ad valorem taxation structure on the import of petroleum products. As the international price rises, your income also rises. Instead of your income rising, I am not saying you reduce your income from what your budgetary calculations are, but what you get over and above that, if that can be re-ploughed back into the petroleum sector, the burden on the people which constantly rises with the rise in the prices of petroleum productions can be avoided. So, will you consider the ad valorem tax structure in the petroleum products? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Finance Minister gave an elaborate and educative reply. But my question is with regard to the

disinvestment of the public sector undertakings. The Government has made it clear that the programme of disinvestment of public sector will continue. When the UPA-1 Government was in power, there was a talk about affirmative action including reservation in private sector for SCs and STs. Now, UPA-II Government pursues a policy of public private participation. Can you consider affirmative action in favour of SCs and STs, particularly for reservation in PPP model industries in the private sector? This is a policy but it relates to financial and economic policies pursued by the Government. That is why I am asking a very pointed pertinent question. What happens to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes if privatization continues like this? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I thank the Finance Minister for the long reply he has given. ...(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to reopen the entire debate? ...(Interruptions).. All of you are putting questions. ...(Interruptions).. It is not possible to accommodate all of you at this stage.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, you may recall in my speech I had asked a very specific query. In his Budget Speech he has mentioned that because of the Money Laundering Act they had instituted 1200 criminal cases. The specific query I had asked was, against how many companies these cases have been launched, against how many individual cases have been launched and I had asked their names. Has your Government informed or not the respective foreign banks which are involved in these prosecutions?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have one general question and one specific question. Sir, my first question is, no doubt employment has grown but still our unemployment ratio is 9.4 per cent despite having an eight per cent plus GDP growth and incidentally this figure is the same as is the unemployment rate in USA having a much lower GDP growth. How do you propose to address this situation? My second specific question is this: The agricultural credit was increased this time in the Budget by about Rs. one lakh crores. But the composition of the agricultural credit is such that the loans above two lakh which constitute 55.7 per cent of the total agricultural credit, as per the figures given by the Reserve Bank, meaning thereby that a big chunk of agricultural credit, is not going to the area where it is most needed, i.e. the poor, small and medium farmers who constitute 70 per cent of the agricultural population, and who also produce a major part of our foodgrains. So, I think, the interest subvention is meant for enhancing agricultural productivity and addressing supply side bottlenecks. How are you going to correct these distortions?

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through you, I had raised an issue of having some red lights and amber lights which face this nation, which the hon. Finance Minister has referred to. In case of uncertainties, such as the crude price rise, the impact of the world economy on the Japanese earthquake and thirdly, the dependence of monsoon based on this, I am sure there are fallback options which the hon. Finance Minister has in mind. I would like to know whether he is going to broadly share with the House what some of these fallback options are. I shall be grateful to him if he replies to this.

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Sir, Shri N. K. Singh has asked for a special package for Bihar. Jharkhand was carved out of Bihar and Jharkhand is a State where 75 per cent of poor live. Out of 24 districts, 22 districts are Naxal-affected districts...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't go into details. Just seek clarifications.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: My request is, if you don't give a 'special status' to Jharkhand, at least 'special financial package' should be given to Jharkhand to improve the physical infrastructure of Jharkhand, not only of roads but also electricity generation and distribution and to also improve the irrigation potential of Jharkhand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the importance of equity was stressed by many Members along with growth. In the Finance Minister's speech we were expecting the emphasis on equity along with growth. Sir, what is the provision being made for encouraging institutional finance for the educated and unemployed meritorious youth belonging to SCs and STs from the banks? At least, it should have been on a par with the minorities at least 15 per cent for the priority sector because the origins are in the Twenty-Point Programme and Mr. Pranab Mukherjee is the link between Indiraji, who introduced the 'Twenty-Point Programme', and the present regime. We want a categorical assurance on that.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, very briefly, will the hon. Finance Minister consider, somewhat, a higher level of allocation for Green Revolution in the East India for which the allocation so far is modest and that in respect of the Special Category Status, while we will follow the leads which he has kindly suggested, the package for Bihar remain grossly inadequate when compared to the repeated requests and memorandum submitted by Government of Bihar? And, would he consider, therefore, reconsideration of that?

Finally, would he consider a calibration of the fiscal regime for the oil sector as part of the Integrated Energy Policy approved by the Cabinet? Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K.B. SHANAPPA (Karnataka): Sir, on raw silk, 30 per cent reduction of customs duty has been proposed by the hon. Finance Minister. Now, because of import, about 6.48 million farmers from our Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh would suffer. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to maintain the *status quo*. Thank you.

श्री उपसभापति : यह नहीं होगा ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह नहीं होगा ...(*व्यवधान*)... Hon. Finance Minister. How long can we go on?...(*Interruptions*)...How long you can go on?...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: First of all, I would like to clarify one point. Sir, many hon. Members are raising questions which are related to taxation. Please reserve your questions, clarifications and comments for the Finance Bill. It is because I cannot make any comment...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you when we take up the Finance Bill ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: ...on the Finance Bill. This is one aspect ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is only a general discussion on the Budget ...(Interruptions)...You are raising again a general debate...(Interruptions)...I will allow you at the time of Finance Bill...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I request them to reserve the same for the Finance Bill...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बहिर) : 4% रेट ऑफ इंटरेस्ट को आप कम नहीं कर रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : जब फाइनेंस बिल पर डिस्कशन होगा ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी : अभी बजट कंप्लीट नहीं हुआ है ... (व्यवधान)... I will reply when we discuss the Finance Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can speak on the Finance Bill...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कई बार घोषणा की है ... (व्यवधान)... प्रधान मंत्री की घोषणा के बावजूद भी आप नहीं दे रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान)... क्यों आप नहीं दे रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, a couple of questions has been raised. Many other hon. Members wanted to know clarification on some points....(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He said that they would be taken up at the

time of Finance Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I do not know...(*Interruptions*)...I am on my legs ...(*Interruptions*)...Some hon. Members are also on their legs...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He mentioned that some important legislation is pending...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: First of all, Sir, please understand that the points relating to the Finance Bill cannot be responded now. Those can be responded only at the time when the Finance Bill is discuss, including your question ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री साबिर अली (बहिर) : सर, मुझे एक मिनट बोलने दीजिए
...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can raise it during the discussion on the Finance Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... फाइनांस बिल पर जब डिस्कशन होगा तब ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, the second issue which has been raised is...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री साबिर अली : सर, मुझे सिर्फ एक ही मिनट बोलने दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : अरे भई, फाइनांस बिल के समय बोलना ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री साबिर अली : सर, मुझे फाइनांस मनिस्टर से माइनॉरिटीज के ऊपर एक सवाल पूछना है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप ही बताइए कि क्या यहां पर माइनॉरिटीज पर डिस्कशन हो रहा है ?

श्री साबिर अली : सर, मुझे आप एलाऊ कीजिए , मुझे सिर्फ एक ही सवाल पूछना है ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, प्लीज एलाऊ कर दीजिए। सर, मुझे यह पूछना है कि आपने पूरे बजट का जिक्र किया। इस देश में 20 करोड़ माइनॉरिटीज रहते हैं , इस देश में 6 लाख करोड़ की प्रॉपर्टी हड़पी गई है , लेकिन आपने सिर्फ 1.6 करोड़ वक्फ में दिया है। इस देश की अकिलयत ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या मैं आपसे उम्मीद कर सकता हूँ कि कम से 500 करोड़ रुपये आप वक्फ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : जब हम माइनॉरिटी ...*(व्यवधान)*... We are going to discuss the Working of the Ministry of Minority Affairs. You can discuss it at that time.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, some hon. Members have referred to about the special status of a particular State. I have explained the principle how special status can be given to a State. I cannot say unless the NDC changes the formula, whether it is Jharkhand or Rajasthan or Bihar or any other State. It will have to be considered by the NDC and the Chief Minister of the State has to muster support in the NDC, not we...*(Interruptions)*...Therefore, this aspect has to be kept in view.

And, with regard to larger allocation for Green Revolution which Mr. N.K. Singh has raised, I say that mentioned it last year, I

repeated this year that as and when progress takes place, money will not be a constraint. More additional allocations will be made as per the requirement. This provision is meant to ensure that the programme continues.

The programme ought to be kept up. I know that for six States, belonging to the North-Eastern Region, apart from money, there should be some structural changes, as has been recommended by the hon. Member, Prof. M.S. Swaminathan. But that is not within the purview of the Finance Minister's authority alone. For that, the Government will have to take a holistic view in consultation with others. I will bring the suggestions, made by Prof. Swaminathan, to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister; and, we will take a view on it so that the Green Revolution is made successful because our future depends on that. And, unless we have that, I repeat it,

once I mentioned it on the floor of this House, nobody on the earth can feed 120 crore plus people. That job is to be done by us and by us alone. Therefore, that is most important issue. And, the other issue....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will that Empowered Group of Ministers be headed by you?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: No; no, I don't want that. That can be taken up by a larger group and the Prime Minister will himself take care of it.

Sir, the other issue, which has come, is with regard to PML Act. For instance, here is a statistical figure. I have stated that 1200 cases have been initiated. And, as and when the process is complete, we will arrive at a definitive conclusion. Then, the other....(*Interruptions*) I have given you the exact date. It has only been twelve months that this progress has been made after the amendment of the PML Act. Cases have been re-opened. They are in the progress at various stages. Some are at the semi-final level, some are at the stage of coming to conclusions, some are at preliminary stage. Therefore, that stage has not arrived yet for that penal action has to be taken. Thank you.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Appropriation Bill, 2011

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, The question is:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year, 2010-11, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill:

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली) : सर, यू.पी.ए.-1 जब यहाँ पाबर में आई तब माइनॉरिटीज़ के जो अपेयर्स थे, उनके जो हात्मात थे, उन पर सटडी करने के बाद यू.पी.ए. की चेयरपरसन, श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी और हमारे ऑनरेबल प्राइम मनिस्टर, डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने 15 points programme का एक फॉर्मूला बनाया। उसके तहत माइनॉरिटीज़ की जो

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए]

प्रॉब्लम्स हैं, जैसे उनके हेल्थ की प्रॉब्लम्स, उनके एजुकेशन की प्रॉब्लम्स और उनकी रेज़िडेंशियल प्रॉब्लम्स, सारी प्रॉब्लम्स को देखते हुए तथा मनिस्टर ऑफ अरबन डेवलपमेंट के अन्दर अरबन डेवलपमेंट को और मनिस्टर ऑफ रूरल डेवलपमेंट के अन्दर रूरल डेवलपमेंट को देखते हुए ... (व्यवधान) ... मनिस्टर ऑफ माइनॉरिटी अफेयर्स का क्रिएशन जनवरी, 2006 में किया गया। जब मनिस्टर ऑफ माइनॉरिटी अफेयर्स का क्रिएशन जनवरी, 2006 में किया गया, तब इसका टोटल बजट 130.89 करोड़ रखा गया था।

मैं ऑनरेबल प्राइम मनिस्टर साहब और फाइनेंस मनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ कि 2010-11 में आपने इस बजट को 2,600 करोड़ तक पहुँचाया, जो इस बात को साबित करता है कि माँयनारिटी से जुड़े हुए जो प्रोग्राम्स हैं, माँयनारिटीज़ की जो प्रॉब्लम्स हैं, चाहे उनकी एजुकेशन की प्रॉब्लम्स हों, हेल्थ की प्रॉब्लम्स हों या उनकी रेज़िडेंशियल प्रॉब्लम्स हों, उनको आप सीरियसली टेकअप कर रहे थे। आपके 15-प्वायंट्स प्रोग्राम में प्राइम मनिस्टर साहब का पहला प्वायंट Integrated Child Development Services था, जिसके तहत आंगनवाड़ी के तहत थकिली पॉपुलेटेड माँयनारिटीज़ इलाकों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा आंगनवाड़ी सेंटर्स खोले जाएँ ताकि इन आंगनवाड़ी और मबी -आंगनवाड़ी सेंटर्स के द्वारा मुसलमानों के जो बच्चे, जो इधर-उधर भटकते रहते थे और गलियों में घूमते रहते थे, उनको उन आंगनवाड़ी सेंटर्स में ले जाकर फायदा पहुँचाया जा सके। माँयनारिटी डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के माँयनारिटी थकिली पॉपुलेटेड इलाकों में 2006-07 में 10562, 2007-08 में 21,014 और 2009-10 में

23,712 आंगनवाड़ी सेंटर खोले गये तथा 2010-11 में 2,016 ऐडिशनल सेंटर खोले गये। इसके अलावा , 25,513 आंगनवाड़ी सेंटर बनाने के लिये 721.08 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये। जो गरीब मुसलमानों के थकिली पॉपुलेटेड इलाके थे , वहाँ पर परमानेंट आंगनवाड़ी सेंटर बनाकर उनको उससे फायदा पहुँचाने का काम किया गया।

मैं मन्निस्ट्री ऑफ मॉयनारिटी अफेयर्स के हमारे मन्निस्टर और खास तौर से उनको मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ जव्होंने इस pain को लिया , बाबजूद इसके कि उनको स्टेट्स से पूरी तरह से को-ऑपरेशन नहीं मिला। ... (व्यवधान) ... आपने स्टेट्स से को-ऑपरेशन न मल्लिने के बाबजूद मन्निस्ट्री ऑफ मॉयनारिटी अफेयर्स की स्कीम को इतनी तेजी से चलाने की कोशिश की और उसको बखूबी चलाया।

मॉयनारिटीज़ से जुड़ा प्रधान मंत्री जी का जो दूसरा कार्यक्रम था , उसमें उनकी सबसे बड़ी चिन्ता improvement of school education के संबंध में थी। उसमें “सर्वशिक्षा अभियान ” के तहत जो कस्तूरबा गांधी बालिका विद्यालय खोले गये , वे 2006-07 में 97 खोले गये , 2007-08 में 219 खोले गये , 2008-09 में 434 खोले गये और 2009-10 में 475 खोले गये , जो मैं समझता हूँ कि एक बहुत बड़ा अचीवमेंट है।

मैं उर्दू लैंग्वेज की तरक्की के लिये भी प्रधान मंत्री जी और मॉयनारिटी अफेयर्स मन्निस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ, जन्होंने उर्दू लैंग्वेज की तरक्की के लिये मॉयनारिटी डैमिनेटेड इलाकों में जो उर्दू स्पीकिंग स्कूल्स खोले गये हैं, उनमें प्राइमरी और अपर प्राइमरी स्कूल्स के लिये उर्दू टीचर्स की जो अप्वायंटमेंट्स होनी थीं तथा जहाँ - जहाँ भी मुसलमानों की वन फोर्थ पॉपुलेशन थी, वहाँ स्कूल खोल कर उसमें उर्दू टीचर्स रखने का प्रोविज़न आपने कराया। इसका सबसे बड़ा फायदा हमें यह पहुँचा कि जो हैदराबाद में उर्दू यूनिवर्सिटी खोली गयी है, वह एक बहुत बड़ी अचीवमेंट है। मुसलमानों के लिये उर्दू टीचर्स, जन्हें आप प्रोडक्शन हाउस कह सकते हैं, वह जामिया मस्जिया इस्लामिया, अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी और हैदराबाद की उर्दू यूनिवर्सिटी हैं, जन्निसे आज हमें उर्दू टीचर्स मल्लि रहे हैं तथा मुस्लिम इलाके में काम करने में हमें मदद मल्लि रही है।

चौथा, जो सबसे इम्पोर्टेंट फैक् टर था, वह मदरसों का अपलिफ्टमेंट था। मदरसों में मुसलमानों को केवल दीनी तालीम दी जाती थी। जब वे केवल कुरान की तालीम या दीनी तालीम लेने के बाद मार्केट में आते थे, तो बेकार रहते थे। मैं ऑनरेबल फाइनेंस मन्निस्टर साहब को इस बात के लिये मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने Eleventh फाइव इयर प्लान में मदरसों के अपलिफ्टमेंट, उनको रफाइड करने तथा वहाँ मॉडर्न एजुकेशन लाने के लिये 325 करोड़ रुपये का प्रोविज़न किय़ा ताकि अच्छे टीचर्स रखे जो सकें, मदरसों में टीचर्स को अच्छी सैलरी दी जा सके, वहाँ अच्छी लाइब्रेरी क्रियेट हो सके और इन मदरसों के स्टूडेंट्स को महँगी से महँगी बुक्स अवेलेबल हो ताकि उनकी नॉल्लेज बढ़ायी जा सके।

इन मदरसों में कंप्यूटर ट्रेनिंग, वोक्शेनल ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट्स खोले जाएं, ताकि यहां से जो बच्चे दीनी तालीम लेने के बाद निकलते हैं, वे दुनियावी तालीम भी पाएं और जब वे फील्ड में आएँ तो उन्हें भी अच्छी से अच्छी नौकरी मल्लि सके। ऐसा न हो कि वे दीनी तालीम लेने के बाद बेकार रह जाएं और फील्ड में किसी काम के न रहें तथा देश के विकास में

उनको कोई रोल न हो। इसके अलावा Private, Aided and Unaided Minority Institutes के development के लिए आपने जो 125 करोड़ रुपए का प्रोजेक्ट किया है, इसके लिए मैं आप सबको मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। मुस्लिम माइनॉरिटीज़ के इलाके में सबसे बड़ी प्रॉब्लम यह थी कि बच्चों को खाना नहीं मिलता था। आपने मडि-डे-मील स्कीम लागू की, इसके लिए मैं आपको मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ।

मैं अपने ऑनरेबल प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने वीबर्स के लोम्स को वेब करने के लिए 3,000 करोड़ रुपए का प्रोजेक्ट रखा। चूंकि मैं माइनॉरिटी अफेयर्स के इश्यू पर बोल रहा हूँ, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह 3,000 करोड़ रुपए का प्रोजेक्ट आपने इसलिए रखा है ताकि उनके burden को हटाया जा सके, जैसे आपने किसानों के burden को हटाया है, लेकिन उसमें एक चीज़ की कमी है कि 65 परसेंट हैंडलूम आजकल पावरलूम में कन्वर्ट हो गए हैं। चाहे किसी के पास एक ही पावरलूम क्यों न हो, जो भी वीबर था, उसने अपने हैंडलूम को पावरलूम में बदल दिया है और यह जो 3,000 करोड़ रुपए का प्रोजेक्ट है, इसमें 65 परसेंट पावरलूम के वीबर्स कवर नहीं हो रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसको आप स्टडी करा लें, ताकि जबी वीबर्स के पास एक-एक पावरलूम है, उनको भी इसका फायदा मिल सके।

उपसभापति जी, मैं अपने फाइनेंस मनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ कि कोरिया और चीन से जो सल्विक यार्न इंपोर्ट होता है, उस पर उन्होंने ड्यूटी 33 परसेंट से घटाकर 5 परसेंट कर दी है। इसका सबसे बड़ा फायदा बनारस के सल्विक वीवर्स को हुआ है, जो बर्बाद हो गए थे, क्योंकि चीन और कोरिया

में बने हुए जो कपड़े आते थे, वे सस्ते दामों के होते थे और 33 परसेंट एक्साइज ड्यूटी देने के बाद हमारे वीवर्स का कपड़ा इतना मंहगा हो जाता था कि वे अपना माल मार्केट में बेच नहीं पाते थे और उनकी कमर टूट जाती थी।

उपसभापति जी, इस हाउस में हमारे बहिर के भाई साबिर अली जी ने वक्फ के बारे में बात उठाई थी। हमारे ऑनरेबल प्राइम मनिस्टर साहब यहां बैठे हुए हैं और माइनोंरिटी अफेयर्स मनिस्टर भी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टीज़ मुसलमानों को मल्लिनी चाहिए। हमारे सामने बैठे हुए भाई नकवी साहब ने भी कहा था कि ये जो मुसलमानों की प्रॉपर्टीज़ हैं, ये उनको मल्लिनी चाहिए और मैं इस बात में आपके साथ हूँ। इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि अगर गवर्नमेंट ने माइनोंरिटीज़ की, वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टीज़ को लिया हुआ है, स्टेट्स ने वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टीज़ को लिया हुआ है, unauthorized allotment वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टीज़ पर है, अगर उसको खाली करा दिया जाए और ईमानदारी से कशिए पर दे दिया जाए, वक्फ बोर्ड उसको कायदे से चलाए, माइनोंरिटी अफेयर्स मनिस्ट्री अगर उसे कायदे से मॉनीटर कर ले, तो कई हजार-करोड़ रुपए मुसलमानों के मफाद के लिए, उनके फायदे के लिए सिर्फ वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टीज़ से आ सकते हैं, उसके लिए किसी और चीज़ की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। अभी यह बल्लि राज्य सभा की सेलेक्ट कमेटी में है और इस तरह की जो वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टीज़ फंसी हुई हैं, जिन पर सरकार के offices खुले हुए हैं या प्राइवेट लोग काबिज़ हैं, उनके लिए हमें इस तरह का बल्लि लेकर आना चाहिए, ताकि हम वक्फ बोर्ड को इतनी पावर दे दें, माइनोंरिटी अफेयर्स मनिस्ट्री को इतनी पावर दे दें कि वे उनको खाली करा सकें।

उपसभापति जी, ऑनरेबल प्राइम मन्नि स्ट्र के 15 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम में एजुकेशन पर जोर दिया गया है। पहली क्लास से पांचवीं क्लास तक के जति बच्चों के मार्क्स 50 परसेंट या उससे अधिक होते हैं, उनको हम स्कॉलरशिप देते हैं। 2008-09 में हमारा टारगेट 3 लाख बच्चों को स्कॉलरशिप देने का था, जब कि हमने 5 लाख, 13 हजार बच्चों को स्कॉलरशिप दी और हमारी माइनोंरिटी अफेयर्स मन्निस्ट्री ने इस पर 62.31 करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए, इसके लिए मैं अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ। वर्ष 2009-10 में 15 लाख बच्चों को स्कॉलरशिप देने का टारगेट रखा गया था। मैं मन्निस्ट्री ऑफ माइनोंरिटी अफेयर्स को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ कि इतनी hurdles के बावजूद उन्होंने 17.29 लाख बच्चों को स्कॉलरशिप दी।

आपने इसको 202.94 करोड़ तक पहुंचाया। आखिर में इसका टारगेट 2010-11 में 20 लाख रखा गया। मैं अपने Minority Affairs Minister को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ, जन्होंने 347.36 करोड़ रुपए देकर 34.89 लाख बच्चों को फायदा पहुंचाया। इसमें मैं Minority Affairs Minister साहब से एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि आपने tuition fee 350 रुपए रखी है, होस्टल के लिए आप 500 रुपए देते हैं, यह ठीक है, लेकिन आप stipend के रूप में जो एक सौ रुपए scholarship देते हैं, इसको बढ़ा कर कम से कम दोगुना कीजिए, क्योंकि एक सौ रुपए में कोई काम नहीं बनता है और न ही इससे कोई काम चलता है।

दूसरा 15 points programme में जो पोस्ट मैट्रिक स्कॉलरशिप स्कीम है, उसके अंतर्गत जो बच्चे 50 परसेंट मार्क्स लाते हैं और उनके पैरेंट्स की आमदनी 2 लाख रुपए से कम है, तो उनको यह स्कॉलरशिप दी जाती है। 2007-08 में इसके लिए 0.75 लाख का टारगेट रखा गया, लेकिन इसके तहत बहुत कम यानी 0.25 लाख स्टूडेंट्स को 9.63 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए। 2008-09 में इसके लिए 1.25 लाख का टारगेट रखा गया, लेकिन 1.7 लाख स्टूडेंट्स को यह स्कॉलरशिप दी गयी और इसके टारगेट को बढ़ाकर 70.63 करोड़ रुपए किया गया। 2009-10 में इसके लिए 3 लाख का टारगेट रखा गया, जब कि 3.8 लाख स्टूडेंट्स को यह स्कॉलरशिप दी गयी। इसका allocation 150 करोड़ का था और 149.79 करोड़ रुपए इस पर खर्च किए गए। इतने hurdles और स्टेट्स के non-cooperation के बावजूद आपने इन टारगेट्स को achieve किया, आपकी मनिस्ट्री और आपके ऑफिसर्स ने इनको achieve किया, इसके लिए मैं आपको मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है कि यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम किया गया है। 2010-11 में 4 लाख स्टूडेंट्स का टारगेट रखा गया था, जब कि 31.01.2011 तक आपने 4.43 लाख स्टूडेंट्स को 185.11 करोड़ रुपए दिए और शेष 31.3.2011 तक देना चाहते हैं, इसके लिए भी मैं आपको minority community की तरफ से शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूँ।

Minority Community का मतलब सिर्फ मुसलमान ही नहीं है, बल्कि Minority Community का मतलब होता है कि उसमें सिख भी हैं, क्रिश्चियंस भी हैं, जैन भी हैं और बुद्धिस्ट्स भी हैं। इसमें ये सारी communities आती हैं, लेकिन इसमें majority मुसलमानों की है। उसके अंदर 90 परसेंट मुसलमान हैं, इसलिए 90 परसेंट मुसलमानों को इसके जरिए फायदा पहुंच रहा है। इसके लिए भी मैं आपको मुबारकबाद देना हूँ।

आप technical और professional courses के लिए stipends देते हैं। जब से यह स्कीम चलाई गई, तब से लेकर आज तक इसके अंतर्गत 1,18,365 stipends दिए गए। आपने 2010-11 में इसके लिए 55 हजार का टारगेट रखा था, जसमें से 31.01.2011 तक आपने 38,230 स्कॉलरशिप दिए। यह एक बहुत बड़ा achievement है। 2009-10 में 757 students को M. Phil. और Ph.D. के लिए रिसर्च फेलोशिप दी गई। M. Phil के लिए दो साल

और Ph.D. के लिये पाँच साल की स्कॉलरशिप दी जाती है। जूनियर रिसर्च फेलोशिप के अंतर्गत एक स्टूडेंट को 1,57,666 रुपए और सीनियर फेलोशिप के अंतर्गत एक स्टूडेंट को 1,93,000 रुपए मिलते हैं, जन्म से स्टूडेंट्स Ph.D. कंप्लीट कर लेते हैं और मार्केट में आने के बाद नौकरी के लिये मुस्तहिक हो जाते हैं और उन्हें नौकरी मिलती है।

मौलाना आज़ाद फाउंडेशन में जन्म लड़कियों के 55 परसेंट नंबर हैं और उनके पैरेंट्स की आमदनी एक लाख रुपए है, आप उन्हें सालाना 6 हजार रुपए अलग से देते हैं। यह एक different scheme है, जन्म में आप 18 हजार लड़कियों को स्कॉलरशिप देते हैं। यह बहुत बड़ा achievement है। इसके अंतर्गत 6-6 हजार रुपए दो बार दिए जाते हैं, यानी जन्म लड़कियों को पाँच सौ रुपए महीने मिल जाते हैं, उनके लिये यह एक बड़ी चीज़ होती है।

महोदय, मौलाना आज़ाद फाउंडेशन में जब इसे सृष्ट किय गया था, उस समय यानी 2006 में इसका बजट 200 करोड़ रुपए था और आज चूं कि फंड utilize हुआ, काम बढ़ा और आपने काम बढ़ाया, इसलिए

2010-11 में इसको बढ़ा कर 550 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है।
 हिंदुस्तान में इतने रुपए minority के upliftment के लिए ,
 minority के welfare के लिए कभी नहीं allocate हुए , जितने
 यू.पी.ए. -I और
 यू.पी.ए. -II के समय में हुए। यू.पी.ए. -I में इसका formation हुआ
 और यू.पी.ए. -II में इसका implementation आपने पीक पर है। इसके
 लिए मैं अपनी यूएन की सरकार को, अपने मन्त्रिस्तर को और अपने
 प्रधान मंत्री जी को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ
 ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूई (बहिर) : लेकिन बहुत कम है , इसको
 और बढ़ाना चाहिए।

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी : यह भी नहीं था , अब कम से कम “कम तो है और
 यह “कम से ज्यादा हो जाएगा। जीरो से कम नहीं था। एन.डी.ए. और
 यू.पी.ए. में यह फर्क है कि जितना रुपया आज allocate हुआ है , आप
 तो जीरो पर थे , हम कम से कम “कम पर तो हैं और मैं तो उसे बढ़ाने
 के लिए खुद कह रहा हूँ मैं एक चीज़ और कहना चाहता हूँ , जो
 सबसे बड़ी चीज़ है। प्राइम मन्त्रिस्तर के Fifteen Point Programme
 के तहत अब तक educational field में 4,111 नए प्राइमरी स्कूल
 thickly Muslim populated इलाके में , thickly Minority populated
 इलाके में खोले गए। ... (समय की घंटी) .. 25,604 additional
 classrooms बनाए गए। ... (समय की घंटी) ... सर, तीन-चार मिनट और
 लूँगा , आपने मुझसे शुरू कराया है। 13,387 नए प्राइमरी और अपर
 प्राइमरी स्कूल Minority dominated areas में खोले गए। सर्व
 शिक्षा अभियान के तहत 30,759 टीचर्स की posts sanction की गई और
 Minority dominated areas में 2010-11 में इतने टीचर्स नियुक्त
 होने हैं।

चेयरमैन सर, मैं एक चीज़ और कहना चाहता हूँ , अब क्योंकि
 आपने घंटी बजा दी है , इसलिए मैं इसमें बहुत ज्यादा नहीं
 जाना चाहता। Minorities Development Corporation के ज़रिए अब तक लोन
 दिया गया है , 753.86 करोड़ दिया गया है , Micro Financers के लिए
 3,51,742 लोगों को financial assistance provide की गई है। 211
 बैंकों की नई branches Minority dominated areas में खोली गई हैं।
 308 बैंकों की branches सचर कमेटी की recommendations के तहत

खोली गई हैं , इसके लिये मैं अपने Minorities Affairs Minister को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ , जिनके efforts से यह सब हुआ है।

सर, जहाँ तक इसका सवाल है , infrastructure की बात तो मैंने कही , लेकिन जो technical field में infrastructure create किया गया , उसमें मौजूदा 60 ITIs को अपग्रेड किया गया , 24 ITIs को approve किया गया और 47 को minority की अक्सरियत वाले areas में बनाने का approval दे दिया गया है। रूरल हाउसिंग में इंदिरा आवास योजना में अक्सरियत की 5.43 families को फायदा मिला , जिसकी टोटल कॉस्ट 1459.69 करोड़ है। 2010-11 में सितम्बर , 2010 तक 926.08 करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए गए।

सर, मैं एक चीज़ और कहना चाहता हूँ , पीमे के पानी के लिये 113 करोड़ , हेल्थ के लिये 2446 हेल्थ सेंटर्स खोले गए, जैसे Primary Health Centers, Labour Rooms, Female Wards आदि ... (समय की घंटी) ... सर, इसमें बाक़ी चीज़ें छोड़कर मैं कुछ important चीज़ें discuss करना चाहूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन) : साहब ही important है।

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी : सर, pre metric scholarship को बढ़ाने के लिए मैं कहूंगा कि इसे कम से कम सौ रुपए से दो सौ रुपए किया जाए। वक्फ बोर्ड को मज़बूत करने के लिए मैं अपनी यू.पी.ए. की गवर्नमेंट से रक्विस्ट करना चाहूंगा। Minority Districts में 25 परसेंट का आपने प्रोविज़न रखा है कि अगर minimum 25 परसेंट Minority हो, तब आप उसे Minority District मानते हैं। बहुत से ऐसे districts हैं, जिनमें thickly populated Minority areas हैं, लेकिन वे 25 परसेंट में कवर नहीं होते हैं, इसलिए आप इसे कम से कम 15 परसेंट कीज़िए या at least जो thickly populated Minority areas majority districts के अंदर हैं, वहां भी development का काम कराने के लिए अलग से उसका कोई provision आप करें, जिससे Minorities को ज्यादा फायदा होगा।

आखिर में एक बात कहूंगा कि बहुत से states में तो Minority Commission भी नहीं बना है, न वे बनाना चाहते हैं। व कहते हैं कि Minority Commission बनाकर क्या करेंगे? वक्फ बोर्ड बनाकर क्या करेंगे? मेरा तो कहना यह है कि Minority Affairs Ministry और इसकी monitoring के लिए जो पैसा जा रहा है, states उसमें पूरी तरह cooperate नहीं कर रहे हैं। ... (समय की घंटी) ... इसकी monitoring के लिए आपको वही करना पड़ेगा, जैसी तरह आप Welfare Ministry के लिए ST Department को direct यहां से funds देते हैं और आप monitor करते हैं। जब तक आप यह नहीं करेंगे, State Governments आपके साथ cooperate नहीं करेंगी और इसका पूरा result नहीं मिलेगा। आखिर मैं मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं कि आपने मुझे इतना वक्त दिया, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री . पी. जे. कुरियन) : धन्यवाद हाशमी जी। श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी जी, बोलिए।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम अल्पसंख्यक मंत्रालय और अल्पसंख्यक मंत्रालय के कामकाज पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। अभी कांग्रेस के हमारे मित्र ने अल्पसंख्यक मंत्रालय के मंत्री और अल्पसंख्यक मंत्रालय को कई बार मुबारकबाद दी, लगभग 15 बार मुबारकबाद दी है।

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र) : उन्होंने ऐसा काम किया है,

इसलिए मुबारकबाद देवी ही पड़ेगी।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, मैं अपनी बात एक शेर से शुरू करना चाहता हूँ कि:

तू दरिया में तूफान क्या देखता है, खुदा है नबिबार क्या देखता है,

तू मुंसिफ बना है तो इंसफ भी कर, तू हब्दू -मुसलमान क्या देखता है?

लेकिन क्योंकि आप के विकास का आईना जाति और धर्म है
...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No interruptions please....(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : लेकिन आपकी नज़र, विकास की दृष्टि से आपकी सोच में आर्थिक और सामाजिक पछिड़ापन नहीं, धर्म और जाति ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है, इसीलिए मैं आज उसी पर चर्चा करूंगा। आपकी सरकार या किसी भी सरकार की नीति और नीयत किसी भी समाज के तबके को तरक्की की मुख्य धारा में शामिल करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी

5.00 P.M.

और आपकी सरकार की नीति पर बिल्कुल शक नहीं कर रहा हूँ। आपकी नीति बहुत अच्छी है। मैं आपकी नीतियों के कुछ पहलू गमिना चाहता हूँ। आपकी सरकार ने अल्पसंख्यकों के विकास के लिए 15 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम बनाया, अल्पसंख्यकों के हस्तात जानने के लिए सचचर कमेटी बनायी, भारी-भरकम वायदे की घोषणाएं कीं, 15 अल्पसंख्यक मंत्रियों की एक लम्बी फौज खड़ी कर दी - वह अलग बात है कि उन अल्पसंख्यक मंत्रियों में, जो सबसे बड़ा मुस्लिम समाज है, उसके दो मंत्री हैं। इसके अलावा जो अल्पसंख्यक मंत्री हैं, वे आपके यहां ऑनडेपुटेशन हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... ऑनडेपुटेशन कई लोग हैं, जो हमारे यहां से वहां चले गए हैं। इसके अलावा आपने अल्पसंख्यकों के शैक्षणिक और आर्थिक विकास के लिए 2850 करोड़ रुपए का बजट दिया है। ये आपकी तमाम ऐसी नीतियां हैं, जो आपकी सरकार के काम करने की नीति के बारे में थोड़ा सा इशारा करती हैं, लेकिन मैं यहां आपकी नीयत के बारे में भी कुछ बताना चाहता हूँ। आपने 2850 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान अल्पसंख्यकों के विकास के लिए किया है, लेकिन उनके विकास के लिए इस 2850 करोड़ रुपए देने का मतलब यह हुआ कि 140 रुपया प्रति व्यक्ति, प्रति वर्ष भी उनके विकास पर खर्च नहीं हो पाएगा। मामनीय वस्ति मंत्री जी अभी उत्तर दे रहे थे, मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ, उन्होंने एक प्रावधान किया है कि देश की ढाई लाख पंचायतों में ब्रॉड बैंड लगाने के लिए 58,000 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है। ये वे पंचायतें हैं, जिनमें से 60 परसेंट पंचायतों में भवन ही नहीं बना हुआ है, लेकिन उनके लिए इतने धन का प्रावधान किया गया है और 20 करोड़ से ज्यादा इस देश के अल्पसंख्यकों के विकास के लिए केवल 2850 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान आपने किया है। यह आपकी नीयत को दर्शाता है। आपकी नीयत यह है कि बहिर को छोड़कर किसी राज्य में आपका मुस्लिम प्रदेश अध्यक्ष नहीं है। आपकी नीयत यह है कि आपने आज तक किसी भी राज्य में या किसी भी केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश में कोई मुस्लिम गवर्नर नहीं बनाया है।

एक मामनीय सदस्य : फारूख साहब हैं।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : चलिए, एक बना लिए हैं, लेकिन

किसी को मासूम भी नहीं होगा। ... (व्यवधान) ... एक बनाया है।
 ... (व्यवधान) ... साथ इंडिया को एक बनाया है। उसके अतिरिक्त मेरा मानना है कि आपकी नीयत आपकी नीति से वसिधाभास है। नीतियों में आपने काफ़ी कुछ कहा है, बड़े लम्बे-लम्बे वायदे कहे हैं, 15 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम दिया है। अभी हमारे हाशमी भाई कह रहे थे कि आपने यह कथि, यह काम पूरा हो गया है, वह काम पूरा हो गया है, सर, हम भी ज़मीन पर रहते हैं, हाशमी साहब भी ज़मीन पर रहते हैं, सदन में रहने वाले सभी सदस्य ज़मीन पर रहते हैं - कहां पूरा हो रहा है? अगर अपने अल्पसंख्यकों के विकास के लिए आसमान में या चांद्र पर कोई आशियाना बनाया है, जो हमें दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है, तब तो हम मान सकते हैं, इस देश की धरती पर तो कहीं ऐसा कुछ दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूई : उनको मंत्री बनना है, आपको थोड़े ही बनना है।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : जहां तक सवाल है, उस पर मैं एक शेर कहूंगा :

“गर वह जहर देता तो सब की नशिह में आजाता ,
 फरि यों कथि उसने कि वक्त पर दवा न दी ।”

आप अगर डायरेक्ट ऐसा कुछ करते तो लगता कि आप सेक्युलर नहीं हैं इसलिए आप कुछ ऐसा काम कर रहे हैं कि अल्पसंख्यक पछिड़ा रहे , कमजोर रहे , शिक्षा के क्षेत्र से पछिड़ा रहे और हर तरफ से अल्पसंख्यकों को विकास की मुख्य धारा से काटकर रखा जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , यह एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है और वह महत्वपूर्ण इसलिए है क्योंकि यह अल्पसंख्यकों के विकास से संबंधित है , अल्पसंख्यकों की सुरक्षा के लिए है। मैं अल्पसंख्यक मंत्रालय को दोष इसलिए नहीं देता क्योंकि 2006 में यह मंत्रालय बना लेकिन दो साल तक यह मंत्रालय अपने मंत्री के कमरे और अपने मंत्रालय के स्टाफ के लिए भटकता रहा और दो साल के बाद गुमशुदा की तलाश पूरी हुई और जाकर के इस मंत्रालय को थोड़ा बहुत कुछ साजोसामान दिखाई पड़ा। लेकिन यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चीज है , उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , यह बात मैं इसलिए कह रहा है कि विकास और सुरक्षा दोनों एक ही सिक्के के दो पहलू हैं। अगर समाज सुरक्षित नहीं है , सुरक्षा का अहसास नहीं है तो निश्चित तौर से विकास की रोशनी उस तक नहीं पहुंच सकती। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , अगर पछिले साढ़े छः सालों का इतिहास देखें तो कांग्रेस पार्टी की सेक्युलर फैक्टरी ने हर मुसलमान की दाढ़ी और टोपी पर मेड -इन-अलकायदा का ठप्पा लगा दिया है। मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि छः साल पहले जब एन.डी.ए. की सरकार थी , इस देश में गृह मंत्री श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी जी और अटल बह्लिरी वाजपेयी जी इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे और उस समय वर्ल्ड ट्रेड सेंटर और पेंटागन पर हमला हुआ था और तब पूरी दुनिया में अलकायदा की जड़ों को तलाशा जा रहा था। अलकायदा की जड़ें दुनिया के कोने-कोने में दिखाई पड़ीं तथा मल्लिं। लेकिन मुझे इस बात को कहने में खुशी है कि दोनों सदन में खड़े होकर इस देश के गृह मंत्री और उस समय के उप प्रधान मंत्री , श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी जी ने कहा था कि हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि इस देश में अलकायदा की किसी तरह की जड़ें कहीं पर नहीं हैं , कोई भी संगठन अलकायदा को डायरेक्ट या इन्डायरेक्ट सपोर्ट नहीं कर रहा है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , इन छः , साढ़े छः सालों में कौन सा ऐसा परिवर्तन आ गया , कौन सी ऐसी नीतियाँ में परिवर्तन आया कि गली-गली में , कूचे-कूचे में , हर शहर में ,

हर मौहल्ले में , अलकायदा की जड़े दखिई पड़ रही हैं , अलकायदा के काम दखिई पड़ रहे हैं। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं इस देश के होम मनिस्टर कहते हैं , इस देश के सक्थोरिटी एडवाइजर कहते हैं। अगर आप देखें तो पछिले छः सालों में इतनी बड़ी संख्या में इस देश के अल्पसंख्यकों को आतंकवादी बनाकर के जेलों में ठूँसा गया है , जतिना रकॉर्ड पछिले तीस सालों का नहीं है।

मैं जब यह बात कह रहा हूं तो मैं इस दर्द के साथ कह रहा हूं कि आपकी सेक्युलर फैक्टरी ने हर मुसलमान की दाढ़ी और टोपी पर मेड -इन-अलकायदा का जो ठप्पा लगाया है वह आजहर इंसान को दर्द देता है। हम भी इस देश से प्यार करते हैं। हर मुसलमान , हर हब्दिह चाहे वह हब्दिह हो , मुसलमान हो , सखि हो , इसाई हो , वह देश पर मर मटिता है , अपना कर्तव्य समझता है , अपना धर्म समझता है। लेकिन अगर उसके ऊपर जरा सा भी आतंकवाद का ठप्पा , आतंकवाद का आरोप लगा दिया जाए तो उसको आप कतिना भी सोने में नहला दीजिए , उसको कतिना भी आप तरक्की के सब्ज -बाग दिखा दीजिए लेकिन न वह तरक्की कर पाएगा और न वह तरक्की के रास्ते पर जा पाएगा। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि सेक्युलरिज्म का झंडा लफ़े हुए कांग्रेस पार्टी और कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेतृत्व में चल रही इस सरकार ने वह काम किया है , जो काम हर व्यक्ति के , हर मजलूम के , बेगुनाह व्यक्ति के दुख और दर्द को बढ़ाता है। आज कांग्रेस के लीडर , यह सरकार कहती है

क़ि डेढ़ साल पहले , दो साल पहले हमारे कुछ नौजवान पकड़े गए वे बेथुनाह हैं तथा इसमें कोई और गुनाहगार हैं। इस प्रकार आपने उनको दो साल तक जेल में रखा , जेल में रखने के बाद आपने उनको अज़ियत दी , उनके साथ आपने बुरा व्यवहार किया , उन पर आतंकवादियों का ठप्पा लगा दिया और अब आप कहते हैं क़ि वे बेथुनाह हैं। अब आप दूसरों पर आरोप लगा रहे हैं क़ि वे गुनाहगार हैं। तो क्या आप देश से माफ़ी माँगेंगे , क्या आप उनके वे दबि , जो दबि उन्होंने जेल में बसिए हैं , वे दबि ज़िम्मे उनको आतंकवादी बनकर देश के सामने सज़ा झुकाकर रहना पड़ा , क्या वापिस ला सकते हैं ?

आज आप आतंकवाद को रंगीला बना रहे हैं। आपने बदरंग आतंकवाद और बेरंग आतंकवाद को रंगीला बना दिया है। आप कभी कहेंगे क़ि भगवा आतंकवाद हो गया , कभी कहेंगे क़ि हरा हो गया , कभी कहेंगे क़ि पीला हो गया , कभी कहेंगे क़ि नीला हो गया। आप एक तरफ लोगों को डरा कर रखेंगे और दूसरी तरफ अस्स विकास का सब्जबाग दिखायेंगे , तो मुझे लगता है क़ि आपकी नीयत विकास के प्रति ईमानदार नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ क़ि यह नीयत कहीं न कहीं आप लोगों को अल्पसंख्यकों को और वशियतकर मुसलमानों को दुखी भी कर रही है , परेशान भी कर रही है और उन्हें विकास की मुख्य धारा में जाने से रोक भी रही है। हर मुसलमान के मन में , हर मुसलमान के दिल में एक बात है ,

“हो जुलूम लाख , मगर बहुआ नहीं देंगे ,
जमीन माँ है , जमी को दगा नहीं देंगे ,
रवायतों की सफ़े को तोड़कर बढ़ो वर्ना ,
जो तुझसे आगे हैं , वे रास्ता नहीं देंगे ।”

मुसलमान तो यह सोचता है , अल्पसंख्यक तो यह सोचता है। अल्पसंख्यक के दमिग में तो यह है क़ि हम उन रवायतों को , उन दकियानूसी बातों को , ज़ि दकियानूसी बातों ने उन्हें इन 60 सालों में प्रगति की मुख्यधारा से दूर रखा , हम उनको तोड़कर आगे बढ़ेंगे , लेकिन आप कहते हैं क़ि नहीं , आप मंदरसे में जाओ , वहीं तुम्हारी शिक्षा होगी , आप कहते हैं क़ि नहीं , तुम्हारी शिक्षा के लए और कोई सुविधा नहीं है। मैं आपकी नीतियों की बहुत कद्र कर रहा हूँ। आपने व्यक्तिगत तौर पर कुछ प्रयास भी कए होंगे , लेकिन आपकी सरकार की , आपकी पार्टी की नीयत

अल्पसंख्यकों के विकास के प्रति बार-बार प्रश्न के घेरे में हैं, सवालिया नशान के घेरे में हैं।

आज हमारे देश में सरकारी आंकड़ों के हिसाब से 30 हजार से ज्यादा मदरसे हैं। ये सरकारी आंकड़े हैं। देश में लगभग डेढ़ लाख से ज्यादा मदरसे होंगे, हर कोमे में, चाहे वह असम हो, चाहे पश्चिम बंगाल हो, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश हो, चाहे बहिर हो, अलग-अलग जगहों पर अलग-अलग संस्थाएं खुल रही हैं, मैं उनकी मुखालिफत नहीं कर रहा हूं या मैं उनकी डटिल में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने प्रयास क्यों नहीं किए? आपने बताया है कि 90 जिले अल्पसंख्यक बाहुल्य के हैं, जहां पर अल्पसंख्यक 20 प्रतिशत से 30 प्रतिशत तक रहते हैं। आपने कहा कि साहब हमने यह कथि, वह कथि। आपने कतिने नवोदय वदियालय उन जगहों पर खोल दए? आपने कतिने सेंट्रल स्कूल वहां पर खोले? उन क्षेत्रों में अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के लोगों को उन वदियालयों में प्रवेश के लिए आपने प्रोत्साहित करने की क्या योजना बनायी? क्या आपने उनको कहा कि ये मदरसे ठीक हैं, तुम जाओ वहां पर दीमी तालीम पढ़ो, लेकिन मुख्य धारा की तालीम पढ़ो, मुख्य धारा की शिक्षा ही देश की प्रगति की मुख्य धारा में तुम्हें शामिल कर सकती हैं, ये मदरसे नहीं कर

सकते हैं , क्या आपने उनको यह कहा। आपने ऐसा नहीं कहा। क्यों नहीं कहा , इसलिए नहीं कहा कि आपको लगता है कि मदरसों में पढ़ने वाले लोग जाहिल रहें , वे पढ़ नहीं पायें , तो आप उनका आसानी से राजनैतिक शोषण कर सकते हैं , जो 60 सालों से करते आ रहे हैं। आपको लगता है कि कमजोरी , जाहिलियत और लोग परेशान रहेंगे , लोग असुरक्षित रहेंगे , तो आपके वोटर में वे हमेशा बदलते रहेंगे , आपके वोटर की मशीन वे बनते रहेंगे। यह ठीक है कि आपने बड़ी -बड़ी घोषणाएं कीं , आपने बड़े -बड़े वायदे किए , वादा तैयार वादा , वादे पर तैयार मारा गया , बंदा मैं सीधा -साधा। पता नहीं कितने सीधे -सीधे बंदे आपके वादे पर कभी वोटर का ठप्पा लगाते थे , अब वे वोटर का बटन दबाते हैं , पता नहीं आगे भी वे कब तक दबायेंगे , अगर आप इसी तरह से लोगों में डर और खौफ पैदा रखेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी , हज सब्सिडी एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है , जसि पर हमारी पार्टी के लोग भी और कई लोग भी सवालिया नशान लगाते हैं। हज सब्सिडी अल्पसंख्यकों से जुड़ा हुआ मुद्दा है। हज सब्सिडी के नाम पर बहुत दबिर्से से देश में सवाल उठता रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा और सरकार को भी कहना चाहूंगा तथा देश को भी बताना चाहता हूं कि दरअसल हज सब्सिडी इस देश के लाखों हाजिरियों के कंधे पर बैठकर के एयर इंडिया के घाटे को पूरा करने के साधन का काम आज तक करती रही है। इसके अलावा कुछ नहीं है। मैं एक छोटी सी बात बताना चाहता हूं श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी जी यहां पर बैठे हैं , वह सखिल एविएशन मनिस्टर रहे हैं। मैं उनके सामने कहना चाहता हूं कि छोटा -सा उदाहरण आपको देना हूं ... (व्यवधान) ...

प्रो . अलका कृत्रिय (गुजरात) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी , ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Don't listen to them. ... (Interruptions) ... You please continue. ... (Interruptions) ... Alkaji, don't comment sitting there. आप बोलिए। आप बोलिए

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : महोदय , जैसा कि आप जानते हैं कि यहां से लंदन शायद 5596 माइल्स है। उसका अप एंड डाउन कसिया लगभग 32 से 35 हजार तक होता है और दल्लि , भारत से जेद् दाह की दूरी 2800 माइल्स है , यानी आधे से भी कम है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि हाजिरियों को जो कसिया देना पड़ता है , वह

40 हजार रुपए देना पड़ता है। यहां से लंदन की दूरी लगभग 6 हजार माइल्स के आसपास है और वहां पर 32 हजार रुपए में जाया जा सकता है जबकि इससे लगभग आधी दूरी, 2800 माइल्स, के 40 हजार रुपए देने पड़ते हैं, ऐसा क्यों है? ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Alkaji, please. ... (Interruptions) ... No. ... (Interruptions) ... Mr. Naqvi, there are other Members to speak on it today. Please address the Chair. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : महोदय, मैं आपको यह उस समय की बात बता रहा हूँ, जब ये फ्लाइट्स पूरी तरह से भरकर जाती हैं। वहां पर लोग सिर्फ सीटों पर ही नहीं बैठते, बल्कि बीच के कॉरिडोर में भी बैठकर जाते हैं। अगर हवाई जहाज की छत पर भी बैठने की व्यवस्था हो, तो बेचारे हाजी छत पर भी बैठकर चले जाएंगे। मेरे कहने का आशय यह है कि हवाई जहाज बहुत भरकर जाता है। उसकी सभी सीटें भरी होती हैं और उसमें चलने-फरने वाला कॉरिडोर भी भरा होता है। यदि एयर इंडिया परमिशन दे और लोगों की सुरक्षा की गारंटी दे, तो लोग छत के ऊपर भी बैठकर जाने को तैयार हैं। एयरलाइन्स की 50 परसेंट ऑक्युपेंसी जनरली

होती हैं, उसमें वह फुल जाती है। इसके बाबजूद भी कशिया डबल लयिा जाता है, जबकि दूरी आधी है फरि भी कशिया डबल लयिा जाता है, यह सब्सिडी है। मैं इस बारे में बहुत वस्तितार से नहीं कहूंगा बल्कि मैं इस सरकार से यह कहूंगा यह अल्पसंख्यकों की हत्तिषी है, यह अल्पसंख्यकों के लएि बड़े-बड़े वायदे, बड़ी-बड़ी घोषणाएं और बड़े-बड़े सब्जबाग दखिाने में अपनी शान्न समझती है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सरकार पर इस तरह के आरोप लगे हैं और जो हज सब्सिडी के नाम पर इस देश के लाखों हाजियों पर एक बोझ है, इसलिए इसके बारे में कुछ करिए।

महोदय, इसके साथ ही साथ जो एक महत्वपूर्ण चीज है और जसि मैंने शुरू में ही कहा है कि बीस करोड़ से जयादा अल्पसंख्यकों के वक्किस के लएि 2800 करोड़ का बजट है, तो यह कसि तरह के वक्किस की कल्पना है? यह कसि तरह के वक्किस की सोच है और कसि तरह से ये वक्किस करना चाहते हैं? आपकी सरकार का जो 15 सूक्षी कार्यक्रम है, मैंने इसको देखा है। जो आपकी रषिीर्ट है, उसमें आपने कहा है कि अल्पसंख्यक बाहुल क्षेत्र में जसि 3465 प्राईमरी स्कूलों को बनाना था, अब तक उनमें से 3237 प्राईमरी स्कूल बन चुके हैं, यान्नी की 93 परसेंट। आपने कहा है कि जो हायर एजुकेशर का 1348 का लक्ष्य रखा गया था, उसमें 1220 यान्नी 91 प्रतिशत लक्ष्य पूरा हो गया है। जो आपकी रषिीर्ट है, उसमें आपने कहा है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय और अनुसू चत्ति जात्ति की लड़कियों के पढ़ने के लएि 28 आवासीय कस्त्रबा गांधी वदियालय बनने थे, उनमें से 27 बन गए हैं। आपने गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले अल्पसंख्यकों के 60 हजार परिवारों को इंदिरा आवास देवे की बाह्न कही है। उनमें से 54 हजार लोगों को इंदिरा आवास मल्लि गया है यान्नी की 90 से 95 प्रतिशत तक आपकी योजना पूरी हो गई है।

ऐसा तो आजतक हमने कसि मन्त्रालय के बारे में नहीं सुन्ना। इसलिए मैंने शुरू में कहा कि ऐसा लगता है कि या तो अल्पसंख्यकों के वक्किस की योजना चाँद पर बन रही होगी और उस चाँद में हम लोग देख नहीं पा रहे होंगे, माम्नी य मन्त्री जी देख रहे होंगे और इनकी सरकार देख रही होगी, इनके पास कोई ऐसा दूरबीन होगी, लेक्किन जमीन पर तो इस देश के अल्पसंख्यकों के वक्किस की

तस्वीर बिल्कुल इसके वषिरीत है॥

अंत में मैं एक बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी और इस सरकार से अनु रोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आप घोषणाएँ करिए , खूब करिए , आप 15 सूची कार्यक्रम , फरि 22 सूची कार्यक्रम , फरि 24 सूची कार्यक्रम खूब बनाइए , इस पर हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है , लेकिन आप अल्पसंख्यकों को प्रगति की मुख्यधारा में शामिल करने की ईमानदार नीयत रखिए , आप अल्पसंख्यकों को उस रास्ते पर ले जाइए। आज क्या हो रहा है ? आपने कहा कि बैंक ऋण देते हैं आप जमीन पर जाकर देखिए कि कौम बैंक ऋण दे रहा है , कसि अल्पसंख्यकों को कहाँ ऋण मलि रहा है ? अगर उसका नाम मोहम्मद अदीब आ गया , तो पहले ही उसका पर्चा हटा देते हैं कि पता नहीं वह क्या हो। सलमान खुर्शीद साहब , आपका नाम आ जाए , तो आप मंत्री हैं , आपको चुपचाप ऋण दे देगा , लेकिन यह सच्चाई है कि ऋण नहीं मलि रहा है ठीक है , आपकी योजनाएँ बहुत हो सकती हैं , लेकिन उन योजनाओं की जमीनी सच्चाई को देखना पड़ेगा। कागजों पर योजनाएँ बना कर वक़िस को जमीन पर नहीं उतारा जा सकता। जब तक जमीनी सच्चाई को महसूस नहीं कथि जाएगा और उस जमीनी सच्चाई को देख कर वक़िस को जमीन पर उतारा नहीं जाएगा , तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा।

इसके अलावा नौकरियाँ का सवाल है। सरकारी नौकरियों की बात छोड़ दीजिए , मैं सचचर कमेटी की बात नहीं करता , क्योंकि आपने सचचर कमेटी की रजिस्ट्रार बनवाई , यह आपके 50 सालों के कुशासन का बहुत बड़ा दस्तावेज है , आपने 50 सालों में इस देश के अल्पसंख्यकों के साथ जो अन्याय किया , जो उन्हें कमजोर बनाया , उसका एक बहुत मोटा सा दस्तावेज है। आप बार-बार यह दस्तावेज पढ़िए और यह चर्चन कीजिए कि आपने यह दस्तावेज क्यों बनवाया , क्या गलती कर डाली। उसमें बहुत कुछ लिखा हुआ है। मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि अल्पसंख्यकों को सरकारी नौकरियों की बात छोड़िए , उन्हें प्रोडक्ट नौकरियाँ भी नहीं मिली रही हैं। उन्हें नौकरियाँ इसलिए नहीं मिली रही हैं कि आपने 6-6.5 सालों में एक ऐसा माहौल बना दिया कि आपकी सेकुलर फैक्टरी में हर मुसलमान की दाढ़ी -टोपी पर 'Made in Al Qaeda' का रूँ ठप्पा लगा है कि उसे देख कर कोई उन्हें नौकरी नहीं दे रहा है। आपकी तरफ से प्रयास नहीं हो रहे हैं , आपकी तरफ से कोशिशें नहीं हो रही हैं। आप सदन को यह बता दें कि सरकारी क्षेत्र और प्रोडक्ट क्षेत्र में पछिले दिनों में अल्पसंख्यकों को कतिने प्रतिशत नौकरियाँ मिली हैं ? आज इस देश में ऐसे हास्य पदार्थ हुए हैं , हमें इन हास्य से लड़ना होगा। हमें इन हास्य को ठीक करने के लिए लोगों में आत्मविश्वास पैदा करना होगा। आपकी जो विकास योजनाएँ सचमुच हैं भी , तो उनको जमीन पर उतारिए , चाँद पर मत रखिए , क्योंकि चाँद पर देखने के लिए हम लोगों के पास कोई दूरबीन नहीं है। अगर आपके पास है , तो आप देख कर कागज पर लिख दें हैं। हम कागज पर पढ़ते हैं और जमीन पर देखते हैं , तो जमीन -आसमान का फर्क दिखाई पड़ता है , मुझे केवल इतना ही कहना है। मैं यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी , जो अल्पसंख्यक मंत्रालय को देख रहे हैं और जो अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए कुछ करना भी चाहते होंगे , अल्पसंख्यकों के विकास के लिए ईमानदारी से कुछ करेंगे। मैं केवल एक छोटा सा शेर कह कर अपनी बात खत्म करूँगा।

--“कभी हमारा नशेमन , कभी तुम्हारा महल,”

-- ग़ज़ि साहब , आप कविता के बहुत अच्छे कद्रदान हैं --

“कभी हमारा नशेमन , कभी तुम्हारा महल,
हुकूमतों के तख्त हर सुबह बदलते हैं ,

ये दबदबा , ये हुक्मत , ये नशा -ए-शोहरत ,
कसियेदार हैं सब, घर-पे-घर बदलते हैं ”

आज आप वहाँ हैं , कल हम होंगे , इधर-उधर होना रहेगा। इसलिए हमें इस पर नीयत साफ़ रखनी चाहिए , मुझे यही कहना है बहुत - बहुत धन्यवाद , बहुत -बहुत शुक्रिया।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मुझे आपने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर बोलने का मौका दिया , जसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ ..(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़ मुझे भी थोड़ा सा बोलने का मौका दीजिए ..(व्यवधान)...

महोदय , देश के आवाम के दिल में भारत की आजादी के लिए एक तमन्ना थी कि जब हमारा मुल्क आजाद होगा तो आजादी के बाद हिन्दू , मुस्लिम , सिख , ईसाई , बौद्धिष्ट , पारसी और क्रिश्चियन मज़हब के लोगों को समान रूप से आजादी की खुशबु में जीने का मौका मिलेगा। आजादी की उस तमन्ना को लेकर हमारे मुल्क में सैकड़ों लोगों ने अपनी जान की कुरबानी दी। उनमें हर धर्म और हर जाति के लोग शामिल थे। कुरबानी देते में देश का यह बड़ा अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग भी पीछे नहीं रहा। वीर अब्दुल हमीद , बस्मिल , सरदार

भगत सहि , इन शहीदों के दल्लि में भी शायद यही जज्बा रहा होगा कि एक दल्लि हमारा मुल्क आजाद होगा , हम आजादी के सांख लेकर अपने मुल्क को तरक्की और बेहतरी की दशि में ले जाने में कामयाब होंगे और भारत दुनिया का शक्तिशाली देश बनेगा। लेकिन आजादी के बाद देश का अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग , जो देश के लोकतंत्र से , देश के शासकों से समान सम्मान और अधिकार की उम्मीद रखता था , आज आजादी के 63 वर्षों के बाद अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग की वे उम्मीदें टूटी हैं और उनका भरोसा कम हुआ है। आज मुल्क का अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग कहीं न कहीं अपने दल्लि और दमिाग में इस बात को याद करके कुदता है कि जसि मुल्क की आजादी के लए हम सब लोगों ने मल्लि कर लड़ाई लड़ी , उसमें से एक बड़ा तबका अधिकारों से महरूम रहेगा , सम्मान से महरूम रहेगा और रोजगार से महरूम रहेगा। आज हमारे मुल्क में एक बड़ी बहस छड़ी हुई है और मान्यवर , मैं आप लोगों के साथ बात करना चाहता हूँ।

जब देश आजाद नहीं था , गुलाम भारत वर्ष में सरकारी नौकरियों में अल्पसंख्यक 30% से 33% हुआ करते थे। गुलाम भारत में सरकारी नौकरियों में अल्पसंख्यकों की तादाद 30% से 33% थी। हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी सदन में वशि जमान हैं , 63 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद यह अनुपात आज 3% तक आ गया है। 33% से गड़ि कर 2% से 3% पर धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यक समाज के लोग नौकरियों में रह गए हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने यूपीए -I और यूपीए -II की सरकारों की उपलब्धियों पर अपनी बात रखी , सरकार को बधाई दी , आंकड़ों के मक्कड़जाल में सदन को फंसाने की कोशिश की , लेकिन अगर यूपीए -I और यूपीए -II की यही उपलब्धि है कि 33% से 2% या 3% पर अल्पसंख्यक समाज के लोग नौकरियों में रह गए हैं , तो यह तरक्की मुसलमानों को , बौद्धिष्टों को नहीं चाहिए , यह वक़्क़िस नजर नहीं चाहिए।

मान्यवर , अल्पसंख्यक आज अपने आपको उपेक्षित महसूस कर रहा है। उन्हें रोजगार की दशि में आगे बढ़ने का मौक़ा नहीं मल्लि। उन्हें सरकारी नौकरियों में भी आगे बढ़ने का मौक़ा नहीं मल्लि। जब वे प्राइवेट फैक्टरीज़ में नौकरी के लए जाते हैं , तो लोग उन पर भरोसा नहीं करते , वशि बास नहीं करते। उनकी शक्ल देख कर उन पर शक पैदा करते हैं। ये हालात अगर आज आजादी के

63 सालों के बाद हमारे मुल्क में अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए पैदा हुए हैं , तो यह आज पूरे देश की जनता के लिए चिन्ता का विषय है।

मान्यवर , शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अल्पसंख्यक समाज बहुत पछिड़ गया है। इसकी एक वजह बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या भी हो सकती है , लेकिन दूसरी सबसे बड़ी वजह अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग के बीच स्कूल - कॉलेजों का स्थापित न होना , अल्पसंख्यक वर्गों की पढ़ाई के लिए बेहतर साधन मुहैया न कराया जाना , मदरसों में सिर्फ़ तालीम के लिए छोड़ देना और मुस्लिम कम्युनिटी में अवेयरनेस पैदा न करना भी है। आज मुल्क में बहुत सारी ऐसी वजूहात पैदा हो गई हैं , जिनकी वजह से माइनोंरिटीज़ के लोग एजुकेशन की साइड से कहीं -न-कहीं पीछे हटे हैं। सचचर रपॉर्ट में यह इंगित किया गया कि आजके भारतवर्ष के अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग की स्थिति दलितों से भी बदतर हो गई है। उसकी यह रपॉर्ट है। सचचर रपॉर्ट में इस बात को इंगित किया गया , सरकार की एजेंसी , सरकार को इसकी रपॉर्ट सुपुर्द की गई। अगर यह अल्पसंख्यक समाज का विकास है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार का यह पैमाना मुझे बहुत बेहतर नजर नहीं आता। रंघनाथ मश्रा आयोग बना , सचचर कमेटी की रपॉर्ट आई और तमाम चीज़ों पर देश में डिस्कशन हुआ , लेकिन आज तक उन रपॉर्ट्स पर

सरकार ने क्या कोई कार्रवाई करने की बात सोची है, क्या उस रजिस्ट्रार के आधार पर अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग को कोई हक देने की बात सोची है और क्या सरकार ने इस पर कोई कामून बनाने की बात सोची है? केवल आयोग बनाकर मुसलमानों की बात करना, आयोग बनाकर सिखों की बात करना, Bodhists की बात करना या Christians की बात करके वाहवाही लूट लेना ही सरकार का लक्ष्य है? क्या यही सरकार की जम्मेदारी है? नहीं, मान्यवर। यह 20 परसेंट अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग भारत वर्ष में रहता है और भारत वर्ष के विकास में, भारत की प्रगति में, भारत के लोकतंत्र में तथा भारत की तमाम व्यवस्थाओं में अपना सहयोग देता है। वसित 63 सालों में से 50 साल से भी ज्यादा समय तक कांग्रेस पार्टी को इस देश की सत्ता-शासन में बैठने का मौका मिला है, लेकिन इस 20 फीसदी धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यक समाज के लिए कोई ठोस योजना आज तक इस देश में सरकारों ने नहीं बनाई, जिसका नतीजा आज यह है कि यह बड़ा तबका देश में विकास से दूर है, रोजगार से दूर है, सम्मान से दूर है और अधिकार से दूर है।

1984 में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी की हत्या के उपरान्त दंगे हुए। उस दंगे में सिख समुदाय के सैकड़ों लोग दिल्ली में मारे गए और पंजाब में भी मारे गए, लेकिन आज तक सिख समुदाय के लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिला सका। मान्यवर, दुर्भाग्य की बात मैं कहता हूँ कि पंजाब में 1984 के दंगों की पोस्टर आज 2011 में खुल रही है। ... (व्यवधान) ... हरियाणा की ... (व्यवधान) ... और उस पर किसी सरकार ने तत्परता के साथ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की। 1984 में दंगा हुआ और 2011 में भी उनमें मुकदमें ठीक से दर्ज नहीं हो रहे, उनको न्याय नहीं मिला रहा और उनको सम्मान से जीने का मौका नहीं मिला रहा। एक अपराधी कोई अपराध करता है तो क्या उसकी पूरी कौम को अपराधी साबित कर दिया जाएगा? एक अपराधी अगर जुलूम करता है तो क्या उसकी पूरी कौम या उसके पूरे मजहब के लोग जुलमी हो जाएंगे?

मान्यवर, हम अपने देश के डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम में आज ऐसी व्यवस्था देख रहे हैं कि इस तरह की घटनाओं से धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यक समाज के लोग, जन्होंने देश के लिए कुर्बानियाँ दीं, देश की आजादी में अपनी जान की आहुति दी, आज उनके मन में शंका पैदा हो रही है, उनके मन में दहशत का माहौल पैदा हो रहा

है। आज उनके मन में खौफ पैदा हो गया है कि मुल्क की आजादी में अपनी कुर्बानी देने वाला एक बड़ा तबका आज अपनी जान को महफूज रखने में मुश्किल महसूस कर रहा है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी और यूपीए सरकार को इस बात की ओर इशारा करना चाहता हूँ कि वे गम्भीरता से इस धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यक समाज के कल्याण और विकास के बारे में सोचें। आपने 26 सौ करोड़ या 25 सौ करोड़ का बजट दे दिया है। उसके बाद अगर आप इस बात को देश की जनता के सामने साबित करने की कोशिश करें। कि इसे 20 से 25 करोड़ की आबादी में रहने वाले बड़े तबके का कल्याण हो जाएगा, उसका विकास हो जाएगा, तो मुझे नहीं लगता कि अभी आपने बहुत ज्यादा कुछ किया है।

मैं सरकार से इस बात की अपील करूँगा और माननीय मंत्री जी से नविदन करूँगा कि रोजगार और शिक्षा के साथ-साथ भारतीय संविधान में धार्मिक सुरक्षा की बात भी कही गयी है। इंडियन कांस्टिट्यूशन इस बात का प्रोविज़न देता है कि भारत में रहने वाले हर जाति और मजहब के व्यक्ति को अपने हिसाब से धर्म चलाने की इजाजत दी जाएगी, उनको विकास में आगे बढ़ने का right होगा, उनको सोसायटी बनाने का अधिकार होगा, लेकिन आज लोग धर्म परिवर्तन और जाति परिवर्तन करने के लिये मजबूर हैं। ... (समय की घंटी) ...

मान्यवर , मेरा समय 15 मिनट है और अभी तीन मिनट पड़े हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी.जे. कुरियन): इसीलिए मैं घंटी बजा रहा हूँ। आपको दो मिनट भी मल्लिगे।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : हमारे देश में इस तरह के हास्रात पैदा हो गये हैं कि इन हास्रात पर कहीं न कहीं देश के 120 करोड़ लोगों को चस्ती करनी होगी। केवल आंकड़ों से इस अल्पसंख्यक समाज का विकास नहीं होने वाला है, इसको तरक्की नहीं मल्लिने वाली है, बल्कि इसके लल्लि हमें कोई न कोई ठोस कामून बनाने की आवश्यकता महसूस होगी।

मान्यवर , यह अच्छी बात है कि 15-सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम पर ध्यान दल्लिा गया है। सरकार ने 15-सूत्रीय प्रोग्राम की पहल की है। यह पहल बेहतर हो सकती है, लेक्लिन मैंने पहले भी कई बार इस सदन में इस बात की चस्ती व्यक्त की है। परम पूज्य बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर , जल्लिोंने देश का संविधान लल्लिा , संविधान को लल्लिते वक्त उनकी यह चस्ती थी कि भारतवर्ष में संविधान कल्लिना ही बढ़िया क्यों न बना दल्लिा जाए , देश में कामून और नयिम कल्लिने ही अच्छे क्यों न बना दल्लिा जाएँ , लेक्लिन जब तक संविधान के कामून और नयिम को लागू करने वालों की नीयत अच्छी नहीं होगी , तब तक देश की जनता को इस संविधान का लाभ नहीं मल्लिगा , देश की जनता को कामून और नयिम का लाभ नहीं मल्लिगा। इसलिए 15-सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम पर भी हमें कई बार शंका होती है और वह इसलिए होती है कि मुसलमानों के लल्लि नयी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ नहीं बनी हैं , कॉलेजिज़ नहीं बने हैं और उनके विकास के लल्लि कोई योजना नहीं चली है। अगर यूपीए सरकार के लोगों को मॉडनारिटीज़ के लोगों की चस्ती है , तो वे उनके लल्लि अलग से रोजगार की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं करते ? आप उनके लल्लि नौकरियों में रजिर्वेशन कर दीजिए। इसमें क्या परेशानी है ? अगर आपके दल्लि में 20 प्रतिशत मुसलमान या उसमें शामिल बौद्ध अथवा क्रिश्चियन समाज के लोगों के जीवन को बेहतर बनाने की तमन्ना है , तो कम से कम आप उनके विकास के लल्लि योजना बनाने की बात जरूर सोचें। ... (व्यवधान)... ... (समय की घंटी)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी.जे. कुरियन): आपका समय अब सर्फि एक मिनट है।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : मान्यवर , मैं समझ रहा हूँ।

मैं घड़ी देख रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन) : मैं क्या करूँ ? आपका समय अब सिर्फ़ एक मिनट है।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : मान्यवर , मेरा समय ऐसे ही खराब हो जाएगा और मेरी बात अधूरी रह जाएगी। जब मेरे पन्द्रह मिनट हो जाएँगे , मैं अपने -आप बैठ जाऊँगा। अभी मेरा एक मिनट बाकी है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन) : ठीक है , आप एक मिनट बोलिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : मान्यवर , मैं आपसे क्षमा चाहता हूँ। इस हाउस में एक व्यवस्था है कि जब पन्द्रह मिनट पूरे हो जाएँ , तो आप बेल बजा दीजिए , मैं बैठ जाऊँगा। अगर दो -तीन बाद डिस्टर्बेन्स होती है , तो मैं अपनी बात नहीं कह पाता हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन) : हम आपको रमिंड कर रहे हैं। That is my duty to remind you. ... (व्यवधान) ... दो मिनट पहले रमिंड कराना मेरा काम है। ... (व्यवधान) ... You see the Rule.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : मान्यवर , मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आबादी की दृष्टि से उत्तर प्रदेश देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है। आज मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री , बहन कुमारी मायावती जी को इस बात की बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने साढ़े तीन साल के शासन काल में उत्तर प्रदेश में मॉयनारिटीज़ के लोगों को इस बात का एहसास कराया है कि सरकार और सरकार के मुखिया की नीयत अगर अच्छी है , तो कम समय और कम साधनों में भी हम किसी बड़े तबके को लाभ दे सकते हैं।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश ही देश का ऐसा सूबा है , जहां पुलिस में मुस्लिम समाज के दरोगाओं को SO और SHO बनने के लिए 8 परसेंट रज़िर्वेशन दिया गया है। हमारी मुख्य मंत्री जी ने व्यवस्था की है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी थानों में मुसलमानों को 8 परसेंट रज़िर्वेशन दिया जाएगा। प्रइवेट सेक्टर में मुसलमानों को रज़िर्वेशन देने की व्यवस्था उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने की है। उर्दू अनुवादकों की भर्ती , उर्दू टीचरों की भर्ती और मदरसों को मान्यता देकर उत्तर प्रदेश के मुसलमानों को हमारी बहन कुमारी मायावती जी की सरकार ने इस बात इस अहसास दिलाया है कि बहुजन समाज पार्टी अल्पसंख्यकों के साथ है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन) : आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है , अब आप बैठिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : मैं आपके माध्यम से नविदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जसि प्रकार से उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने मुसलमानों के लिए कामून और नयिम बनाकर उनको विकास का मौका दिया है , उसी प्रकार से केन्द्र की सरकार भी सोचे और मुस्लिम , बौद्ध तथा सिख लोगों के हितों में कोई ठोस नीति बनाए और वास्तविक रूप से उनके कल्याण की बात सोचे। आपने मुझे इस वक्षि पर बोलने का मौका दिया , इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत मश्कूर हूँ , इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Thank you, very much, Sir. Before going to the main speech, I would like to say that a highlevel Commission was appointed by the Prime Minister and it talked about the types of problems minorities and Muslims are facing throughout the country. Three types of problems are being faced by the minorities

throughout the country. One is identity, the second is equity, and the third is security. I am not going into the details. But my question is why even after 63 years of Independence, are this type of problems being faced by the minorities throughout the country? I am not going into the details. But I would like to make one point. The main reason is not any other factor but it is only the political will to solve problems relating to the minorities and the common people of the country. In the last Budget also, minorities have not got the proper attention. Only two sentences are used for minorities—priority sector lending and increasing funds for the Maulana Azad Foundation. So, this is the attitude of the Government who are ruling the country for more than 50 years. My question is: Why are Muslims or minorities are facing this type of problems in our country?

My second point is about the Budget proposals. Yes, in the Eleventh Plan, there is a Rs. 7,000- crore Plan outlay; yes, it is a big amount. But, in comparison to the total outlay, it is only

0.32 per cent. How would you address such type of problem with this 0.32 per cent Plan outlay? This is not the end. There is another aspect to it. The first four years of the Five Year Plan are about to complete. Only one year is remaining. What about the utilization of the money? It is only 57 per cent. Why? What about the Bottlenecks, bureaucratization, lack of monitoring and lack of political will in order to solve the problems of the minorities of the country? This is the main point. You are giving funds, you are doing something, you are giving some lectures on it, but the main emphasis is absent so far as the Plan outlay and the implementation is concerned.

Sir, thirdly, I would like to touch MSDP. It is a flagship programme of the Government to iron out the gap between development and under-development.

Sir, so far as the Minority Affairs Department is concerned, there is 39 per cent allocation of the total Budget of the MSDP. What is its performance? It is 23.70 per cent. Sir, in the list, the first name is West Bengal, which has 38.62 per cent. The national figure is 23.78 per cent. So, we are not happy about it. We should do something. We should do better for the common people of the country, who belong to the minority communities. Let us have a proper mechanism for the upliftment of the people belonging to the minorities. Why has it not taken off so far? It is because the needs and aspirations of the minority communities are not being addressed properly. The budgetary provisions are insufficient; monitoring is of lower level. Another is that the entire Panchayati system has been kept out of this monitoring system. Sir, I am sorry to say that compared to the previous year, this year, the MSDP Budget has been cut. What is the intention of the Government? We are talking about the development of the minority people; we are talking about the development of the Muslims.

Sir, a lot of discussion has taken place on the Sachar Committee Report not only in India but also outside. What is there in the Sachar Committee Report? There are some 27-28 proposals given in the Sachar

Committee Report. Sir, Justice Sachar has said that there should be an affirmative action; otherwise, the situation will go out of hand. He has said that the Government should take the affirmative action immediately. Sir, here, I would like to say one thing. One proposal was for setting up of an Equal Opportunity Commission. It is not yet done. The Madhav Menon Committee Report of 2008 is there, but it is lying either under the table or on the top of the table in the Ministry of the Central Government. I have come to know that there is a Group of Ministers, which has been formed to finalise it. But when it will be done, we do not know.

Sir, now I come to another Report, *i.e.*, the Ranganath Mishra Commission Report. Where is the ATR of the Report? The hon. Minister was kind enough to send me a letter stating that the ATR is not provided to the House because this Commission was not formed under the Commission of Inquiries Act. I have received the letter. What are the aspirations of the people? What are the aspirations of the country? What are the aspirations of the minority communities? They are expecting that the Government would do something for them. You are lagging behind in fulfilling the aspirations of the minority communities. Stop dragging it. Accept the recommendations of the Ranganath Mishra Commission Report and provide 10 per cent reservation for those who are socially and economically backward. Sir, there is only one State, namely, West Bengal, which has announced 10 per cent reservation for the socially and economically backward sections, mostly of the Muslim community. In the list of the minorities, they constitute 73 per cent. Sir, out of two crore two lakhs Muslims in West Bengal, already one crore 72 lakhs have been covered under this Programme. Certificates have already been distributed to them and they are getting reservation. What is the role of the Government of India? Why are they not declaring reservation for those who are socially, economically and educationally backward? That was the recommendation of the Ranganath Mishra Commission appointed by the Government of India itself. What is the hesitation in doing it? I would like to know from the hon. Minister the attitude of the Government of India towards this Report, at present. This is the crucial point. For the Muslims and minority people throughout the country, Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission has given two-three types of proposals, but the Government has kept mum. Why is it so? In how many days would the Government do it? I request the hon. Minister that the Government should do something in this regard. The Government should express its views about the minority communities on the floor of the House at the time of the reply.

My next point is regarding subplan. My State and also the National Minority Commission demand for preparing a sub-plan and provide 50 per

cent budgetary support for the development of minority communities. But it is not accepted. Even in the Chief Ministers' meeting some Chief Ministers raised this point but it is not accepted by the Planning Commission, it is not accepted by the Government. What is the reason behind it is not clear to us. I demand that the Minister looks into the matter. Sir, I just again go the finance. For 2009-10,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Do not repeat.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: It is another point. But my time is still there and you have also given me two extra minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

For 2009-10, the total quantum of Plan fund is 6 per cent. For 2010-11, you have dropped it to 5.3 per cent. The share of population, according to the 2001 Census, is 19 per cent. What is the attitude of the Government? What is the need of talking about the facilities for the minorities? I have also received a letter from the Ministry. It is a good thing that the Minister has written a letter to all Members. I will quote figures from that letter also. The Ministry has failed to utilize the funds. I am not quoting the figures and percentages. Right from 2006, in the last four years, the Ministry has failed to utilize the fund. My friend, Mr. Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, raised a very pertinent point. I agree with him.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Only two minutes more.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, private banks, for example, if they see the name 'Moinul Hasan', the request is rejected. What is the performance of the nationalized banks? What is the monitoring system? What is the Finance Minister doing in this regard? What is the Minister of Minority Affairs doing in this regard? The credit is not given. Even the textile workers who belong to Muslim community and who are in large numbers are facing a lot of hardship and problems. Sir, I have attended two State level bankers' meetings. You never see any agenda regarding loan to be provided to the minority people. There is nothing. So, Sir, about credit they are talking big things but actually it is nothing. Sir, about scholarship I would say it is a very good thing. But I have a critical note on it. The scholarship for pre-matric is a very, very good programme. The Pre-matric scholarship is doing well, but the process is very cumbersome. You must have seen it in your State also, Sir. It needs opening of bank account, utilization certificate and affidavit. It is very embarrassing that Moinul Hassan, Salman Khursheed, Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi because they are Muslims, they have to give an affidavit that they are Muslims. मैं मुसलमान हूँ, क्या यह affidavit करने की बात है? Is it possible? Religion is by birth. So, I would like to say that it is a very, very

cumbersome process..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, yes. (*Time-bell rings*)
I cannot give you more time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: There are 14 Departments in the Government related to minorities. ...(*Interruptions*)... But where is the coordination? Who is coordinating among all of them? There was no full-fledged Minister for a long time. Who coordinate these 14 Departments related to the minorities? Secondly, Haj is a very important thing which is related to only minorities. It is not being looked after the Ministry of Minority Affairs but it is being looked into by the Ministry of

External Affairs. The management in Saudi Arab is the worst. We are giving some subsidy but the management is very bad.

But management is very bad. Sir, there is no Haj Committee. Fourteen States have no Haj Committee. Why I am saying this is because there is a provision in the Central Haj Committee that if any State does not form a Haj Committee, Central Government should instruct them to form a Haj Committee. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many instructions have gone to these fourteen States and why are they not forming a Haj Committee. This is the problem of management by the Haj Committee throughout the country. I would like to say that we are discussing a very important issue. Lastly, Sir, I say that minorities are not in a position to get justice. They want justice throughout the country. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बहिर): धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , पछिले साल इसी सदन में जब इसी मौजू पर बहस चल रही थी , तो सलमान खुर्शीद साहब राज्य मंत्री थे उस समय कई मामनीय सदस्यों ने यह सवाल उठाया था कि अकलियतों को महत्व नहीं मल्लि रहा है और उसके वल्लिग के मंत्री राज्य मंत्री हैं

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन): अभी तो वे कैबिनेट मंत्री हैं

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : जी , अब वे कैबिनेट मंत्री हैं लेकिन सत्तिमजरीफी यह है , वड्डिबना यह है कि इनका तो अपग्रेडेशन हो गया , लेकिन जो minorities को पहले से सहूलियत मल्लि रही थी , उसको आप curtail करते जा रहे हैं - यह हमारा कहना है यही सत्तिमजरीफी है कि नेताओं का कद बढ़ जाता है लेकिन आवाम का हक मारा जाता है , नेता चूक करें और आवाम कुछ कर नहीं सकती हैं - यही हम कह रहे हैं सर , सेंट्रल वक्फ बोर्ड को सहायता अनुदान के रूप में पछिलीबार आपने 150 लाख रुपए दलि थे , इस बार उसे घटाकर आपने 119 लाख रुपए कर दलि है इसी तरह से राज्य वक्फ बोर्ड को सशक्त बनाने के ललि 25 लाख रुपए दलि जाते थे , इस बार के बजट में आपने आपको nil कर दलि। हमारे कांग्रेस के भाई हाशमी साहब कांग्रेस को बधाई पर बधाई दलि

जा रहे थे और वक्फ बोर्ड की चर्चा करके ही वे यह बात कह रहे थे। महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी मौजूद थे, वल्लि मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि किसानों को कर्ज देने के लिये जो रेट ऑफ इंडरस्ट हैं, उसे हम 4 परसेंट पर लाएंगे, उससे मछुआरों को भी जोड़ा गया। यह अच्छी बात है, हम इसकी ताईद करते हैं, लेकिन आपने घोषणा की थी, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की थी - इस हाउस में घोषणा की है, इससे बाहर घोषणा की है कि जो आर्टिजन हैं, जो बुझकर हैं, उनका भी रेट ऑफ इंडरस्ट वही होगा, जो किसानों का होगा। आपने ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया? हम खड़े हुए तो न वल्लि मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया और न ही प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया। अब सलमान साहब कत्तिना जवाब दे पाएंगे, हम नहीं जानते हैं, हम यह सब जनता के लिये कह रहे हैं।

महोदय, हम कहना चाहते हैं कि आपने सचर कमेटी बनायी, आपने रंशनाथ कमीशन बनाया। उसकी रफ़ोर्ट आ गयी। सचर कमेटी का आपने बहुत ढ़छिरा पीटा, लेकिन आपने उसमें से क्या नक़िला? आपने कहा कि हम इतने लोगों को वजीफा देंगे। आपको अगर सर्फ़ि कुछ छात्रों को बढ़ाकर वजीफा ही देना था तो

उसके लिये इतनी marathon, इतने efforts करने की क्या जरूरत थी? आप ऐसे ही executive orders से वजीफा दे सकते थे। उसकी तमाम सफ़िरिशों को आपने सर्दखाने में रख दिया है। रबानाथ मन्त्रि कमीशन की रिपोर्ट दो साल साल महीने के बाद इस हाउस में रखी गयी। उसके लिये बार-बार सदन स्थगित हुआ, तब जाकर वह रिपोर्ट रखी गयी। लेकिन उस रिपोर्ट की सफ़िरिश क्या है, मोइनूल हसन साहब, आप भूल गए। उसकी सबसे बड़ी सफ़िरिश यह है कि मुसलमानों और दलितों में भी इसाई है और जो आर्टिकल 341 है, जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के मामले को डील करती है उस पर जो मजहबी पाबंदी, रिलिजियस बेस लगा दिया गया है वह अन-कंस्टीट्यूशनल है, उसको फ़ौरन रबोक कीजिए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट भी आपसे जवाब मांग रहा है लेकिन उसमें सरकार डेढ़ पर डेढ़ लेती जा रही है, हील-हवाला कर रही है, इसीलिए यह कौन सा इंसफ़ आप कर रहे है। मुसलमानों में भी जो पसमांदा मुसलमान है, जो दलित मुसलमान है, दलित इसाई है उनके साथ आप नाइंसाफी कर रहे हैं और आप एक और खतरनाक खेल खेल रहे हैं कि पूरे देश के अंदर जो ओबी.सी. हैं आप उनकी एकता को तोड़ने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। महोदय, हम कहना चाहेंगे कि हिन्दू हो या मुसलमान हो, चाहे ओबी.सी. के लोग हों, ये सब आज एकजुट हैं। आप इस खतरनाक खेल से बाज़ आइए। बहिर की मसाल, कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी का फार्मूला, नीतिश कुमार जी का फार्मूला पूरे देश में आप बहिर के मॉडल पर अनेक्सर -1, अनेक्सर -2 कीजिए और ओबी.सी. को दो भागों में बाँटिए, ताकि इनकी एकता भी बनी रहे और इनको फायदा भी मिले। इस बात को आप समझिए।

महोदय, दूसरी बात जो हम कहना चाहते हैं कि आज बड़ी चर्चा होती है, सभी लोग कहते हैं कि बहिर तरक्की कर रहा है, बहिर में अमन चैस है, कम्युनल हॉरमनी है। आप जानते हैं उसके कई सूख हैं। एक सूख यह भी है कि बहिर में नीतिश कुमार जी की सरकार कब्रिस्तान की घेराबंदी सरकारी पैसे से करा रही है। चार हजार कब्रिस्तानों की घेराबंदी हो चुकी है, चार हजार और कब्रिस्तानों की घेराबंदी होने वाली है।
... (व्यवधान) ...

सुनिष्ट, कब्रिस्तान की बात इसलिए है कि जमीन झगड़ा व लालच की चीज़ होती है। शहर तथा अन्य हर जगह की जमीन कीमती हो गई है।

वक्फ की जमीन मुसलमान भी बेच देता है , दूसरे लोग भी और भी तथा कब्रिस्तानों की जमीन भी बेच देते हैं , तो उसकी पैसाइश कराकर के जो वकीलास्पद मामले हैं पहले हम उनकी घेराबंदी करा रहे हैं तो इसमें आप पैसे की मदद कीजिए तथा इस मॉडल को अपनाइए।

महोदय , औरतों के रजिर्वेशन के मामले में बहिर
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बहिर) : महोदय , ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : आप बैठिए , बोझने दीजिए , समय कम है
...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Ram Kripal, what is this? There is no time. Sit down. Take your seat. There is no time. You want to speak and you are disturbing others...(Interruptions)...Why are you doing this? There are only two minutes left...(Interruptions)... बैठिए , डिस्टर्ब नें करो , टाइम नहीं है बैठिए , बैठिए। अहलुवालिया जी , आप भी बैठिए। आप अपनी बात जल्दी खत्म कीजिए , आपके अब दो मिनट ही हैं
...(व्यवधान)...

6.00 P.M.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : महोदय , जैसी तरह से औरतों के रजिर्वेशन के मामले में कई राज्य सरकारों ने सेंकड योजना के बारे में बहिर को मॉडल मानकर अपनाया है , इसी योजना को , सलमान खुर्शीद साहब , आप मॉयनारिटी डिफिटमेंट की तरफ से मानकर के आगे बढ़ाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन) : सुनिए , अब आपका एक ही मिनट है : छः बजे खत्म करना है :

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : महोदय , हम धर्म के नाम पर कोई रजिर्वेशन नहीं मांश रहे हैं : संविधान में कहीं भी धर्म के नाम पर रजिर्वेशन नहीं है और संविधान में आर्थिक आधार पर भी रजिर्वेशन नहीं है : मोइनुल हसन साहब , संविधान में अगर रजिर्वेशन के सलिसिले में कोई शब्द आता है तो सामाजिक , पसमांदगी और तालीमी पसमांदगी जो सामाजिक रूप से पछिड़ा है , सामाजिक रूप से पछिड़े के मतलब जो जात से हीम है , जसिको जमाने -जमाने से कमजोर समझा गया है , इस बात को आपकरके कीजिए। अगर इस पचड़े में पड़िएगा , सुप्रीम कोर्ट आएगा , कम्युनल पोस्तराइजेशन होगा इस देश में :

इसलिए मेहरबानी करके आप इस खतरनाक खेत्त को मत खेत्तिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन) : आप बैठ जाइए। आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : महोदय।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन) : छह बज गए हैं , क्या महोदय। छह बज गए हैं :

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, हम बैठ जाते हैं :

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): His speech is concluded. The House is adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at six of the clock till eleven of the clock
on

Tuesday, the 15th March, 2011.