

Vol. 223

No. 20

Monday

29 August, 2011

7 Bhadra, 1933 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 1-28)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 28-83)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 83-328)

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 328-339)

Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on  
Agriculture - *Laid on the Table* (page 340)

Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on  
Coal and Steel - *Laid on the Table* (page 340)

Statements of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee  
on Coal and Steel - *Laid on the Table* (pages 340-41)

Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on  
External Affairs -  
*Laid on the Table* (page 341)

Statement of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee  
on External Affairs  
- *Laid on the Table* (page 341)

Statement by Minister-

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixth  
and Eighth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary  
Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public  
Distribution - *Laid on the Table* (pages 341-42)

Question of Privilege-

Request for permission to raise privilege motion against Shri Om  
Puri and Shrimati Kiran Bedi (pages 342-45)

[P.T.O.]

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

PRICE : **Rs. 50.00**

Matters raised with permission-

Resentment among the employees of Air India due to non-payment of  
their salaries  
(page 345)

Increasing attacks on women passengers in trains (pages 345-46)

Derogatory remarks against freedom fighters (page 346-56)

Government Bills-

The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2011 - *Passed* (pages  
356-404)

The Commercial Division of High Court Bill, 2010 - *Passed* (pages  
404-16)

Special Mentions - *Laid on the Table*

Demand to take steps to conserve the cultural heritage sites of the  
country (page 416)

Request to dispense with caste in application form (pages 416-17)

Request to take effective measures to check malnutrition among the  
children in the country (pages 417-18)

Demand to improve facilities for passengers of Air India at IGI  
Airport on the lines of Private Airlines (pages 418-19)

Demand for proper implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in the  
country, particularly in Orissa (pages 419-20)

Demand to fill up the vacancies of engineers in National  
Productivity Council at Chennai (page 420)

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

RAJYA SABHA

*Monday, 29th August, 2011/7 Bhadra, 1933 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

**Cash flow problem with FCI**

\*361. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India (FCI) is facing a serious cash flow problem;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which and by when Government proposes to ease the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) to (c) The Food Corporation of India (FCI) purchases foodgrains for Central Pool at Minimum Support Price (MSP) fixed by the Government of India and makes it available to the State Governments at the Central Issue Prices for distribution under Targeted Public Distribution System and Other Welfare Schemes.

FCI is reimbursed subsidy to meet the difference between economic cost of foodgrains and the Central issue prices of foodgrains and also for Cost incurred for maintaining buffer stocks of foodgrains.

FCI faced some financial stress due to delay in release of advance subsidy for the quarter July-September, 2011 which was restricted to Rs. 4000 crore against approved amount of Rs. 11635.84 crore. The matter was taken up with Ministry of Finance and after obtaining their clearance, further amount of Rs. 7635.84

crore was released to FCI on 21.7.2011. After receipt of this amount, financial stress in FCI has been resolved. This Department has so far released

Rs. 24000 crore to FCI during the financial year 2011-12 against allotment of Rs. 47239.80 crore for the year 2011-12. However, during the year 2011-12 estimated subsidy requirement for FCI

was Rs. 67,742 crore. Due to shortfall in allocation for the current year, arrears of past years and additional requirement due to declaration of bonus on procurement of wheat, increase in MSP of paddy and additional allocations of foodgrains, the total requirement of subsidy for FCI is now estimated at Rs. 85,359 crore. The matter has been taken up with Ministry of Finance for allotment of additional subsidy for FCI.

**श्री शक्तिनन्द तिवारी :** सभापति महोदय , इस साल 2010-11 में अनाज का रकॉर्ड उत्पादन हुआ है , पछिले साल की तुलना में 23 मिलियन टन का अतिरिक्त गेहूं का उत्पादन हुआ है , जो कि एक रकॉर्ड है। इस वजह से हम समझते हैं कि फूड कांफ़िडेंस ऑफ इंडिया का खर्च बढ़ा है , लेकिन फूड कांफ़िडेंस ऑफ इंडिया को जितनी धनराशि की जरूरत है , वह धनराशि इनको प्राप्त नहीं हो रही है। इन्होंने खुद अपने जवाब में इस बात को कबूल भी किया है और इसका नतीजा है कि इनको जो miller को पैसा देना पड़ता है या स्टेट एजेंसी को पैसा देना पड़ता है , वह पैसा ये नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। इन्होंने कहा है कि हम वस्ति मंत्रालय से इस बारे में सम्पर्क कर रहे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं कि पैसे की कमी के कारण ये miller को पैसा नहीं दे पा रहे हैं और स्टेट एजेंसी को पैसा नहीं दे पा रहे हैं और इसकी वजह से इनकी साख में जो बढ़ा लग रहा है , इससे नफ़िटने के लिए आपका मंत्रालय क्या तत्काल उपाय करने जा रहे हैं ?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a fact that there is a financial crunch, but we are managing the situation. Sir, in the quarter, July - September, FCI needed about Rs. 11,635/- crores for the payments to be made. Initially, we had only Rs. 4000/- crores. But, later, the Finance Ministry released Rs. 7,635/- crores and all the dues have been paid. But as the hon. Member said, the food production is high, our procurement is high, so, according to our calculation, FCI needs about Rs. 85,359/- crores in the coming period for which we are working out a scheme. One is the bank guarantee which is coming to around Rs. 35,000/- crores. This was fixed some 5 years back. We wish to enhance it to Rs. 50,000/- crores. We also requested the Finance Ministry that in the coming Budget, some more amount should be earmarked for it. I wish to inform the hon. Member that, as of now, there are not much dues to be given to the States. Just last week, I discussed with the representatives of many

State Governments, including Uttar Pradesh, that whatever settlements have to be made, we are ready to make them because the States also have to give their bills and other vouchers. And, as it stands now, we are confident that whatever dues the FCI has to give to the States and other agencies, we will be able to complete our commitments.

**श्री शक्तिनन्द तिवारी :** सभापति महोदय , अभी जो बम्पर crop हुई है , उसके चलते खरीददारी का बोझ फूड काइपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया पर आएगा और आगे Food Security बिल भी आने वाला है। Food Security बिल में फूड की जो जरूरत है , आज जो इनकी कैपेसिटी है , उससे ज्यादा क्षमता में इनको अनाज खरीदना होगा। एक तो इनके पास इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं है , जिसकी वजह से खुद में और unscientific ढंग से इनको अनाज रखना पड़ता है। इस बारे में अखबारों ने , मीडिया ने और यहां तक कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी फूड काइपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया को इस बात के लिए फटकारा है कि देश में लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं , लोगों को खाने के लिए अन्न नहीं मिला रहा है और आपका अनाज सड़ रहा है ! इससे पहले भी इस तरह का संकट आया था कि वर्ष 2008-09 में इन्होंने बैंक से लोन लिया था और उस पर 34 करोड़ रुपया इनको इंटरेस्ट के रूप में देना



पड़ा था। लेकिन 2009-10 में सरकार ने इनको पैसा नहीं दिया , जिसकी वजह से इनको बैंक से ज्यादा कर्ज लेना पड़ा और उसके चलते , 2007-08 में 34 करोड़ और 2008-09 में इनको 370 करोड़ रुपया इन्टरेस्ट का देना पड़ा। एक तरफ तो इनका खर्चा बढ़ता जा रहा है। दूसरी तरफ सरकार इनको जरूरत के मुताबिक सहायता भी नहीं दे रही है , इस वजह से इनका balance बढ़ता जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि आगे फूड सिक्युरिटी बिल के लिए इनको अधिक अन्न की जरूरत पड़ेगी , उस समय अधिक अन्न की बर्बादी न हो और उसके लिए इनको पर्याप्त साधन मिल पाएं , ताकि जरूरत के लिए अन्न खरीद सकें , इसके लिए आपने क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, when the new Food Security Bill is enacted and implemented, we have to take some important steps which we have already started. One is to improve the production on which the Agriculture Ministry is working. The second is to improve the procurement and improve the storage.

Sir, regarding the procurement, there are ten DCP States which directly procure the foodgrains from the farmers and it is from these DCP States, the FCI takes over the produce. After that, they distribute it for the PDS system in these States. There are some States like Andhra where it is the millers who procure, especially, the paddy from the farmers, and, after milling, we take the rice from the millers. So, this is a process which is going on in different States for a long time. But, as the hon. Member said, our responsibility is much higher. So, we have already started discussion with the State Governments as to how to improve the procurement.

Then coming to the storage mechanism, we have initiated the process to construct about 153 lakh tonnes of new capacity, PEG capacity, i.e., Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee Scheme, and it has been distributed to the States on certain norms. If it is a producing State, last three years' production is taken into account and if it is a consuming State, the consumption of the State during the four months is taken into account. On this basis, this 152 lakh tonnes new capacity has been distributed. Already 70 lakhs has been tented. Sir, I am confident that by the end of this year, 30 lakhs will be ready with us. The remaining will be there by 2012-13. As the hon. Member said, because already there is high production, we have instructed our

FCI General Managers to get more godowns on a temporary basis for one year or one-and-a-half year. So, we have made all the preparations for the coming season.

**श्री प्रकाश जाबडेकर :** सभापति महोदय , अगर उत्तर को बासीकी से देखें , तो साफ है कि FCI को 85000 करोड़ रुपए चाहिए और आजतक उसको 24000 करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं। आधा साल समाप्त हो गया है , उसको आधे पैसे भी नहीं मिले हैं , एक चौथाई पैसे ही मिले हैं। So, this is just one-fourth of the requirement of FCI. FCI को तो problem आएगी और सही मायने में problem तो किसान को आएगी , क्योंकि किसान को पैसा नहीं मिलेगा। दूसरे , जो मंडि -डे -मील है , इसका भुगतान HRD को करना चाहिए , वह नहीं दिया है। जो Women Child Welfare की स्कीम है , उसमें जो FCI देता है , वह भी नहीं दिया है। So, my specific query is, what is the outstanding amount due from various Departments to the FCI and what is the

status of those pending amounts? And, can the Government assure us that farmers will be paid within 24 hours? That is the point.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, there is a payment mechanism. As I have said earlier, as of now, there is not much problem. As for the Mid-day-Meal Scheme, it is done by the Ministry of HRD and we give the foodgrains. So far, all the accounts have been settled, and the Ministry of HRD and other Ministries which take foodgrains from us also make regular payments. As the hon. Member and the Member who spoke before him said, we are in constant touch with the Ministry of Finance so that we get adequate finance from the Ministry. That is why we have tried to increase the present cash credit limit of about Rs. 35 thousand crores with the banks to Rs. 50 thousand crores.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सभापति जी, कृषिर्को देवे की बास्त ... (व्यवधान) ... मैले यह पूछा है ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, my point is actually in tune with what Prakashji has said. I think, the whole system of getting finance from the Ministry of Finance or Government to operate the FCI, which is playing a very important role in making the Minimum Support Price available to farmers in time and, thereby, incentivizing them to keep the production on, which is crucial is such that a systemic change is required. Instead of reimbursing, the cash must flow in advance to the FCI to do its job and, subsequently, accounts could be settled. I think a systemic change in the flow of finance to the FCI needs to be ensured. It is not only procurement, but also making arrangements for establishing more and more godowns in view of the increasing production and also keeping in view the public distribution system and the food security requirement that is required. It is seen that because of this financial problem, FCI is trying to offload its godown responsibility.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, put your question.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I am coming to the question. This is the crux of the question. FCI is trying to outsource even its godown responsibility to private players, thereby loosening its control over the foodgrains stock and maintaining its quality. My question is

whether the hon. Minister will take up this matter with the Government to ensure a change in the whole arrangement of flow of finance so that finance could be made available first as per budgetary requirement and, then, accounts could be settled.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, for the year 2011-12, the total amount sanctioned is Rs. 47,000 crores, which is distributed by the Finance Ministry to us on a quarterly basis, Rs. 12,000 crores a quarter. This is the arrangement that we have at present. Sometimes there are problems here and there which we are able to settle. Then, in future also, we need more money because when

the Food Security Bill comes, the total subsidy may go upto one lakh crores of rupees. It is a huge amount that we have to bear. Already, our subsidies are to the tune of Rs. 63,000 crores which will go up again.

Coming to the storage mechanism, we now have about 60 million tonnes of storage capacity, out of which 33 million tonnes are with the FCI, CWC and others. The rest of it is with the State agencies. Under the PEG Scheme, some quantity is earmarked to the CWC, some to the SWCs. We have even suggested State Governments to take initiatives. We have had a number of discussions with the State Governments. There is a NABARD scheme through which Rs. 2000 crores have been earmarked for States for construction of their own godowns. So, I don't foresee any problem there. When we implement the Food Security Bill, there would be an adequate mechanism for storage of food in place.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister for visiting Andhra Pradesh and having discussions with the Chief Minister and other officers. Sir, in view of the heavy production, he discussed issues like procurement and storage etc. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the status of the decisions taken. What has been the follow up action to make the farmers relieved of the hardships faced by them? You cannot make them suffer because they have produced bumper crop, which is there. Next crop is also coming. We need to make preparations for extra storage and procurement. What are the various decisions, and, what is the status of its follow up and implementation at the level of the Government of India?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, in Hyderabad, I had a discussion with the hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh as also with many Members of Parliament from Andhra. Sir, out of fixed 153 lakh tonnes, we have allocated certain quantity of storage mechanism to Andhra. But Andhra has a problem. In Andhra, unlike Punjab and Haryana, it is the millers who procure paddy from the farmers. They mill it, and, from them we take it. So, the storage mechanism under the direct control of Andhra Government and other agencies is needed. So, on the basis of that, a formula has been worked out that the quantity of foodgrains, which is procured in three years, we allot that much in the PEG scheme. But this has to be changed in Andhra. So, we have decided to allot to the Andhra Government more storage. And, as decided in that meeting, under

the NABARD scheme, I am confident that the Andhra Government will take initiative to construct more godowns.

**Solar lanterns in rural areas**

\*362. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing a programme for home lighting systems in rural areas of the country and providing subsidy for solar lanterns; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of beneficiaries under this programme during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has been providing central financial assistance of 30% of the cost of installation subject to a maximum of Rs. 81/- per Wp under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission for solar lanterns and solar home lighting systems in general category States and upto 90% in Special category States, UT Islands and districts with International Border. The Ministry is also providing 30% subsidy and 50% refinance of the benchmark cost of Rs. 300/- per Wp for solar lighting systems through NABARD. State-wise list of solar lanterns and solar home lighting systems installed in the country in the last three years viz. 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given in Statement-I (See below).

The Ministry has been providing central financial assistance under the Remote Village Electrification Programme (RVE) for installation of renewable energy systems for lighting/electricity in the remote villages and hamlets which are not likely to be connected by grid power under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. Lighting/electrification of 8846 nos. of remote villages and hamlets has been completed as on 30th June, 2011 in different parts of the country under this programme. State-wise details of Remote Villages/Hamlets sanctioned and electrified through Solar Energy during the last three years viz. 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 in the country is given in Statement-II (See below).

**Statement-I**

*State-wise list of Solar lanterns and Home lights installed during the last three years, viz. 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Lanterns Nos.	Home lights
1	2	3	4

1.	Andhra Pradesh	3063	315
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4544	6137
3.	Assam	0	71
4.	Bihar	0	399

---



1	2	3	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	2501
6.	Delhi	54	0
7.	Goa	463	89
8.	Gujarat	0	3058
9.	Haryana	32456	17745
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	663	3600
11.	Jharkhand	0	2562
12.	Karnataka	0	8006
13.	Madhya Pradesh	170	367
14.	Maharashtra	60000	415
15.	Manipur	0	730
16.	Mizoram	3261	2350
17.	Nagaland	2880	340
18.	Odisha	279	575
19.	Punjab	2500	4000
20.	Rajasthan	0	34449
21.	Sikkim	4480	1750
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	5979
23.	Tripura	19727	13476
24.	Uttar Pradesh	27308	40079
25.	Uttarakhand	0	41596
26.	West Bengal	14000	47283
27.	Lakshadweep	1689	0
TOTAL:		177537	237872

Besides the above, during 2010-11, the Ministry sanctioned 84,154 solar lanterns and 46,536 home lighting systems in the country which

are under installation.

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of Remote Villages and Hamlets sanctioned and electrified through Solar Energy during the last three years, viz. 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11*

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Villages/Hamlets	
		Sanctioned	Electrified*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	524	576
3.	Assam	171	1183
4.	Chhattisgarh	278	169
5.	Goa	19	0
6.	Haryana	92	92
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	20
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	293	30
9.	Jharkhand	122	9
10.	Karnataka	13	14
11.	Kerala	0	49
12.	Madhya Pradesh	329	203
13.	Maharashtra	82	173
14.	Manipur	35	17
15.	Meghalaya	66	70
16.	Nagaland	8	0
17.	Odisha	1232	495
18.	Rajasthan	90	73
19.	Tripura	251	90
20.	Uttarakhand	146	0
21.	Uttar Pradesh	257	119
22.	West Bengal	24	5
TOTAL:		3521	3400

\*This gives the number electrified during the 3 years and may also include sanctions of previous years.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, distribution of electricity is very rare in tribal and hill areas. Even though our country has developed in various fields, electricity generation and distribution increase enormously only in the urban areas, and, many tribal villages still exist without electricity. Sir, these villages, particularly, the tribal villages are our real and ancient cultural banks. Sir, as per the answer given by the hon. Minister, electrification of 8,846 nos. of remote villages has been completed as on 30th June, 2011 in the entire nation. What is the recent position of other incomplete, unelectrified villages, which is more than 10,000 in number? When will the work relating to these villages be completed?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Sir, there is no doubt that forty per cent of our country is still without electrification, and, our Ministry is trying desperately to see that we are able to reach, with the solar energy, the villages which have not been covered by other methods. Sir, I must tell the hon. Member that as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, we have given them 16,818 solar lanterns, 1,557 solar home lights, 5,885 street lights, 829 water pump sets, 39.5 kw stand alone power plant and 5.05 kw grid connected power plant. Projects which have been sanctioned are also in the process. It is now up to the local Government to see that they are able to distribute these lights to various areas.

We are in touch with all the Governments, and, we try to see that we are able to give them the lights. Now, in remote areas, you will see that we have covered many areas. Let me give you an example of the border area of Gurez in my own State. The entire village has been covered by giving them 4,000 home lighting systems. If you remember, last year, there was a cyclone which had hit West Bengal in Sunderbans. We covered them also with solar lanterns and solar home lighting system. So, we are trying desperately to see that we are able to achieve the targets that we have fixed and we hope that we will be able to complete the targets.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, in the Minister's reply, Annexure-II states the State-wise list. In that list, solar lanterns installed in Tamil Nadu, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka and some other States are zero. But, in Maharashtra, this number is 60,000 and in Haryana, it is 32,456. Why

is there such a huge variation, Sir?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Sir, variation is because it is the State Governments that have to refer the cases to the Centre. They have not referred the cases, and, therefore, they have not got it. The other States that have done well, they have referred the cases to the Centre and we have cleared them immediately. If those States also refer the cases to us, we will take immediate measures to give them these things.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Thank you, Sir. Sir, power crisis is a big problem in our country. Due to shortage of power, the country is facing problems in every sector, in every arena. Renewable and solar energy can contribute a lot for power generation in our country. But, Sir, the cost of production of the machinery used for the solar energy is very high in our

country as compared with Germany and other developed countries. Government has given subsidies to the villages on international borders. But the problem is that the cost of the production is so high that it is not affordable for the poor people to use it in our country. So, they purchase equipment from China, the quality of which is not good.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: I am coming to the question, Sir. My question is: Has the Government taken any initiative to reduce the cost of production and improve the quality of the solar machinery in our country? And, what is the...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question, please.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: What is the money earmarked for the research and development in this regard?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Sir, very good question. I would like to inform the hon. Member, through you, Sir, that the price when we started last year, we started in 2010 when the Jawaharlal Nehru Solar Mission came into existence, was eighteen rupees per unit. In the same year, when the bidding started, we were able to get the price of eleven rupees. The only way of reducing the price is through more production. We are now hoping that more production will take place in India itself because under that scheme, one of the first things that we have done is that you can import for the first 1300 megawatts. It is a 20,000-megawatt scheme, the target of which is to be achieved by 2022, and the first phase of this scheme is 1300 megawatts. For these 1300 megawatts, we have said that we are giving you all the concessions, but you cannot produce here; you can import. In the first phase, they have to start their own factories. They have to have their own research and development. This is being totally done by the private enterprise. My ministry is only a facilitator. It does not do anything other than our own research that we do, both in wind and solar. If you go to Gurgaon, which I would request the hon. Members to go and see what research we are doing there, you will be quite happy to know that soon you will find that air-conditioning will also be done by solar energy. So, we are moving in the face of these things.

But, as the factories are going to come up, the price will further drop. We hope that by 2022, you will see quite a lot of drop and by 2030, we hope it will be at the same rate as you are getting this electricity now.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, the Minister has said that for general category States, which are installing solar devices, 30 per cent and for special category States, 90 per cent funds are available. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether 60 LWE districts are considered under this special category status whereby they can become eligible to get 90 per cent funds. Also, Sir, there is what is known as the Clean Energy Fund available with the PMO. Will that fund

also be available to MPs like us who are using solar energy in LWE districts? I would like to know this from the hon. Minister.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Sir, there is no doubt about it. We have already approached the Finance Minister regarding the Clean Energy Fund. Part of the Clean Energy Fund is going to be utilised for environmental improvements. And part of the Fund, we hope, will come to our Ministry for utilisation in the renewable energy, so that CO<sub>2</sub> emissions can be reduced. As far as 90 per cent grants in naxalite areas are concerned, I may inform the hon. Member that it is given as subsidy by the Government.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the hon. Minister finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not a discussion.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Sir, if the hon. Member can pass on the information to me where she has been denied, we will have a look into it. We have made it absolutely clear that in naxalite areas we are giving a special dispensation of 90 per cent for this.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: I must thank the hon. Minister for his concession to the LWE areas. It is practically not known to MPs coming from these areas either in Orissa or Jharkhand or Chhattisgarh. I must thank you for saying that some R&D effort is being made. Had the Governments in the last 60 years made R&D effort in solar energy, today we would be getting clean energy and would not have to exhaust our non-renewable resources and I would have been grateful to them for that. Please read the answer. Will the Minister clarify why lanterns and home lighting system are not becoming popular in States like Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa? Are the efforts on the part of the State Governments lacking? Are any reviews being made? Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand have a large number of remote villages. Why is the achievement, in case of lighting up of remote villages, so poor? Has it been reviewed? Would you kindly give us the reasons?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Sir, the Ministry reviews it constantly and my Secretary has been to many States recently. I also go to States to see myself as to what is really happening. I am discussing the matter with



the Chief Ministers directly. As you have mentioned the names of some States, I find that their proposals are not coming as fast as they should come. What we need is that proposals should come faster. And we will dispose them of as quickly as they come, because we are not going to stop them. We want those people to get the benefits which the Government of India is able to give to them. We are ready to give it to them. It is only a question of their sending the proposals to us. And we will definitely look into it. There is no question of not doing it. I myself review it. There is no doubt about it. And my Secretary himself reviews it.

### Production of coal by CIL

\*363. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State-run mining giant Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has missed its production target, producing only 431.325 million tonnes of coal in the just concluded fiscal year, against the recently revised target of 440.20 million tonnes due to green hurdles;

(b) if so, the details of production of coal by CIL during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise and Company-wise; and

(c) what steps Government has taken, so far, to meet the production target as well as for removing green hurdles, if any?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Coal India Limited (CIL) has produced 431.32 million tonnes of coal in 2010-11 against the revised target of 440.20 million tonnes. The details of production of raw coal by CIL during the last three years, State-wise and Company-wise are as under:-

(in million tonnes)

Company	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (P)
1	2	3	4	5
ECL	Jharkhand	12.752	13.985	15.484
	West Bengal	15.383	16.073	15.320
BCCL	Jharkhand	25.385	27.449	28.975
	West Bengal	0.129	0.063	0.029
CCL	Jharkhand	43.236	47.083	47.521
WCL	Madhya Pradesh	7.037	7.122	6.722
	Maharashtra	37.663	38.613	36.932
NCL	Madhya Pradesh	51.261	53.702	50.727
	Uttar Pradesh	12.029	13.968	15.526

SECL	Chhattisgarh	88.719	95.058	99.347
	Madhya Pradesh	12.431	12.951	13.358

---

1	2	3	4	5
MCL	Orissa	96.336	104.079	100.280
NEC	Assam	1.009	1.113	1.101
TOTAL:		403.730	431.259	431.322

(c) The Ministry of Coal has taken a number of steps to increase coal production in the country. Some of the more important steps are (1) to expedite Environment and Forestry clearances, (2) pursue with Ministry of Railways for enhancing availability of rail rakes and (3) approach State Government for necessary assistance in matters relating to land acquisition and law and order. In addition, a series of steps have also been taken by Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries for augmenting coal production which include (i) increasing the efficiency of the equipments, regular monitoring, mechanization as programmed and strict supervision of the existing mines and ongoing projects.(ii) Capacity addition from new and future projects (iii) Consistent efforts for resolving issues of environmental and forestry clearances, land acquisition and law and order problems with State/Central Government.

**श्री रामदास अग्रवाल :** सभापति महोदय , मैंने जब 18 अगस्त को समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ा कि Coal India takes top tag from RIL within ten months of listing as the largest firm on market cap, तो मुझे बहुत खुशी हुई और यह श्रीप्रकाश जयसवाल जी के कार्यकाल में हो रहा है , शायद उनको भी बहुत खुशी हुई होगी। यह खुशी कसिने दबि रही , यह वही बताएंगे।

महोदय , मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है , उसमें है कि 2009-10 में 431 मिलियन टन का उत्पादन हुआ और 2010-11 में भी 431 मिलियन टन का उत्पादन हुआ। एक साल तक काम करने के बाद इस महान कंपनी का उत्पादन लेवल केवल उतना ही रहा , जतिना 2009-10 में था। कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो उत्पादन लेवल 2009-10 में था , वही लेवल 2010-11 में है। जब कि 2010-11 का टारगेट 460 मिलियन टन था , जिसको इन्होंने fiscal year समाप्त होने के कुछ दिनों पहले revise करके 440 मिलियन टन कर दिया। महोदय , जब facts and figures के साथ छेड़छाड़ होती है , तो यह उचित नहीं होता है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड ने अपने टारगेट से 29 मिलियन टन कम उत्पादन किया। मैं इतनी जानकारी और देना चाहता हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : आपसवाल पूछ रहे हैं ?

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सर, मैं पूछ रहा हूँ , यह भी प्रश्न के साथ ही है। 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोल के जो consumption होने वाला है , वह 680 मिलियन टन है। इसको भी revise करके 554 मिलियन टन कर दिया गया। महोदय , 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के तो और भी बड़ा figure है और वह 900 मिलियन टन का है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो कंपनी एक साल में 431 से सर्फ़ थोड़ा -सा यानी आधा इंच आगे बढ़ पाई है , क्या वह कंपनी 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना और 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के जो टारगेट्स हैं और जो consumption है , उनकी पूर्ति कर पाएगी ? महोदय , आज सौभाग्य से जो सबसे ज्यादा consumer यानी Power Ministry है , वह भी बैठी हुई है और जो production करने वाला है , वह भी बैठा हुआ है। सर, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि

आखिर हम इन टारगेट्स को किस तरह से पूरा कर पाएंगे , क्योंकि अगर देश में कोयले का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा , तो समस्याएं वक़्क़ितम होंगी ?

श्री सभापति : आपने सवाल पूछ लिया , इसलिए कृपया आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सर, इस बात को सभी जानते हैं कि कोयला infrastructure का बेसिक मख़िरल है।

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं सबसे पहले तो कोल इंडिया की तारीफ़ करने के लिए माननीय सदस्य का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। इन्होंने कहा कि यह कतिने दमि रहेगा , यह तो capital market है और capital market में उतार-चढ़ाव होते रहते हैं। कभी कोई आगे बढ़ जाता है , तो कभी कोई पीछे रह जाता है। माननीय सदस्य की चिन्ता भी वाज़िब है। जैसा इन्होंने कहा कि आने वाले समय में thermal coal की बहुत ज़्यादा ज़रूरत पड़ने वाली है और यह बात सत्य है कि देश में industrial growth के लिए power की ज़रूरत है और power के लिए thermal coal की ज़रूरत है। पछिले वर्षों में कुछ ऐसी परिस्थि तियां develop हुई , जसिकी वजह से कम से कम पछिले वर्ष कोल इंडिया उस टारगेट को achieve नहीं कर पाई , जो टारगेट उसको दयािा गया था। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण उन प्रदेशों की कामून और वयवस्था की स्थिति है , जसि प्रदेशों में कोयला पैदा होता है।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : जैसे ?

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : जैसे झारखंड , जैसे छत्तीसगढ़ ... (वयवधान )...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : लेकिन वहां तो बहुत अच्छा production हुआ है। ... (वयवधान )...

श्री सभापति : देखिए , जब आप दूसरा प्रश्न पूछिएगा , तो उसमें आप clarification ले सकते हैं। ... (वयवधान )...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सर, इन राज्यों में बहुत अच्छा production हुआ है। ... (वयवधान )...

श्री उद्गनारायण पाणि : सर, हमारा राज्य सबसे शक्तिप्रिय राज्य है। ... (वयवधान )...

श्री वक्रिम वर्मा : सर, 2010 में यहां अच्छा उत्पादन हुआ है। ... (वयवधान )...

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी : सर, यह ठीक नहीं हो रहा है... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : कोश्यारी जी, एक मिनट ... (व्यवधान) ... देखिए ... (व्यवधान) ... देखिए, यह Question Hour है, इसमें सवाल पूछे जाएंगे और जवाब दए जाएंगे, discussion नहीं होगा। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सर... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, हमारा राज्य सबसे शान्तिप्रिय राज्य है... (व्यवधान) ... हम सबसे ज्यादा उत्पादन करते हैं और कामून -व्यवस्था के नाम पर हमारे राज्य को बदनाम किया जा रहा है... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : पाणि जी, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए ... (व्यवधान) ... Please sit down. ... (Interruptions) ... Mr. Pany, will you please resume your place?

श्री श्री प्रकाश जायसवाल : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैंने जो कुछ भी कहा है... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : कृपया आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने जो कुछ भी कहा है, क्या माननीय सदस्य इस बात से इनकार कर सकते हैं कि उन स्टेट्स में नक्सल प्रॉब्लम नहीं है? क्या माननीय सदस्य इस बात से इनकार कर सकते हैं कि उन स्टेट्स में माओवादी प्रॉब्लम नहीं है? क्या माननीय सदस्य ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री विक्रम वर्मा : क्या यह 2010 में नहीं था? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री भगत सहि कोशारी : सभापति महोदय, ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, यह प्रॉब्लम ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: You are continually blaming the State Government. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सर, ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : सर, माननीय सदस्य को यह अच्छे तरीके से समझना चाहिए कि आजकी तारीख में land acquisition में कतिनी प्रॉब्लम आती है, आर एंड आर इश्यूज में कतिनी प्रॉब्लम आती है और rehabilitation में कतिनी प्रॉब्लम आती है। आजसे पाँच साल पहले ये प्रॉब्लम्स बहुत कम थीं।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : Environment clearance के बारे में ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : रामदास जी, आपने सवाल पूछा है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : सर, मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि पूरा उत्तर सुनने के बाद माननीय सदस्य अगर कोई दूसरा प्रश्न पूछना चाहें, तो पूछ सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... जैसा मैंने कहा है, चाहे आर एंड आर इश्यूज हों या land acquisition का इश्यू हो, इन चीज़ों के अलावा पछिले दो-तीन वर्षों में हमारी सरकार environment को लेकर बहुत ज्यादा सक्रिय हुई है। हम यह महसूस करते हैं कि केवल कोयला उत्पादन करना ही हमारी ज़िम्मेदारी नहीं है, देश का environment भी बचे, यह भी हमारी ज़िम्मेदारी है, देश का forest भी बचे, यह भी हमारी ज़िम्मेदारी है। इसी को लेकर जो CEPI impose किया गया, उससे बहुत बड़ा फर्क हमारे उत्पादन पर पड़ा।

इसके अलावा, forestry clearance and environment clearance को



लेकर जो बाधाएँ हमारे सामने आती हैं , उनकी वजह से कोयले का production उतना नहीं हो पाया , जितना हमने सोचा था या जितना टारगेट फिक्स किया गया था। ... (व्यवधान) ... माननीय सदस्य पहले पूरा उत्तर सुन लें। इसको लेकर हमारी सरकार बहुत चिन्तित हुई और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने Group of Ministers का गठन किया। यह जो CEPI की प्रॉब्लम है , जो environment clearance की प्रॉब्लम है और जो forestry clearance की प्रॉब्लम है , इनके लिए बैठ कर कोई एक ऐसा रास्ता निकाला जाए कि देश में environment भी बचे और कोयले का production भी बाधित न हो। यह प्रयास किया जा रहा है और अगर ये सारे इश्यूज़ resolve कर दिये गये , तो हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि इस साल CIL का production लगभग पाँच प्रतिशत जरूर बढ़ेगा। मेरा माननीय सदस्य से भी अनुरोध है , हमारे उड़ीसा के माननीय सदस्य भी खड़े थे और अग्रवाल साहब भी खड़े थे , इनसे भी मेरा अनुरोध है कि ये राज्य सरकारों से थोड़ा कहें कि forestry clearance हमें डेढ़ महीने या तीन महीने में मिलनी चाहिए , उसको मिलने में चार-चार साल और पाँच-पाँच साल न लगे , यह सुनिश्चित कराने का भी ये कष्ट करें। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री प्रकाश जाबडेकर : सर, मेरे दो objections हैं... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : अग्रवाल जी, क्या आप अपना दूसरा सप्लिमेंट्री पूछना चाहते हैं ?

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : पूछना है, सर। मैं इसीलिए खड़ा हूँ

श्री सभापति : ठीक है, पूछिए।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने production कम होने के कारण बताया। क्योंकि वे एक मंत्री हैं, उनके सामने थोड़ा संकट है। मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि जिन कारणों से, केन्द्र सरकार के जिन कारनामों के कारण और जिन वजहों से यह production कम होता है, जैसे, कोई block allot नहीं होता है और कोई block allot हो जाता है, तो production नहीं होता है, क्योंकि Ministry of Environment से परमिशन नहीं मिलती है। Forest Department ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा संचालित होता है और Ministry of Environment भी केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा ही संचालित है, अफसर शायद वहाँ रहते होंगे। आज आप समझते हैं कि क्लि-क्लि मलिरल्स के कारण हमें इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ रहा है, क्योंकि production नहीं बढ़ता है। अगर उसकी ज्यादा से ज्यादा जम्मेदारी किसी की है मंत्री महोदय, तो वह केवल Ministry of Environment and Forests की है, जो टाइम पर कोई काम नहीं करती है, लेकिन यह मेरा विषय नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why is there on every question a statement?

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Sir, I have to give him the reply because he has raised a question. I am putting a question to him whether Coal India is proposing to go out of India for acquiring mines or areas or centres where they can procure coal or this mineral from the world market. I would like to know whether they are purchasing or going in for mining or acquiring mines.

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : सर, माननीय सदस्य ने हमारे प्रश्नों का भी जवाब देने की कोशिश की है। सचचाई यह है कि आज जिन परिस्थितियों से देश गुजर रहा है, उन परिस्थितियों को हम नकार नहीं सकते। सर, हमारी सरकार जितनी तेजी के साथ देश की ग्रोथ चाहती है और जितनी तेजी के साथ हमारे देश की ग्रोथ बढ़ी है, उस में स्वाभाविक है कि हमारी पाँवर की requirement भी बढ़ेगी। और पाँवर की requirement के साथ-साथ कोल की

requirement भी बढ़ेगी। इसी को देखकर हम ने कोशिश की है कि हम वदेशों में भी कोल प्रॉपर्टीज खरीदने का प्रयास करें या किसी दूसरे mechanism से कोल वदेशों से लाने का प्रयास करें। सर, माननीय सदस्य को यह जानकारी देते हुए मुझे खुशी हो रही है कि आजसे दो साल पहले मोजाम्बिक में दो कोल ब्लॉक्स लिये गए हैं और प्रयास किया जा रहा है कि उन कोल ब्लॉक्स में जल्दी -से-जल्दी उत्पादन शुरू हो, लेकिन चूंकि वहां का infrastructure अच्छा नहीं है, इस वजह से वहां उत्पादन शुरू करने में हमें देरी हो रही है। हमारा प्रयास है कि हम वहां का infrastructure जल्दी -से-जल्दी build up करें। हमारे कोशिश है कि अगर कोल इंडिया अपने पास से पैसा लगाकर वहां का infrastructure बनाए तो भी हम करने को तैयार हैं। इस के अलावा कोशिश यह की जा रही है कि वदेशों में दूसरी प्रॉपर्टीज के साथ कोल इंडिया कोई joint venture कर के कोल बाहर से लाए और हम अपने देश की requirement पूरी कर सकें। सर, साथ-साथ मैं यह भी जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि कोल ओजी.एल. में है। अगर हमारे देश के पावर उत्पादक या दूसरे क्षेत्र के उत्पादक चाहेंगे तो वे import भी कर सकते हैं, import कर भी रहे हैं और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि आने वाले समय में कोल इंडिया का प्रोडक्शन भी बढ़ेगा और import करने वाली संस्थाएं, import करने वाले

private players और हमारी एन.टी.पी.सी. और ज्यादा import करेगी जसि से देश में कोयले की short fall को हम पूरा कर सकेंगे।

**श्री आर.सी. सहि :** सर, आपसभी जानते हैं कि कोकिंग कोल 1971 में और नॉन -कोकिंग 1973 में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी की लीडर शक्ति में nationalized हुआ था। तब यह उद्देश्य था कि hundred per cent कोयला End users को controlled price में मिले। इसलिए प्रइवेट क्षेत्र से लेकर सरकारी क्षेत्र में इसे लिया गया। सर, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो फर्बिस दिए हैं, मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि जसि तरह underground mining का प्रोडक्शन दबि-ब-दबि खत्म हो रहा है, उस की तरफ सरकार का कोई ध्यान नहीं है। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने ये जो फर्बिस दिए हैं, इन फर्बिस में से यह 60 परसेंट outsourcing में हो रहा है। सर, पब्लिक सेक्टर के नाम पर outsource करा के एक-चौथाई से कम पैसे वर्कर्स को देकर, उन का शोषण किया जा रहा है। फरि भी जरूरत पूरी नहीं हो पा रही है और आप वदिश कोयला नबिम चालू करने जा रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि जतिने लोग outsource में लगे हैं, permanent और perennial nature के जॉब में हैं, क्या उन को सरकार सी.आई.एल. के रोल पर ले लेगी ?

**श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल :** सर, माननीय सदस्य ने 1971 और 1973 का जिक्र किया है वास्तव में यह एक बहुत बड़ा उपहार हमारे देश के लिए था कि माननीया इंदिरा जी ने इस क्षेत्र का nationalization किया था और जो हमारे लाखों वर्कर्स इस क्षेत्र में कार्य कर रहे थे, उन की समस्या का समाधान किया था। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने जानना चाहा है कि क्या outsourcing के अलावा कोयले का उत्पादन नहीं हो सकता है? सर, जतिनी तेजी से कोयले की requirement बढ़ रही है, उसे पूरा करने के लिए हम को अपने सरकारी क्षेत्र के माध्यम से भी उत्पादन को बढ़ाना है और अगर outsourcing के माध्यम से हम उत्पादन बढ़ा सकते हैं तो उसे भी हमें ignore नहीं करना है। इसीलिए कोल इंडिया ने outsourcing शुरू की है और उस के परिणाम भी अच्छे निकले हैं। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने workers की plight की बात की है, तो हम यह सुनिश्चित करते हैं कि outsourcing में लगे हुए वर्कर्स को भी ज्यादा -से-ज्यादा वे facilities मिलें जो कोल इंडिया के वर्कर्स को प्राप्त हैं।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, will the Minister...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, it is not your turn, Mr. Sen. ... (Interruptions) ... Please, it is not your turn. Mr. Sen, it is not your turn.

श्री मंगल कसिन : सभापति महोदय , मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक प्राइवेट सेक्टर को सारे देश में कतिने कोल ब्लॉक्स exploration के लिये ठेके में दिये हैं और उन कोल ब्लॉक स मैं अभी तक कतिने प्रतिशत प्रोडक्शन शुरू हुआ है ?

श्री सभापति : आपका सवाल इस सवाल से संबंधित नहीं है।

श्री मंगल कसिन : जो सरकारी कोल माइन्स हैं , उनको न देकर ... (व्यवधान) ... कोल ब्लॉक्स प्राइवेट लोगों को दिये हैं , प्राइवेट सेक्टर को दिये हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This supplementary does not come under this question. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : महोदय , माननीय सदस्य ने मूल प्रश्न से हटकर प्रश्न किया है , लेकिन फिर भी मैं माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिये बताना चाहता हूँ कि टोटल 194 कोल ब्लॉक्स प्राइवेट सेक्टर और

गवर्नमेंट सेक्टर को मलिकर दए गए हैं और उनका परसेंटेज लगभग 50-50 है। कोशिश यह कि गयी है कि हम अपने देश की कोल रक्खिवायरमेंट को पूरा करने के लए केवल कोल इंडिया पर ही आश्रित न रहें , बल्कि प्राइवेट प्लेयर्स अगर तेजी के साथ कोयले का उत्पादन कर सकते हैं तो उनको कोल ब्लॉक्स को extract करने की अनुमति दी जाए , इसीलिए कोल ब्लॉक्स दए गए।... (व्यवधान )...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Singh. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : हालांकि उनमें से केवल 28 कोल ब्लॉक्स में ही प्रोडक्शन शुरू हुआ है , ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन शुरू नहीं हो पाया है। हमारी मनिस्टरी इस बात का पूरी तरह से अध्ययन कर रही है कि इनमें से ऐसे कौन से कोल ब्लॉक्स होल्डर्स हैं , जो जान -बूझकर प्रोडक्शन शुरू नहीं कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान )... मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह जानकारी देना चाहूंगा कि मैंने 24 कोल ब्लॉक्स का एलोकेशन रद्द किया है और आने वाले समय में अगर कोई ऐसा प्लेयर हमें मिला , जो जान -बूझकर कोल का प्रोडक्शन नहीं करेगा , तो उसके ब्लॉक्स का एलोकेशन भी रद्द किया जाएगा।

श्री मंगल कसिन : वहां प्रोडक्शन सटार्ट ही नहीं हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान )...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri N.K. Singh. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन : कसि ने प्रोडक्शन सटार्ट नहीं किया है , सब पड़े हुए हैं। ... (व्यवधान )...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri N.K. Singh. ... (Interruptions).... Please, Mr. Sen. ... (Interruptions).... Allow your colleague to ask the question.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether, in the reply which he has given not only to the main question but also to the supplementaries, he has, therefore, confessed that in the near term, there would be inadequacy of coal to meet the needs of the power sector, both for the Eleventh Plan and, more importantly, for the somewhat more daunting target of power generation fixed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : सभापति महोदय , माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया है , यह एक ऐसा प्रश्न है जिसका जवाब केवल

बाहों से नहीं दिया जा सकता। मैं माननीय सदस्य की प्रशंसा करता हूँ कि इन्होंने डमिंड और सप्लाई के गैप को देखकर चर्चा व्यक्त की है कि जब हम 11वीं योजना में डमिंड को पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं तो 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम उसे कैसे पूरा कर पाएंगे ? इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि जितनी तेजी के साथ पॉवर की डमिंड बढ़ रही है और कोयले की डमिंड बढ़ रही है , 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में केवल कोल इंडिया के प्रोडक्शन से या केवल सबिरेनी के प्रोडक्शन से ही कोल की रक्वायरमेंट पूरी नहीं हो सकती। हम प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाएंगे , इसके लिए कटिबद्ध हैं , कोल इंडिया प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाएगा , इसके लिए कटिबद्ध हैं , सबिरोनी अपना प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाएगा , इसके लिए कटिबद्ध हैं। आज पॉवर की रक्वायरमेंट बहुत तेजी के साथ बढ़ रही है , जिसके कारण जतिने कोयले की आवश्यकता है , उतनी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति , केवल कोल इंडिया के प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने या सबिरेनी के प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने से — वह भी इतनी वफ़ीरित परिस्थितियों में — पूरी नहीं हो सकती। जैसा मैंने बताया कि इतनी वफ़ीरित परिस्थितियां हैं कि इन परिस्थितियों में कोल के प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने का बहुत ज्यादा मौक़ा नहीं मिलता है , बहुत ज्यादा परिस्थितियां नहीं बनती हैं , उसके बावजूद हम प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाएंगे , लेकिन

कोयले के उपभोक्ताओं के लिये यह जरूरी है कि वे अपनी बकाया जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिये बाहर से कोयले को इम्पोर्ट करें , जसिसे हमारे देश की जरूरत पर कोई वस्त्रित असर न पड़े।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Q.No. 364. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. N.K. Singh, please.

श्री उद्गनारायण पाणि : सर, कोयले का सबसे ज्यादा उत्पादन हम करते हैं , हम कर्मचारी क्षेत्र से आते हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Panyji, please. आप इस तरह से सवाल नहीं पूछ सकते। Sorry.

श्री उद्गनारायण पाणि : सर, जो क्वेश्चन आँवर हैं , इसमें ... (व्यवधान) ... हम बैंक बँछेज़ से लोग हैं हम लोग क्वेश्चन आँवर में अपने मन की भावना को व्यक्त करते हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Panyji, please don't do this. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't do this. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उद्गनारायण पाणि : आप वद्वान लोगों को मौका दे देते हैं वे लोग तो डबिट में भी बोलेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't do this. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उद्गनारायण पाणि : जब मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया तो उन्होंने इस तरह से मेरी ... (व्यवधान) ... उन्होंने इस तरह से मुझे रेफर किया जैसे मैं उड़ीसा सरकार को ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Panyji, it is not your turn. ...(Interruptions)... It is not your turn.

श्री उद्गनारायण पाणि : सर, उड़ीसा में सबसे ज्यादा कोयले का उत्पादन होता है ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; I am sorry.

श्री उद्गनारायण पाणि : सर, उड़ीसा में सबसे ज्यादा कोयला ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am cautioning you.

श्री उद्गनारायण पाणि : सर, मैं उड़ीसा में भी आपोजिशन का मैंबर हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't force me to use Rule 255. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... I am cautioning you, please. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

गेहूँ के भंडार का आकलन करने के लिये अध्ययन -दल



\*364. श्री मोती लाल बोरा : क्या उपभोक्ता मामले , खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा खरीदे गए और खुले में पड़े गोहूँ के भंडार का आकलन करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के अध् ययन दल कौम - कौम से राज्यों में भेजे गए हैं ;

(ख) ऐसा गोहूँ कब से खुले में पड़ा है और खुले में पड़े गोहूँ की राज्य -वार मात्रा कतिनी -कतिनी है ;

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कतिनी मात्रा में गोहूँ भीग गया है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार भविष्य में गोहूँ को बर्बाद होने से बचाने के लिये कुछ और गोदामों का निर्माण करायेगी ; और

(ड) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. के.वी. थॉमस): (क) से (ड) एक वक्तिरण सभा पटल पर रखा जा रहा है।

#### वक्तिरण

(क) खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग के अधिकारियों के पांच दल जून, 2011 में पंजाब में कवर और प्लिथ (कैप) भंडारण में भंडारित गेहूं के स्टॉक का निरीक्षण करने के लिए भेजे गए थे।

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निधि और राज्य एजेंसियों के पास गेहूं का कोई भी स्टॉक बलि सुरक्षा कवर के खुले में नहीं पड़ा हुआ है। ढकी हुई भंडारण क्षमता की कमी के कारण गेहूं का भंडारण कवर और प्लिथ में भी किया जाता है। कैप भंडार मानक ऊंचाई के कंकरीट के ऊंचे प्लिथों पर वैज्ञानिक तर्ज पर निर्मित होता है और चट्टानों को कम घनत्व के पालिथिन कवरों से ढका जाता है। कभी-कभी ऊंचे मानक वाले प्लिथों पर वैज्ञानिक (पक्का) कैप के अभाव के कारण गेहूं का भंडारण कैप भंडार में अवैज्ञानिक (कच्चा) प्लिथों पर भी किया जाता है। ऐसे प्लिथों से रखे गेहूं के स्टॉक को अत्यधिक प्रथमिकता देकर दूसरे स्थानों पर भेजा जाता है। दिसंबर 1.8.2011 की स्थिति के अनुसार भारतीय खाद्य निधि में 26.97 लाख टन और राज्य एजेंसियों के पास 147.12 लाख टन गेहूं सहित 174.09 लाख टन गेहूं का भंडारण कैप में किया गया था। गेहूं का यह स्टॉक विभिन्न फसल वर्षों का था। भारतीय खाद्य निधि और राज्य एजेंसियों के पास कैप में भंडारित गेहूं के राज्य-वार, फसलवार ब्यौरे वक्तिरण -I और II (नीचे देखिए) में दिये गए हैं।

(ग) भारतीय खाद्य निधि और राज्य एजेंसियों के पास कैप में क्षतिग्रस्त हुए गेहूं के ब्यौरे वक्तिरण -III में दिये गए हैं। (नीचे देखिए)

(घ) और (ड) निजी उद्यमियों के जरिए खरीद तथा उपभोक्ता क्षेत्रों में ढके हुए गोदामों का निर्माण करके कैप (खुला भंडारण) पर निर्भरता कम करने की दृष्टि से अतिरिक्त ढकी हुई भंडारण क्षमता का सृजन करने के लिए सरकार ने निजी-सरकारी प्रतिभागिता के अधीन गोदामों का निर्माण करने की एक स्कीम तैयार की है। निजी उद्यमियों, केन्द्रीय भंडारण निधि और राज्य भंडारण निधियों के जरिए इस स्कीम के अधीन 19 राज्यों में लगभग 152.97 लाख टन क्षमता सृजित करने की योजना बनाई गई है। इस स्कीम के अधीन केन्द्रीय भंडारण निधि और राज्य भंडारण निधि क्रमशः 5.31 और 15.49 लाख टन क्षमता का निर्माण कर

रहे हैं जसिमैं से लगभग 3.5 लाख टन क्षमता का निर्माण पहले ही कर लिया गया है।

**विवरण -I**

01.08.2011 की स्थिति के अनुसार भारतीय खाद्य निधि के पास  
उपलब्ध क्षेत्र (कच्चा / पक्का )  
में गेहूं की क्षेत्र -वार सैक स्थिति को दर्शाने वाला  
विवरण

(आंकड़े टन में )

क्र.सं. जोड़	जोम	क्षेत्र	कच्चा	पक्का
1	2	3	4	5
1.	उत्तर	पंजाब	6671	930425
2.		हरियाणा	0	306915
3.		उत्तराखंड	0	11506
4.		उत्तर प्रदेश	0	375887

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.		राजस्थान	121166	646147	767313
6.		जम्मू और कश्मीर	2436	0	2436
7.		दिल्ली	0	6018	6018
8.	दक्षिण	आंध्र प्रदेश	0	85648	85648
9.		तमिलनाडु	0	45635	45635
10.		कर्नाटक	0	98294	98294
11.	पश्चिम	मध्य प्रदेश	0	6857	6857
12.		महाराष्ट्र	0	9609	9609
13.		गुजरात	29579	14058	43637
		जोड़	159852	2536999	2696851

01.08.2011 की स्थिति के अनुसार भारतीय खाद्य निधि के पास  
उपलब्ध धान (कच्चा / पक्का)  
में फसल वर्ष - वार गेहूं की दर्शाने वाला वविरण  
(आंकड़े टन में)

क्र.	सं.	फसल वर्ष	कच्चा	पक्का
जोड़				
1.	2011-12	141289	1976403	2117692
2.	2010-11	16379	404387	420766
3.	2009-10	2184	148547	150731
4.	2008-09	0	7662	7662
जोड़		159852	2536999	2696851

#### वविरण -II

01.08.2011 की स्थिति के अनुसार राज्य एजेंसियों के पास  
उपलब्ध धान (कच्चा / पक्का)  
में गेहूं की क्षेत्र - वार स्टॉक स्थिति  
(आंकड़े टन में)

क्र. सं. राज्य	एजेंसी	कच्चा	पक्का	जोड़
1.	पंजाब	570104	8208599	8778703
2.	हरियाणा	0	5483276	5483276

3.	मध्य प्रदेश	159046	291544	450590
	जोड़	729150	13983419	14712569

01.08.2011 की स्थिति के अनुसार राज्य एजेंसियों के पास  
उपलब्ध कैंप (कच्चा / पक्का )  
में फसल वर्ष - वार गेहूं को दर्शाने वाला वक्त्रण  
(आंकड़े टन में )

क्र. सं.	फसल वर्ष	कच्चा	पक्का
जोड़			
1. 2011-12	619854	10437738	11057592
2. 2010-11	49765	3026873	3076638
3. 2009-10	32199	446675	478874
4. 2008-09	22121	58863	80984
5. पुराना	5211	13270	18481
जोड़	729150	13983419	14712569

#### वक्त्रण -III

वर्ष 2008-09 से 2011-12 तक गत चार वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय  
खाद्य नशिम के कैंप में  
भंडारण करने की वजह से क्षतिग्रस्त हुए गेहूं की क्षेत्र -  
वार मात्रा  
(आंकड़े टन में )

क्र. क्षेत्र सं.	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
				(जुलाई , 2011 तक)
1. उत्तर प्रदेश	32	0	0	0
2. गुजरात	591	671	137	171
3. महाराष्ट्र	0	45	21	0
जोड़	623	716	158	171

वर्ष 2008-09 से 2011-12 तक गत चार वर्षों के दौरान कैंप में  
क्षतिग्रस्त हुए गेहूं की  
राज्य सरकार - वार मात्रा को दर्शाने वाला वक्त्रण  
(आंकड़े टन में )

क्र. सं. वस्तीय	वर्ष	हरियाणा	पंजाब
1.	2008-09	61	16260
2.	2009-10	823	8356

3.	2010-11	30069	41695
4.	2011-12 (जुलाई , 2011 तक)	4088	5860

---

**Study teams to assess wheat stock**

†\*364. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the States where the Central Government's study teams have been sent to assess wheat stock procured by Government lying in the open;

(b) since when such wheat is lying in the open and the quantum thereof, State-wise;

(c) the quantum of wheat that got wet as a consequence thereof;

(d) whether Government would get some more godowns constructed to prevent wastage of wheat in future; and

(e) 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 (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) Five teams of officers of Department of Food and Public Distribution were deputed in June, 2011 to inspect the wheat stock stored in cover and plinth (CAP) storage in Punjab.

(b) No stock of wheat is lying in open without any protective cover in the custody of Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State agencies. Due to shortage of covered storage capacity, wheat is also stored in cover and plinth (CAP) storage. CAP storage is built on scientific lines with raised concrete plinths of standard height and stacks are covered with low density polyethylene (LDPE) covers. Sometimes due to paucity of scientific (pucca) CAP with raised standard plinth, wheat is also stored on unscientific (kutchra) plinths in CAP storage. Wheat stocks from such plinths are moved out giving them overriding priority. As on 1.8.2011, a quantity of 174.09 lakh tonnes of wheat including 26.97 lakh tonnes with FCI and 147.12 lakh tonnes with State agencies was stored in CAP. These wheat stocks pertain to different crop years. State-wise, crop year-wise details of wheat stored in CAP with FCI and State agencies are given in Statement-I and II (See below).

(c) Details of wheat which got damaged in CAP with FCI and State



agencies are given in Statement-III (See below).

(d) and (e) In order to create additional covered storage space, Government has formulated a scheme for construction of godowns through private entrepreneurs under Private-Public Partnership mode with a view to reduce dependence on CAP (Open Storage) by construction of covered godowns both in procurement as well as consumption areas through

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

private entrepreneurs. A capacity of about 152.97 lakh tonnes has been planned for 19 States under the Scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations. CWC and SWCs are constructing 5.31 and 15.49 lakh tonnes respectively under the Scheme, out of which, a capacity of about 3.5 lakh tonnes has already been completed.

**Statement-I**

*Region-wise stock position of Wheat in CAP (Kutcha/Pucca) available with FCI as on 01.08.2011*

(Figures in tonnes)

Sl. No.	Zone	Region	Kutcha	Pucca	Total
1	North	Punjab	6671	930425	937096
2		Haryana	0	306915	306915
3		Uttarakhand	0	11506	11506
4		Uttar Pradesh	0	375887	375887
5		Rajasthan	121166	646147	767313
6		Jammu and Kashmir	2436	0	2436
7		Delhi	0	6018	6018
8	South	Andhra Pradesh	0	85648	85648
9		Tamil Nadu	0	45635	45635
10		Karnataka	0	98294	98294
11	West	Madhya Pradesh	0	6857	6857
12		Maharashtra	0	9609	9609
13		Gujarat	29579	14058	43637

TOTAL:	159852	2536999	2696851
--------	--------	---------	---------

*Statement showing crop year-wise wheat in CAP (Kutcha/Pucca)*

*available with FCI as on 01.08.2011*

*(Figures in tonnes)*

Sl. No	Crop Year	Kutcha	Pucca	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2011-12	141289	1976403	2117692

1	2	3	4	5
2.	2010-11	16379	404387	420766
3.	2009-10	2184	148547	150731
4.	2008-09	0	7662	7662
TOTAL:		159852	2536999	2696851

**Statement-II**

*Region-wise stock position of wheat in CAP (Kutcha/Pucca) available  
with State agencies as on 01.08.2011*

(Figures in Tonnes)

Sl. No.	State Agencies	Kutcha	Pucca	Total
1.	Punjab	570104	8208599	8778703
2.	Haryana	0	5483276	5483276
3.	Madhya Pradesh	159046	291544	450590
TOTAL:		729150	13983419	14712569

*Crop year-wise wheat in CAP (Kutcha/Pucca) available with  
State agencies as on 01.08.2011*

(Figures in Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Crop Year	Kutcha	Pucca	Total
1.	2011-12	619854	10437738	11057592
2.	2010-11	49765	3026873	3076638
3.	2009-10	32199	446675	478874
4.	2008-09	22121	58863	80984
5.	Old	5211	13270	18481
TOTAL:		729150	13983419	14712569

**Statement-III**

*The region-wise quantity of wheat damaged due to storage in CAP of FCI during last four years w.e.f. 2008-09 to 2011-12*

(Figures in tonnes)

Sl. No.	Region	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto July, 2011)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	32	0	0	0
2.	Gujarat	591	671	137	171
3.	Maharashtra	0	45	21	0
TOTAL:		623	716	158	171

*The State Government-wise quantity of wheat damaged in CAP during last four years w.e.f. 2008-09 to 2011-12*

(Figures in tonnes)

Sl. No.	Financial year	Haryana	Punjab
1.	2008-09	61	16260
2.	2009-10	823	8356
3.	2010-11	30069	41695
4.	2011-12 (upto July, 2011)	4088	5860

श्री मोती लाल वोरा : मामनीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान मामनीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के उस आदेश की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा जव्होंने केन्द्र सरकार को समय-समय पर इस बात के नर्दि श दणि हैं कि गोदामों में जो अनाज सड़ रहा है, उसके बदले गरीब लोगों को अनाज दया जाए। मैं मामनीय मंत्री जी से यह जामना चाहता हूं कि जो मेरे प्रश्न के जवाब में कहा है, अनुबंध -3 में इस बात का उल्लेख किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, हरियाणा और पंजाब में वर्ष 2008, 2009, 2010 और 2011 में लगभग 1698 टन अनाज सड़ गया। उसके साथ-साथ वस्तितीय वर्ष 2008, 2009 और 2011 में कुल मल्लिकर अगर हम इस आंकड़े को देखें या केवल हरियाणा के आंकड़े को देखें तो 35041 टन और पंजाब में 62171 टन गेहूं सड़ गया। मैं मामनीय मंत्री जी से इस बात को कहना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्र सरकार ने गेहूं के रख-

रखाव के लिए भारतीय खाद्य नबिम और स्टेट वेयरहाउसिंग  
कार्पोरेशन के माध्यम से काफी इंतजाम किए , माननीय मंत्री  
जी ने जो जवाब दिया है जिससे मैं संतुष्ट हूँ लेकिन , मैं  
यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो अनाज इन राज्यों में सड़ गया है ,  
क्या उसके लिए उचित व्यवस्था आने वाले समय में केन्द्र  
सरकार और राज्य सरकारें करेंगी ? सभापति महोदय , हो यह रहा  
है ... (व्यवधान ) ...

**श्री सभापति :** आपसवाल पूछ लीजिए।

PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Sir, foodgrains procured by the State Governments and by the FCI specially in DCP States, it is true that some quantity of foodgrains get damaged every year. But both the FCI and the State Governments are taking measures so that the damage is brought down.

Sir, I am happy to inform the hon. Member that five years back the damage of foodgrains was to the tune of 2.5 per cent which has been brought down this year to 0.07 per cent. In 2005-06, in terms of quantity, the damage of foodgrains with the FCI and the State Governments was about 95,075 tonnes because of the various steps that have been taken by the Government, now, it has come down to 6,346 tonnes. Sir, looking at the huge quantity we are handling about 55 million tonnes, some quantity get damaged. But we are making constant efforts to bring down the damage.

**श्री मोती लाल वोरा :** माननीय सभापति महोदय , मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से इस बात को जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम और स्टेट वेयर हाऊसिंग कॉर्पोरेशन ने जो प्लान बनाया है वह प्लान 152.97 लाख टन का है , जबकि आने वाले समय में जो भंडारण की व्यवस्था की गई, वह केवल 19 राज्यों में इतना हुआ है। गेहूँ का जितना नुकसान इन राज्यों में पछिले वर्षों में हुआ है , मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम और स्टेट वेयर हाऊसिंग कॉर्पोरेशन के जो गोदाम हैं , जसि गति से जो आपने आंकड़े दए हैं , यह आंकड़े निश्चित रूप से अपनी सोच के अनुसार दए हैं , माननीय मंत्री जी , क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम और स्टेट वेयर हाऊसिंग कॉर्पोरेशन गोदामों को बढ़ाने की दृष्टि में और अधिक तेजी से कार्यवाई करेगी ?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, out of 153 lakh tonnes capacity of the PEG godowns allotted, some has been given to State Warehousing Corporation; some quantity has been given to CWCs and some has been given to private parties. We always encourage co-operatives, State Governments and Panchayati Raj Institutions to construct more godowns. That is why under the NABARD scheme, Rs. 2000 crores have been earmarked for this purpose. The Agriculture Ministry also has different schemes by which some godowns are constructed in villages, in talukas and in districts. So, our conscious decision is to

encourage co-operatives, State Governments and Panchayati Raj Institutions to construct godowns.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, as per the information available on the net, the godown capacity in Punjab is 50 lakh tonnes; Haryana, 50 lakh tonnes; Tamil Nadu, 30 lakh tonnes; Karnataka, 30 lakh tonnes; and Chandigarh, 50 lakh tonnes. Sir, in the case of Andhra Pradesh, which is the rice bowl of India, the rice production is to the extent of 2 crore tonnes. But because of less capacity in godowns, the State is not procuring rice. That is why, in fact, the farmers have also declared a crop holiday. As per the information available on the net, the godown capacity is just 4.5 lakh tonnes. My supplementary is this. Is there any proposal to increase the capacity, and what are the reasons for this step-motherly treatment to Andhra Pradesh?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, I wish to inform the hon. Member that there is no step-motherly attitude towards Andhra Pradesh. In the answer to my previous supplementary, I have said that 153 lakh tonnes capacity of godowns have been allotted to various States. Now, for this, we have formulated a policy. The policy is that if it is a producing State and a procuring State, it is the procurement of the last three years. And if it is a consuming State, it is the consumption of four months. On this basis, when the PEG's scheme was formulated, and various quantities were allotted to the States, actually, Punjab was allotted 70 lakh tonnes. But we found that in case of Punjab, it will take some more time for the processing of tenders. So, we brought it down to 50 lakh tonnes. But when they speed up the tendering process, we will, definitely, help them. In the case of Andhra Pradesh, what has happened is that it is the millers who procure paddy from the farmers. According to the formula, we could not give much to Andhra Pradesh...(Interruptions)...

श्री वलिय कटियार : सभापति महोदय , उत्तर प्रदेश ... (व्यवधान )... आप भी उसी राज्य से आते हैं ... (व्यवधान )...

श्री सभापति : नहीं , नहीं , कटियार जी , आप उनको उत्तर खत्म कर लेने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान )... नहीं , नहीं। ... (व्यवधान )... कटियार जी , ... (व्यवधान )... आपरफ्लाई खत म होने दीजिए।

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: But after my discussion with the hon. Chief Minister and the hon. Members of Parliament of Andhra Pradesh, we have decided to allocate more space to the State of Andhra Pradesh...(Interruptions)... The action has already been taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

##### Modernisation of PDS

\*365. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to modernise the Public Distribution System (PDS) in the country;



(b) the details of the progress made in respect of computerisation of PDS records and delivery system to counter pilferage and loss of grains before it reaches the consumers;

(c) whether Government is also contemplating addition of more essential commodities to the existing list in the PDS system;

(d) whether Government would also involve private agencies and individual in the PDS modernisation programme; 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) to (e) Several initiatives have been taken for modernisation of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Government of India has taken up computerisation of TPDS to improve its efficiency and effectiveness. In the first phase, the scheme on computerisation of TPDS operations had been approved to be implemented on pilot basis in three districts each of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh and Delhi. A pilot scheme on Smart Card based delivery of essential commodities had been initiated in Chandigarh (UT) and Haryana. Under the scheme, existing ration cards are to be replaced by Smart Cards. Further, States/UTs have been informed that the Aadhaar platform can be used to improve service delivery of schemes being implemented by them and that a roadmap for adoption and use of Aadhaar should be drawn up and implemented. States/UTs have also been requested to make relevant efforts to digitize their ration card databases and introduce Aadhaar in PDS. Other Information and Communication Technology (ICT) initiatives include the use of GPS technology for tracking TPDS vehicles, providing SMS alerts, CCTV monitoring of Fair Price Shop (FPS), grievance redressal through call centres, etc.

TPDS modernisation programme is being taken up as a collaborative effort of Government as well as private agencies and individuals. Computerisation of TPDS is being undertaken by Central and State Governments with the assistance of the National Informatics Centre (NIC), Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) and other Government agencies. Wherever required, private agencies and individuals are also involved in the efforts towards modernisation of TPDS.

Under the TPDS, Government allocates wheat, rice, coarse grains, sugar and kerosene oil to State/UT Governments for distribution to ration card holders. At present, there is no proposal to allocate additional items under TPDS. However, States/UTs have been advised to allow FPS licensees to enlarge the basket of commodities by allowing sale of non-PDS items of daily use as per local requirements. Non-PDS items being sold by some State/UT Governments include pulses, edible oils, iodised salt, spices, etc.

**Outstanding dues of decentralised procurement**

†\*366. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the States involved in decentralised procurement, including Uttar Pradesh, have more than Rs. 11,000 crore outstanding dues against the Food Corporation of India (FCI) for rabi season procurements; and

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in payments and by when FCI would clear these dues?

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

de-centralized procurement (DCP) arrange their own funds for procurement. The DCP States themselves procure, store and distribute foodgrains for Targeted Public Distribution System and Other Welfare Schemes. The difference between the economic cost of foodgrains and the issue prices of foodgrains is reimbursed to the States as subsidy by Government of India.

However, Uttar Pradesh is not a DCP State. The procurement in Non-DCP States including Uttar Pradesh is made both by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) as well as State Governments and their agencies. The State Governments and their agencies deliver foodgrains stocks procured to FCI and payment is made by FCI after taking over foodgrains.

The delay in payment by FCI to some States recently was due to temporary cash flow problem on account of delay in release of advance subsidy for the quarter July-September, 2011 which was restricted to Rs. 4000 crore against approved amount of Rs. 1,1635.84 crore. The matter was taken up with Ministry of Finance and after obtaining their clearance, balance amount of Rs. 7635.84 crore was released to FCI on 21.7.2011. After receipt of this amount, the temporary cash flow problem in FCI has been resolved.

As on 18.08.2011, the outstanding payments to the State Governments/agencies from FCI against take-over of foodgrains are as follows:-

Uttar Pradesh	:	Rs. 485.00 crore
Punjab	:	Rs. 367.28 crore
Madhya Pradesh	:	Rs. 193.78 crore

However, the balance amounts are being released to the State Governments/agencies.

#### **Solar lights in Jammu and Kashmir**

\*367. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in the hinterland of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh regions which are covered under solar lights as per the scheme launched by the Ministry; and

(b) whether the Ministry had conducted any survey to assess the requirement in the backward areas of those regions where people face hardships in the absence of power supply for lighting purposes?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The entire State of Jammu and Kashmir including Ladakh region are covered under the Ministry's

Scheme for Solar Photovoltaic Off-grid systems. Remote unelectrified villages and hamlets are also provided solar lights under the Remote Village Electrification Programme (RVE) of the Ministry.

The Ministry has sanctioned central financial assistance for installation of solar home lighting systems under the Remote Village Electrification Programme in 350 villages and 20 hamlets in Jammu and Kashmir. In addition the following SPV systems have been installed in the State:-

Solar lantern (nos.)	28672
Solar home lighting systems (nos.)	23083
Solar street lighting systems (nos.)	5596

Further, 70 villages in Ladakh region have been sanctioned solar powered stand-alone plants.

(b) The Ministry has got a survey conducted through The Energy and Resources Institute for assessing the potential of solar photovoltaic and thermal systems in the Ladakh Region. In addition, surveys have been conducted by the Ladakh Renewable Energy Development Agency and Kargil Renewable Energy Development Agency to assess the requirement of solar photovoltaic and thermal systems in the backward areas. The Jammu and Kashmir State Science and Technology Department also makes assessment of solar lighting requirements in remote areas of the State.

#### **Rural electrification through renewable energy sources**

\*368. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of villages electrified through renewable energy sources in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the funds sanctioned and released for its implementation during the above period, State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government has commissioned renewable energy sources based Mini-Grids; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry sanctioned 3521 nos. of remote villages and hamlets in the country to be electrified under the Remote Village Programme of the Ministry during the last three years. During this period 3400 nos.

of remote villages and hamlets were electrified using solar photovoltaic systems. State-wise details of Remote Villages and Hamlets sanctioned and electrified through Solar Energy during the last three years, viz. 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) State-wise funds sanctioned and released in Remote Village Electrification Programme during the last three years viz. 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is promoting distributed/off grid power programme for meeting unmet demand of electricity in rural areas through biomass gasifier systems in association with State Governments, NGOs, village level organizations, institutions, entrepreneurs etc. So far, 60 gasifier systems of 32 kWe with 100% producer gas engines have been set up for providing electricity to the villagers through local distribution network. Central Financial Assistance of Rs. 15,000 per kilowatt is being provided for installation of biomass gasifier with 100% producer gas engines besides support for laying local distribution network after successful installation and commissioning of the system. State-wise details of installed capacity of biomass gasifier systems set up and funds sanctioned and released during last three years is given in Statement-III (See below).

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of Remote Villages and Hamlets sanctioned and electrified through Solar Energy during the last three years, viz.*

2008-09,

2009-10 and 2010-11

Sl.State/Union Territory No.		Villages/Hamlets	
		Sanctioned	Electrified*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	524	576
3.	Assam	171	1183
4.	Chhattisgarh	278	169
5.	Goa	19	0
6.	Haryana	92	92
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	20



8.	Jammu and Kashmir	293	30
9.	Jharkhand	122	9
10.	Karnataka	13	14
11.	Kerala	0	49

---

1	2	3	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	329	203
13.	Maharashtra	82	173
14.	Manipur	35	17
15.	Meghalaya	66	70
16.	Nagaland	8	0
17.	Odisha	1232	495
18.	Rajasthan	90	73
19.	Tripura	251	90
20.	Uttarakhand	146	0
21.	Uttar Pradesh	257	119
22.	West Bengal	24	5
TOTAL:		3521	3400

\*This gives the number electrified during the 3 years and may also include sanctions of previous years.

**Statement-II**

*State-wise funds sanctioned and released in Remote Village Electrification Programme during the last three years viz. 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are as follows*

Sl.States/Union Territories No.	Funds sanctioned and released during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (Rs. in lakhs)	
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.07
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	278.57
3.	Assam	3656.08
4.	Chhattisgarh	1330.84
5.	Delhi	14.96
6.	Goa	9.74
7.	Haryana	68.55

1	2	3
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4398.46
9.	Jharkhand	1614.7
10.	Karnataka	10.55
11.	Kerala	330.96
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2305.72
13.	Maharashtra	931.34
14.	Manipur	409.02
15.	Meghalaya	125.94
16.	Nagaland	52.89
17.	Orissa	2249.22
18.	Rajasthan	1267
19.	Sikkim	8.04
20.	Tamil Nadu	66.76
21.	Tripura	1748.26
22.	Uttarakhand	247.73
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1342.83
24.	West Bengal	2476.39
25.	Others (TERI)	15.04
TOTAL:		24983.74

**Statement-III**

*State-wise installed capacity of biomass gasifier systems in rural areas and  
Central Financial Assistance provided during last 3 years and  
the current year (As on 31.07.2011)*

Sl. No.	States	Installed capacity (kW) (2008-09 to 2011-12)	CFA provided (Rs. in crore) (2008-09 to 2011-12)
1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar	3186	2.31



1	2	3	4
2.	Gujarat	250	0.19
3.	Rajasthan	22	0.01
4.	Tamil Nadu	122	0.27
5.	Uttar Pradesh	80	0.04
TOTAL:		3660	2.82

#### Management of food items

†\*369. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a good crop this year in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that prices of food items have increased due to the lack of management and storage of food items;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action plan formulated by Government to deal with this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There has been a record agricultural production at 241.56 million tones during 2010-11 with a significant improvement in production of rabi rice, wheat, pulses and coarse cereals. As per the 4th advance estimates, total production of wheat in the country is estimated at 85.93 million tonnes and production of pulses estimated at 18.09 million tonnes both of which are an all-time record. Higher production of maize has contributed to record production of 42.22 million tonnes of coarse cereals in the country. The production of 9 oil seeds estimated at 31.10 million tonnes is also an all-time record.

(c) and (d) The retail prices of essential commodities have shown steady to declining trend in the case of pulses such as tur dal, urad dal, moongdal, masoor dal. While the prices of rice, wheat, attar sugar, vegetables such as potato and onion showed marginal increase in prices; in the case of the edible oils, the prices had shown an increasing trend over the last one year as observed in 4 metros viz.

Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. While rise in prices of rice and wheat could be due to the increase in MSP, these price rises in respect of rice and wheat cannot be attributed to food grain management and storage. Weather and seasonal factors affects the prices of vegetables.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In the case of edible oils, 50% of our requirements are imported to meet the demand supply mismatch. Therefore, domestic prices are also susceptible to the changes in the international prices.

(e) The action plan formulated by Government to deal with this situation and contain the price rise of food items in the country are given in Statement.

#### **Statement**

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

#### **1. Fiscal Measures**

- (i) Reduced import duties to zero – for rice and wheat, onion and pulses, edible oils (crude) and to 7.5% for refined and hydrogenated oils and vegetable oils.
- (ii) NDDB has been allowed to Import of 30000 tonnes of skimmed Milk Powder and Whole milk powder and 15000 MT of Butter, Butter Oil and Anhydrous Milk Fat at zero% concessional duty under Tariff Rate Quota for the year 2011-12.
- (iii) Allowed sugar mills on 17.04.2009 to import duty-free raw sugar under Open General License (O.G.L.). Later this facility was extended to private trade on job basis.
- (iv) Allowed STC/MMTC/PEC and NAFED on 17.04.2010 to import duty-free white/refined sugar initially with a cap of 1 million tonnes. Later on, duty-free import was also allowed by other Central/State Government Agencies and private trade without any cap on the quantity.

#### **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.

(iv) Export of milk powders (including skimmed milk powder, whole milk powder, dairy whitener and infant milk food), Casein and Casein products has been prohibited with effect from 18.02.2011.

(v) Effectuated no change in Tariff Rate Values of edible oils.



- (vi) Extended stock limit orders in the case of pulses, paddy and rice, edible oil, edible oilseeds and sugar.
- (vii) The MEP of onions other than Bangalore Rose Onions and Krishnapuram onions was US\$ 300 per metric tonne for the month of August, 2011. The MEP of Bangalore Rose Onion and Krishnapuram onion continue at US\$ 400 per metric tonnes and MEP of Sona Masuri and Ponni Samba varieties of non-Basmati rice was at USD 850 per MT.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) 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. However the future trading in sugar has since been resumed, with effect from 27.12.2010.
- (x) Proportion of sugar production requisitioned as levy sugar was increased from 10 to 20% for 2009-10 sugar seasons. However, for 2010-11 sugar season, the levy obligation has been reduced to 10%.
- (xi) Government has allocated 25 lakh tonnes of wheat and 20 lakh tonnes of rice under OMSS (D) 2011 for the period of January, 2011 to September, 2011.
- (xii) 25 lakh tonnes of foodgrains have been allocated on 6.1.2011 to all States/UTs for BPL families at BPL issue prices for distribution upto 30.9.2011.
- (xiii) An additional *ad-hoc* allocation of 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains made on 16th May, 2011 to all State/UTs for BPL families at BPL issue price for distribution during the current year upto March, 2012.
- (xiv) An additional *ad-hoc* allocation of 25 lakh tonnes of foodgrains 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 upto 30.9.2011.

- (xv) In addition, *ad-hoc* allocation of 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains made on 30th June, 2011 to APL families raising thereby monthly APL allocation upto 15 kg. per family per month in 20 States and 35 kg. per family per month in 4 North Eastern States, Sikkim and 2 hilly States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand where it was less than that quantity for a period often months from June, 2011 to March, 2012.
- (xvi) Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs 10/- kg. for distribution @ 1 kg. per month.

- (xvii) 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 liter per ration card per month.

**Implementation of Polavaram inter-State Scheme**

†\*370. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether interests of Chhattisgarh and Orissa are being ignored in the implementation of Polavaram inter-State Scheme;

(b) whether objections have been raised by these States and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether plan for implementation of the Scheme has been formulated with the consent of all the States and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (c) The Indira Sagar Polavaram Project is being implemented by Government of Andhra Pradesh. The Detailed Project Report of Polavaram project was techno-economically examined by the Central Water Commission keeping in view Godavari Water Dispute Tribunal Award which duly took into account Inter State Agreements between the States of Andhra Pradesh, the then undivided Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, for the clearance of the project. The project proposal was accepted by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources in its 95th meeting held on 20.01.2009 with the following conditions:-

- (i) The project authorities shall give to the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) the details of the proposed protection bunds along Sabari and Sileru to prevent submergence in Orissa and Chhattisgarh in accordance with the orders of Hon'ble High Court of Orissa and condition imposed by Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) and MoEF and takes their concurrence before construction of these protection embankments.
- (ii) The project authorities shall furnish a confirmation report to MoTA that there is no change in the number of project affected ST families and ST population from what was reported at the time of clearance of R&R Plan by MoTA.

(iii) The State of Andhra Pradesh shall ensure that there is no submergence of any habitations or forest area in Orissa and Chhattisgarh as assured by them by constructing protective embankments with adequate drainage arrangements.

(iv) The project authorities shall fulfil the stipulated conditions of MoEF and MoTA as laid down in their respective clearances.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Investment clearance to the project was accorded by the Planning Commission vide their letter dated 25th February, 2009.

(b) States of Orissa and Chhattisgarh raised issues related to submergence due to Polavaram project from time to time. However, their observations have been duly examined in light of the agreement signed between the co-basin States and the Award of the Godavari Water Dispute Tribunal and duly considered by the Advisory Committee for consideration of techno-economic viability of irrigation, flood control and multipurpose project.

In this regard Government of Orissa has also filed Original Suit No. 4 of 2007 alongwith Interlocutory Applications in 2007, 2009 and 2010 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court against clearances granted by various Central Agencies and against proceeding with construction of Polavaram Project by Andhra Pradesh Government. At present the matter is sub-judice.

#### **Improvement in use of solar energy**

\*371. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Solar Energy Centre on propagation of 'Save Energy';

(b) whether there has been any marked improvement in the use of solar energy;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (d) Solar Energy Centre (SEC) is the solar institute of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and works on the development of Solar energy technologies and practices. The amount spent by the Centre during the first four years of the Eleventh five year plan till date is Rs. 33.15 crore. During this period, laboratory facility of the Centre has been upgraded, infrastructure facility has been strengthened, and a number of new projects and activities have been initiated in collaboration with other organizations. The new initiatives include projects on solar radiation resource assessment, development of high efficiency solar heat based air conditioning

system, evaluation of Stirling engine for electricity generation, indigenous development of solar dish concentrator for industrial process heat and power applications, setting up of a megawatt scale solar thermal power plant alongwith design simulator and testing facilities, and a solar biomass hybrid cold storage for remote area applications. The photovoltaic test facility has recently been accredited by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) for conforming to IEC 17025 quality system standard. An experimental project for production of hydrogen using solar energy has also been initiated. The visitors' programme introduced has provided opportunities to a number of young students and

researchers to work in this emerging technology area by using the facilities and expertise available in the Centre. A number of international training programmes have also been organized.

The activities taken up by the Solar Energy Centre and other organizations in the country have contributed to the implementation of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM). Since the launch of the National Solar Mission in 2010, marked improvement in the use of solar energy in the country has taken place. Since then 802 MW capacity grid interactive solar power projects have been allocated and an aggregate capacity of 57 MW solar photovoltaic off grid projects have been sanctioned. During this period installations include 45 MW grid interactive solar power plants, 9 MW aggregate capacity solar photovoltaic off-grid projects and over 1 million sq.m. solar thermal collector area.

#### **Self-employment scheme by KVIC**

\*372. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has launched a scheme to provide self-employment to the disabled, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and persons living below poverty line in the country;

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

(c) to what extent this scheme has been successful?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) which provides self-employment opportunities, *inter alia*, to persons belonging to special category consisting of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, physically handicapped etc. including persons living below poverty line. PMEGP was launched in 2008-09 and is particularly aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises 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 PMEGP, assistance is provided in the form of margin money subsidy for setting up of new projects costing upto Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector. Beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities, Other Backward Classes and physically handicapped etc.



are entitled to a higher rate of margin money assistance at the rate of 35 per cent in rural areas and 25 per cent in urban areas. The State-wise number of projects assisted under PMEGP including the beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities, Other Backward Classes and physically handicapped etc. during last three years is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) PMEGP has created tremendous enthusiasm especially among unemployed youth in setting up of new micro enterprises in non-farm sector. There is increasing trend in the year-wise number of projects assisted under PMEGP since its inception as indicated in the following table:-

Year	Number of projects assisted	Estimated number of employment opportunities created (in lakh persons)
2008-09	25507	255070
2009-10	39502	419997
2010-11	48645	423233

**Statement**

*State/Union Territory-wise number of projects assisted under PMEGP and those of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities, Other Backward Classes and Physically Handicapped during last three years (till 31.03.2011)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of projects assisted		
		SC/ST/OBC/ Physically handicapped beneficiaries	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	UT Chandigarh	51	45	96
2.	Delhi	25	210	235
3.	Haryana	949	1000	1949
4.	Himachal Pradesh	773	982	1755
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1147	3147	4294

6.	Punjab	763	1312	2075
----	--------	-----	------	------

---

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Rajasthan	2388	1505	3893
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	84	235	319
9.	Bihar	3317	4869	8186
10.	Jharkhand	1262	1134	2396
11.	Orissa	2802	3368	6170
12.	West Bengal	6457	10421	16878
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	475	9	484
14.	Assam	4013	4399	8412
15.	Manipur	178	221	399
16.	Meghalaya	691	13	704
17.	Mizoram	536	0	536
18.	Nagaland	254	10	264
19.	Tripura	604	479	1083
20.	Sikkim	140	8	148
21.	Andhra Pradesh	3219	3384	6603
22.	Karnataka	2775	1825	4600
23.	Kerala	1447	2177	3624
24.	Lakshadweep	14	22	36
25.	Pondicherry	321	16	337
26.	Tamil Nadu	5095	1491	6586
27.	Goa	58	170	228
28.	Gujarat	1460	1492	2952
29.	Maharashtra	4708	4173	8881
30.	Chhattisgarh	1331	1293	2624
31.	Madhya Pradesh	1733	1701	3434
32.	Uttarakhand	827	1347	2174
33.	Uttar Pradesh	6081	5218	11299
TOTAL:		55978	57676	113654

### **Criteria for extraction of coal**

†\*373. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the subterranean depth in metres upto which coal companies are extracting coal as of now;

(b) the cost of extracting coal from 100 feet below the ground;

(c) whether the coal extracted from below 300 feet would stand the competitive price of the market; and

(d) whether Government proposes to extract coal from 200 to 250 feet below the ground?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The depth of coal extraction in some of the mines of Coal India Limited has reached about 200 metres through opencast mining and around 600 metres through underground mining operations.

(b) and (c) Besides depth, the cost of extraction of coal depends on the method of mining, geo-mining conditions, stripping ratio, type of mechanization, etc. Economies of scale and grade of coal are important to work out the price competitiveness. In many opencast projects of Coal India Limited, coal being extracted below 300 feet (about 91 metres) depth is competitive at the present market price.

(d) Coal is already being extracted from 200 to 250 feet (about 61 metres to 76 metres) depth below ground.

### **Sikh Marriage Act**

\*374. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has agreed in principle to have a separate Sikh Marriage Act governing the marriages of Sikhs;

(b) whether the draft of the Bill has been cleared by the Union Cabinet;

(c) if so, by when it is likely to be introduced in the Parliament; and

(d) if not, the status of the proposed legislation?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no proposal to introduce any such Bill.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) After receiving representations for amendment of the Anand Marriage Act, 1909 to provide for registration of Sikh marriages, the Government was carefully considering and examining the same. In the light of the decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Shrimati Seema Vs. Ashwani Kumar reported in AIR 2006 SC 1158 whereby the Hon'ble court had directed all State Governments and the Union territory Administrations to make provisions for compulsory registration of marriages of all persons who are citizens of India belonging to various religions in their respective States where the marriages were solemnized, the State Governments and the Union territory Administrations started taking necessary steps and actions in this regard.

Further, the existing position of law is that marriages amongst Sikhs and certain other religious denominations including Hindus, Buddhists, Jainas and other persons who are not Muslims, Christians, Parsis or Jews are contained in the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Section 8 of the said Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides for registration of Hindu marriages and by virtue of the provisions contained in section 2 thereof, registration of Sikh marriages are also covered within its ambit. The scope of the Anand Marriage

Act, 1909 being limited to marriage ceremonies amongst 'Anands', the registration of all forms of Sikh marriages is not within its scope. Further, there may not be any justification for secluding Sikhs from the rest of the categories mentioned above as such a step would invite similar demands from other religious denominations. Also, it is against the directive principles contained in Article 44 of the Constitution which aims at bring in a Uniform Civil Code.

Having regard to the above, the Government has decided to drop the proposal to amend the Anand Marriage Act, 1909.

#### **Assessment of renewable energy sources in NER**

\*375. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North Eastern Region (NER) of the country is very rich in various forms of renewable energy sources including forest biomass, small and micro hydel and micro-wind;

(b) if so, whether Government has made a detailed, reliable and

up-to-date assessment of these resources and put it in the public domain;

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

(d) if not, by when Government plans to complete such an assessment and put it in the public domain for better district level planning?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. North Eastern Region (NER) of the country is rich in some of the renewable energy sources, particularly forest biomass and small/mini/micro hydel.

(b) Details of assessment done till date in respect of the potential for generation of energy/power from various renewable energy resources available in NER and availability thereof in public domain are as under:-

- Biomass resource atlas for the country including NER has been prepared under a project sponsored to IISc Bangalore. It indicates a potential of 334 MW power from surplus biomass residues in the region. The Atlas is available at IISc website.
- Wind resource atlas for the country including NER has been prepared by CWET and the same is available at CWET's website. It indicates a total potential of 406 MW in NER for wind power, including micro-wind.
- Solar resource assessment for the country including NER has been done based on IMD data and also from analysis of satellite imagery. Handbook on solar radiation and solar maps are available on MNRE website.
- Potential for small hydro in NER has been assessed in past by the CEA during 1988-97 and later by AHEC of IIT Roorkee. Details thereof are available in public domain on MNRE and AHEC websites.

(c) and (d) The potential for generation of energy/power from various renewable energy sources in any particular geographical Area/State/District of the NER is reflected in the resource maps mentioned above. The same have been worked out State-wise and are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise and source-wise details of assessed potential for generation of energy/power from various renewable energy sources*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Wind power (MW)	SHP power (MW)	Biomass power (MW)	Solar power (MW/sq.km.)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	201	1328	9	
2.	Assam	53	239	284	
3.	Manipur	7	109	14	
4.	Meghalaya	44	229	11	



5. Mizoram		167	1	
6. Nagaland	3	189	10	
7. Sikkim	98	266	2	
8. Tripura		47	3	30 MW/sq.km. (approx.)
TOTAL:	406	2573	335	

### Universalization of PDS

\*376. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for universalization of the Public Distribution System (PDS) and for arranging to provide 36 kg rice per month at the rate of Rs. 2 per kg. to all the families; and

(b) by when Government is going to provide 14 essential articles at subsidized rate through PDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was launched in 1997 with a view to specifically target poor sections of society. There is no proposal at present to universalize the TPDS. Under the TPDS, Department of Food and Public Distribution allocates foodgrains (rice and wheat) @ 35 kg. per family per month to 6.52 crore accepted number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, which includes about 2.44 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families. Allocations of foodgrains to Above Poverty Line (APL) families are made depending upon the availability of foodgrains in the central pool and past offtake. Presently, the allocation of foodgrains to APL families ranges between 15 kg. and 35 kg. per family per month. Central Government allocates foodgrains under TPDS to States/UTs for distribution to BPL, AAY and APL families at Central Issue Prices (CIP) given below:—

(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

In addition to rice and wheat, presently sugar and kerosene are also being allocated to the States/UTs. States/UTs have been advised to allow Fair Price Shop (FPS) licensees to enlarge the basket of commodities by allowing sale of non-PDS items of daily use as per local requirement. The non-PDS items being sold by some State/UT Governments include pulses, edible oils, iodised salt, spices, etc.

**Achievements of projects under RGGVY**

\*377. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of POWER be  
pleased to  
state:

(a) the details of the achievements of various projects under the  
Rajiv Gandhi Grameen

Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in various States, including Assam, alongwith the village electrification infrastructure created thereunder;

(b) how many villages have been electrified under the projects, during the last three years;

(c) by when the scheme would be completed in Assam; and

(d) what are the targets fixed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): In addition to rice and wheat, presently sugar and kerosene are also being allocated to the States/UTs. States/UTs have been advised to allow Fair Price Shop (FPS) licensees to enlarge the basket of commodities by allowing sale of non-PDS items of daily use as per local requirement. The non-PDS items being sold by some State/UT Governments include pulses, edible oils, iodised salt, spices, etc.

(a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 576 projects targeting electrification of 1.10 lakh un/de-electrified (UE) villages and release of electricity connections to 2.33 crore BPL households were sanctioned in the country. As on 15.08.2011, the rural electrification infrastructure consisting of LT lines, HT lines and Distribution Transformers has been created for 98,715 UE villages and 169.53 lakh free connections to BPL households have been released. 408 new 33/11 KV sub-stations have been commissioned under RGGVY. The details of achievements of projects sanctioned under RGGVY, State-wise, including Assam are given in Statement (See below).

(b) The villages have been electrified under RGGVY during the last three years are as under:-

Year	Un/de-electrified villages
2008-09	12056
2009-10	18374
2010-11	18306
TOTAL:	48736

(c) The electrification works for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY in the State of Assam are expected to be completed by the year

2012.

(d) Under RGGVY, for Eleventh Plan, it is targeted to electrify 73,500 un/de-electrified villages and release of electricity connections to 197 lakh BPL households. During Eleventh Plan, as on 15.8.2011, the electrification works in 60,190 un de-electrified villages have been completed and connections to 162.81 lakh BPL households have been released.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of achievements under RGGVY*

As on 15.08.2011

Sl. No.	Name of State	Un/de-electrified villages	Release of BPL connections	Nos. of new 33/11 KV sub-stations commissioned under RGGVY
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	0	2648099	11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	919	17980	1
3.	Assam	6848	661602	12
4.	Bihar	21278	1802029	84
5.	Chhattisgarh	249	461704	1
6.	Gujarat*	0	749182	0
7.	Haryana*	0	201634	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30	6673	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	120	37105	3
10.	Jharkhand	17343	1192619	75
11.	Karnataka	61	813884	1
12.	Kerala*	0	17238	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	394	484251	4
14.	Maharashtra*	0	1100974	3
15.	Manipur	307	11518	0

16. Meghalaya	151	36295	0
17. Mizoram	62	10837	0
18. Nagaland	72	23415	0
19. Odisha	13429	2396306	4
20. Punjab*	0	48397	0

---

1	2	3	4	5
21. Rajasthan		3874	992333	2
22. Sikkim		23	8240	0
23. Tamil Nadu*		0	498883	0
24. Tripura		116	68658	1
25. Uttar Pradesh		27759	872372	194
26. Uttarakhand		1511	227573	2
27. West Bengal		4169	1564117	10
TOTAL:		98715	16953918	408

\*In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Punjab, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, all the villages were electrified prior to launch of RGGVY. As such no un/de-electrified village are proposed in the DPR. However, intensive electrification work of partly electrified villages have been taken in these States.

#### **Arrangement of food stock**

†\*378. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Central and State rules for proper management of stocks of food items to contain price hike thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration to amend the rules/regulations governing import of food items;

(c) the details of mechanism adopted to assess the loss of crops due to natural disaster or failure of monsoon; and

(d) the details of the procedure adopted by Government to determine buffer stock to control the shortage of food items in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The enforcement of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 lies with the State Governments/Union Territories. State Governments are empowered to fix stock limit for management of food items. 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

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980", to prevent hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been repeatedly requested to strictly enforce both the Acts and also monitor enforcement of these Acts. At present 27 States/UTs have issued orders imposing stock limits/licensing/stock declaration requirements for the essential commodities for which Government of India have issued orders permitting the issue of such restrictions. These commodities are pulses, rice, paddy, edible oils, edible oilseeds and sugar. The orders are in force till 30.9.2011.

(b) Government had reduced import duties to zero – for rice upto 1.10.2011 and wheat until further orders, and pulses upto 31.3.2012. Government, from time to time, reviews the situation and takes appropriate decisions relating to import of foodgrains.

(c) Regular assessments are made during every season to assess the loss of Crops. For instance, the assessment made of the food crops in respect of the current cropping season, (kharif) is given in Statement (See below).

(d) The buffer norms of foodgrains are generally revised once in five years and the present norms are in force from April 2005. Stocks of rice and wheat to be maintained as per buffer norms vary from quarter to quarter. This is based on factors such as the crop season, procurement of rice and wheat during the particular crop season and the quantum of foodgrains required for operational requirements under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Other welfare schemes during the quarter, etc. The composition of buffer stocks of foodgrains consists of:-

- **base level stocks** – small in quantities in various depots or in transit and hence not available for issuing. This is expected to be approximately 1 million tonnes each of rice and wheat.
- **operational stocks** – consists of requirement for allocation under TPDS and for other welfare schemes during different quarters; and
- **food security reserves** – reserves to be maintained for market intervention, etc. when the production/availability of

foodgrains may fall short of demand.

The existing buffer stock norms are given below:-

(Million tonnes)

As on	Existing buffer stocking norms		
	Wheat	Rice	Total
1	2	3	4
1st April	7.00	14.20	21.20

1	2	3	4
1st July	20.10	11.80	31.90
1st October	14.00	7.20	21.20
1st January	11.20	13.80	25.00

**Note:** Existing buffer norms including Strategic Reserve of 3 million tonnes of wheat and 2 million tonnes of rice.

**Source:** Department of Food and PD.

The details of the area sown under Kharif crops during 2011-12 and 2010-11 are given in the table below:-

(Area in lakh hectares)						
Sl. No.	Crops	Area (2010-11)	Normal area	Area sown		Increase/decrease over (+/-)
				2011-12	2010-11	2010-11
1.	Rice	382.72	393.62	322.19	297.33	24.86
2.	Pulses	123.43	106.61	99.33	111.65	-12.32

**Source:** Ministry of Agriculture.

**Rice:** Kharif paddy Sowing/Transplanting is in progress. However, compared to last year higher area coverage (24.86 lakh ha.) is reported in the country. Higher area reported in the State of Bihar (12.43 lakh ha.), West Bengal (12.31 lakh ha.), Jharkhand (5.28 lakh ha.), Uttar Pradesh (3.16 lakh ha.), Madhya Pradesh (0.65 lakh ha.), Tamil Nadu (0.61 lakh ha.), **Less area** is reported mainly in Odisha (3.12 lakh ha.), Andhra Pradesh (2.27 lakh ha.), Maharashtra (2.08 lakh ha.), Punjab (0.81 lakh ha.), Assam (0.55 lakh ha.), Gujarat (0.67 lakh ha.).

**Pulses:** Compared to last year 12.32 lakh ha. less area is reported in the country. Higher area coverage is reported in the State of Jharkhand (2.18 lakh ha.), Madhya Pradesh (0.92 lakh ha.), Haryana (0.31 lakh ha.), Bihar (0.2 lakh ha.), and less area is reported mainly in the State of Maharashtra (6.08 lakh ha.), Andhra Pradesh

(3.93 lakh ha.), Karnataka (3.29 lakh ha.), Gujarat (1.45 lakh ha.), Rajasthan | (0.64 lakh ha.).

Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

**Irrigation projects under Accelerated Irrigation  
Benefit Programme**

\*379. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of irrigated land out of total agricultural land in the country, State-wise, as on 30 June, 2007, 30 June, 2008, 30 June, 2009, 30 June, 2010 and 30 June, 2011;

(b) how many small, medium and big irrigation projects have been approved during the last five years, from 2006-07 to 2010-11, State-wise, and the status thereof, as on today;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) undertaken to speed up irrigation projects, has failed;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if not, the targets and results achieved under the Programme, since 2006-07?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) As per the information available from Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, total irrigated agriculture land for the country as a whole has been assessed to be 34.35% during 2006-07, 34.57% during 2007-08 and 34.65% during 2008-09 of the total agricultural land area in the country. The State-wise details of irrigated land out of agriculture land in the country is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) 115 major and medium irrigation projects have been accepted by the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Water Resources since 2006 - 07 to 2010-11. Out of the above, 79 projects have been accorded investment clearance by the Planning Commission. Apart from the above, revised cost estimates of 102 major and medium irrigation projects have also been accepted by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources, and 90 revised cost estimates have been accorded investment clearance by the Planning Commission. The State-wise details of the projects accepted by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources and accorded investment clearance by the Planning

Commissions is given in Statement-II(a) and II(b) respectively (See below). 7109 surface minor irrigation schemes have been taken up during 2006-07 to 2010-11. Out of the above, 3696 schemes have been completed. Details of such surface minor irrigation schemes is given in Statement-III (See below).

Irrigation being a State subject, the irrigation projects are planned, executed and funded by State Governments as per their priorities. The implementation of the irrigation projects after the approval by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources and Planning Commission is taken up by the concerned State Government as per their priorities and resources.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) The Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) was started in 1996-97. The programme has benefitted 287 major and medium irrigation projects and 12670 surface minor schemes till March, 2011. Total 134 major and medium irrigation projects and 8899 surface minor schemes has been completed under this programme. The annual potential creation rate during Seventh Plan and Eighth Plan was 0.4 million ha. per year. It has increased to 0.8 million ha. per year during Ninth Plan and 1.06 million ha. per year during Tenth Plan after the introduction of AIBP as per the Report of Working Group for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Thus AIBP has performed satisfactorily in accelerating the annual potential creation. The State-wise annual potential creation achieved under the programme is given in Statement-IV.

**Statement-I**

*Percentage of irrigated land out of total agriculture land*

State/Union- Territory/Year	Agricultural year		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	27.99	29.14	30.24
Arunachal Pradesh	12.32	12.77	13.27
Assam	4.34	4.36	4.36
Bihar	52.15	53.17	53.17
Chhattisgarh	22.97	23.89	23.99
Goa	12.18	17.77	17.77
Gujarat	34.12	34.12	34.12
Haryana	79.06	80.75	77.17
Himachal Pradesh	12.67	12.65	12.65
Jammu and Kashmir	29.48	29.62	30.08
Jharkhand	3.49	2.72	2.56

Karnataka	22.85	24.3	25.12
Kerala	16.83	16.75	16.92
Madhya Pradesh	36.77	37.08	37.56



1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	15.04	15.04	15
Manipur	21.98	21.07	21.4
Meghalaya	6.34	5.49	5.89
Mizoram	2.95	2.37	2.9
Nagaland	9.89	11.23	11.68
Orissa	28.78	30.28	30.76
Punjab	96.29	97.07	96.77
Rajasthan	25.38	25.2	24.42
Sikkim	5.81	5.77	6
Tamil Nadu	35.46	35.15	35.98
Tripura	19.68	19.68	19.68
Uttarakhand	22.86	22.01	21.98
Uttar Pradesh	69.29	68.23	68.23
West Bengal	54.53	54.82	55.11
Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0
Chandigarh	50	50	50
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29.17	29.17	29.17
Daman and Diu	0	0	0
Delhi	40.74	40.74	44.44
Lakshadweep	33.33	33.33	33.33
Pondicherry	58.06	56.67	53.33
ALL INDIA:	34.35	34.57	34.65

**Statement-II(a)**

*Irrigation projects accepted by Advisory Committee of MoWR during 2006-07 to 2011-12 (upto 23rd August, 2011)*

Sl.Meeting No. number	Date of meeting	Project name	Name of the State	Major/ Medium	Estimated cost in crore	Benefits in ha.	Date of approval by Planning Commission
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>							
1.	86th	02.06.2006	Pedavagu Diversion Scheme	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	124.64	6,000
2.	86th	02.06.2006	Rallivagu Reservoir Project	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	33.3	2,430
3.	86th	02.06.2006	Mathadivagu Reservoir Project	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	50.4	3,440
4.	86th	02.06.2006	Golavagu Reservoir Project	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	84.08	3,845
5.	86th	02.06.2006	Pushkara Lift Irrigation Scheme	Andhra Pradesh	Major	379.503	75,235
6.	86th	02.06.2006	Tadipudi Lift Irrigation Scheme	Andhra Pradesh	Major	376.96	83,599
7.	87th	17.11.2006	Nilwai Reservoir Project	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	90.5	5,260
8.	88th	02.03.2007	Alisagar Lift Irrigation Scheme	Andhra Pradesh	Major	227.9	21,770
9.	88th	02.03.2007	Gutpha Lift Irrigation Scheme	Andhra Pradesh	Major	171.91	15,699
10.	88th	02.03.2007	Godavari Lift Irrigation	Andhra Pradesh	Major	6016	2,86,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11. 88th	02.03.2007	Musurumilli Reservoir Project	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	207	15,676	23.03.2007	
12. 95th	20.01.2009	Indira Sagar (Polavaram) Project	Andhra Pradesh	Major	10151.04	4,36,000		
13. 99th	24.08.2009	Krishna Delta Modernization Scheme including Pulichintala Dam Protect (New)	Andhra Pradesh	Major	3684.5 (2411.25+ 1273.25)	5,75,000	25.02.2010	
<b>Bihar</b>								
14. 95th	20.01.2009	Proposal for Kosi Barrage Restoration Work	Bihar	Major	86.65		16.03.2009	
15. 99th	24.08.2009	Eastern Kosi Canal Project (New ERM)	Bihar	Major	750.75	7,35,500		
16. 101st	30.11.2009	Nepal Benefit Scheme-2009 Gandak Project (New)	Bihar	Major	171.84	69,600	21.06.2010	
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>								
17. 95th	20.01.2009	Kelo Irrigation Project	Chhattisgarh	Major	606.91	22,810	20.02.2009	
18. 104th	12.05.2010	Karra Nalla Irrigation Project	Chhattisgarh	Medium	99.19	4,100	22.06.2010	
19. 104th	12.05.2010	Ghumariya Nalla Irrigation Project	Chhattisgarh	Medium	47.79	3,200	09.07.2010	
20. 105th	25.06.2010	Khrung Tank Project-ERM	Chhattisgarh	Major	101.04	56,300 (Additional Irrigation 15,300)		
21. 106th	16.09.2010	Maniyari Tank Project-ERM	Chhattisgarh	Major	159.95	64,771	06.12.2010	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Haryana</b>								
22.103rd	11.03.2010	Rehabilitation, Modernization of canals and renovation of drains to recharge the ground water (ERM)	Haryana	Major	67.28	159,311 (Restoration 28822)	03.06.2011	
23.110th	20.07.2011	Rehabilitation, Renovation and Modernization of critically damaged channels of Haryana irrigation network-ERM	Haryana	Major	115.94	Restoration: 31646 ha.		
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>								
24. 87th	17.11.2006	Balh Valliey (Left Bank)	Himachal Pradesh	Medium	62.25	4,354		
25. 89th	27.06.2007	Sidhatha Irrigation Project	Himachal Pradesh	Medium	66.35	5,348	08.11.2007	
26.109th	14.03.2011	Phina Singh Irrigation Project	Himachal Pradesh	Medium	204.51	8,472	15.07.2011	
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>								
27. 86th	02.06.2006	Modernization of Babu Canal	Jammu and Kashmir	Medium	12.3362	3,077	06.07.2006	
28. 86th	02.06.2006	Modernization of Ahji Canal	Jammu and Kashmir	Medium	20.5149	8,315.9		
29. 86th	02.06.2006	Modernization of Dadi Canal	Jammu and Kashmir	Medium	49.95	4,650.13	06.07.2006	
30. 86th	02.06.2006	Rafiabad High Lift Irrigation Scheme	Jammu and Kashmir	Medium	63.62	2,932	28.02.2008	

31.	87th	17.11.2006	Kandi Canal Project	Jammu and Kashmir	Medium	53.7	3,229	30.03.2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
32.	90th	26.09.2007	Parkachik Khawas Irrigation Canal	Jammu and Kashmir	Medium	35.44	2,262	
33.	93rd	22.05.2008	Modernization of New Pratap Canal	Jammu and Kashmir	Medium	47.6	13,309	01.09.2008
34.	104th	12.05.2010	Modernization of Zaingir Canal Irrigation Project (ERM)	Jammu and Kashmir	Medium	73.51	7,100	
35.	104th	12.05.2010	Modernization of Lar Canal Project (ERM)	Jammu and Kashmir	Medium	47.72	2,231 (Additional 617 ha.)	
36.	104th	12.05.2010	Modernization of Grimtoo Canal (ERM)	Jammu and Kashmir	Medium	99.09	4,734	
37.	104th	12.05.2010	Restoration and Modernization of main Ravi Canal and its distribution system (ERM)	Jammu and Kashmir	Major	62.27	50,749 (Restoration 15,016)	27.07.2010
<b>Jharkhand</b>								
38.	107th	27.10.2010	Raisa Reservoir Scheme	Jharkhand	Medium	81.11	3,145	10.02.2011
39.	107th	27.10.2010	Tajna Reservoir Scheme	Jharkhand	Medium	87.76	5,670	10.02.2011
<b>Karnataka</b>								
40.	92nd	27.02.2008	Modernization of Canal System of Bhadra Reservoir Project (ERM)	Karnataka	Major	951	1,77,337	31.03.2008

41. 92nd	27.02.2008	Hippargi Irrigation Project	Karnataka	Major	152178	74,742	04.04.2008	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
42. 98th	09.07.2009	Renovation and Restoration of Bheema Samudra Tank (New)	Karnataka	Medium	9.375	2,530		
43. 100th	09.10.2009	Bhima Lift Irrigation Project (New)	Karnataka	Major	551.93	24,292	15.12.2009	
44. 100th	09.10.2009	Guddada Mallapua Lift Irrigation Scheme (New)	Karnataka	Medium	115.4	5,261	15.12.2009	
45. 103rd	11.03.2010	Modernization of Chadrapalli Project (ERM)	Karnataka	Medium	14.93	8,446 (Restoration 1,935 ha.)		
46. 103rd	11.03.2010	Modernization of Hattikuni Project (ERM)	Karnataka	Medium	6.75	2,145 (Restoration 956 ha.)	04.01.2011	
47. 103rd	11.03.2010	Modernization of Upper Mullamari Project (ERM)	Karnataka	Medium	8.21	3,279 (Restoration 1,500 ha.)	04.01.2011	
48. 110th	20.07.2011	Sri Rameshwar Lift Irrigation Scheme	Karnataka	Major	331.55	13,800		
Kerala								
49. 92nd	27.02.2008	Kanhirapuzha Irrigation Project (ERM)	Kerala	Medium	30	21,853/2,806		
01.08.2008								
50. 97th	27.03.2009	Malampuzha Irrigation Project (ERM)	Kerala	Major	11.08	45,108/	05.01.2010	

Stabilization- 1,926								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
51. 97th	27.03.2009	Chitturpuzha Irrigation Project (ERM)	Kerala		Major	34.57	33,880	10.03.2010
							stabilization- 4,964	
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>								
52. 94th	09.07.2008	Lower GoI Irrigation Project	Madhya Pradesh		Major	360.37	15,686	12.08.2008
53. 100th	09.10.2009	Sagar Medium Irrigation Project (New)	Madhya Pradesh		Medium	239.99	17,061	12.04.2010
54. 101st	30.11.2009	Singhpur Irrigation Project (New)	Madhya Pradesh		Medium	200.52	6,000	25.03.2010
55. 105th	25.06.2010	Halon Irrigation Project	Madhya Pradesh		Major	414.21	16,782	15.04.2011
56. 107th	27.10.2010	Kachhal Irrigation Project	Madhya Pradesh		Medium	62.48	3,470	09.03.2011
57. 107th	27.10.2010	Upper Kaketo Irrigation Project	Madhya Pradesh		Medium	196.27	3,423	15.04.2011
58. 109th	14.03.2011	Kushalpura Irrigation Project	Madhya Pradesh		Medium	83.975	7,540	
59. 109th	14.03.2011	Bagharu Irrigation Project	Madhya Pradesh		Medium	50.57	3,350	
60. 109th	14.03.2011	Rehti Irrigation Project	Madhya Pradesh		Medium	48.77	2,905	
61. 110th	20.07.2011	Rajghat Canal Project-ERM	Madhya Pradesh		Major	34.15	1,64,789 (Restoration- 60642 ha.)	
62. 110th	20.07.2011	Rangwan High Level Canal System-	Madhya Pradesh		Major	39.04	17,085	

## ERM

63.110th	20.07.2011	Urmil Right Bank Canal System-ERM	Madhya Pradesh	Major	45.09	7,692		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Maharashtra</b>								
64. 88th	02.03.2007	Bembla River Project	Maharashtra	Major	1276.87	70,756	-	
65. 88th	02.03.2007	Khadakpurna River Project	Maharashtra	Major	578.56	24,864	23.03.2007	
66. 88th	02.03.2007	Arunavati River Project	Maharashtra	Major	224.16	25,155	23.03.2007	
67. 88th	02.03.2007	Lal Nalla Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Medium	103.49	7,320	23.03.2007	
68. 88th	02.03.2007	Kar Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Medium	170.04	6,744	23.03.2007	
69. 88th	02.03.2007	Lower Wardha Irrigation Scheme	Maharashtra	Major	857.7	51,655	23.03.2007	
70. 89th	27.06.2007	Chandrabhaga (Barrage) Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Medium	188.925	8,135	05.10.2007	
71. 89th	27.06.2007	Sapan (Barrage) Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Medium	200.7	7,195	05.10.2007	
72. 89th	27.06.2007	Uttarman Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Medium	123.169	5,280/0.5MW		
	20.09.2007							
73. 89th	27.06.2007	Wang Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Medium	162.782	7,068/3.00MW		
	20.09.2007							
74. 89th	27.06.2007	Morna (Gureghar) Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Medium	129.641	3,07,670.80MW		
	20.09.2007							



75.	89th	27.06.2007	Pentakli Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Major	169.67	14,332	24.09.2007
76.	90th	26.09.2007	Sangola Branch Canal Project	Maharashtra	Major	287.77	11,288	17.12.2007
77.	90th	26.09.2007	Sulwade Barrage	Maharashtra	Medium	290.88	8,533	10.12.2007
78.	90th	26.09.2007	Sarakhade Barrage	Maharashtra	Medium	202.48	11,320	10.12.2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
79.	90th	26.09.2007	Praksha Barrage	Maharashtra	Medium	178.91	10,180	10.12.2007
80.	91st	07.11.2007	Purna Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Medium	213.1	7,530	25.04.2008
81.	92nd	27.02.2008	Dudhganga Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Major	1460.57	81,975	02.04.2008
82.	93rd	22.05.2008	Kudali Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Medium	271.79	8,480	04.02.2009
83.	94th	09.07.2008	Lower Pedhi Project	Maharashtra	Major	283.1	17,023	14.08.2008
84.	94th	09.07.2008	Upper Kundlika Project	Maharashtra	Medium	72.7	2,800	09.09.2008
85.	95th	20.01.2009	Lower Panzara Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Medium	34.73	7,585	01.04.2009
86.	95th	20.01.2009	Kamani Tanda Medium Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Medium	78.49	4,750	01.04.2009
87.	98th	09.07.2009	Krishna-Koyna Lift Irrigation Scheme (New)	Maharashtra	Major	2224.76	121,256	13.10.2009
88.	103rd	11.03.2010	Ghungshi Barrage Medium Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Medium	170.15	6,660	12.04.2010

89. 104th	12.05.2010	Purna Barrage-II (Ner Dhamana) Medium Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Medium	179.28	7,302	17.07.2010	
90. 105th	25.06.2010	Shelgaon Barrage Project	Maharashtra	Medium	446.49	11,318	05.12.2010	
91. 109th	14.03.2011	Urmodi Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Major	1417.75	43,870	09.06.2011	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
92. 109th	14.03.2011	Tembhu Lift Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Major	3450.35	80,472	09.06.2011	
93. 109th	14.03.2011	Bodwad Parisar Sinchan Yojana	Maharashtra	Major	2178.67	53,449	06.05.2011	
Manipur								
94. 88th	02.03.2007	Dolaithabi Barrage Project	Manipur	Medium	98.37	7,545	10.05.2007	
Orissa								
95. 86th	02.06.2006	Manjore Irrigation Project	Orissa	Medium	99.53	10,433	01.12.2007	
96. 93rd	22.05.2008	Orissa Integrated and Water Management Investment Programme (OIIAWMIP)-Tranch-1.	Orissa				08.08.08	
		(a) Mahanadi Chitropola Irrigation Project (Revised)	Orissa	Major	395.45	25,160		
		(b) Improvement of Taladanda Main Canal Project (ERM)	Orissa	Major	101.32	53,602		
		(c) Improvement of Gohira Irrigation Project (ERM)	Orissa	Medium	23.1	12,456		
		(d) Improvement of Remal Irrigation	Orissa	Medium	12.57	5,607		

Project (ERM)								
(e) Improvement in Sunei Irrigation Orissa								
Project (ERM)								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Punjab</b>								
97. 87th	17.11.2006	1st Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch	Punjab		Major	123.3	68,624	30.03.2007
98. 98th	09.07.2009	Relining of Rajasthan Feeder from RD	Punjab		Major	952.1	93,117	23.11.2009
		179000 to 496000-ERM						
99. 98th	09.07.2009	Relining of Sirhind Feeder from RD	Punjab		Major	489.165	34,548	23.11.2009
		119700 to 447927-ERM						
100.103rd	11.03.2010	Extension, Renovation and Modernization	Punjab		Major	734.46	6,67,000	10.02.2011
		of Canal being fed from River Sutlej-					(Restoration	
		ERM					198,924 ha.)	
							additional	
							8,144 ha.	
<b>Rajasthan</b>								
101.86th	02.06.2006	Takli Irrigation Cum Drinking Water	Rajasthan		Medium	51.81	4,791	
		Project						
102.86th	02.06.2006	Narmada Canal Project	Rajasthan		Major	1541.357	1,51,072	
103.86th	02.06.2006	Gagrin Irrigation Project	Rajasthan		Medium	80.12	9,675	08.08.2007
104.86th	02.06.2006	Piplad Irrigation Project	Rajasthan		Medium	33.64	3,549	

105.88th	02.03.2007	Lhasi Irrigation Project	Rajasthan	Medium	44.73	6,008	
106.108th	04.01.2011	Relining of Indira Gandhi main Canal, Rajasthan Stage-I (ERM)		Major	401.63	71,892	28.04.2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**Utter Pradesh**

107.87th	17.11.2006	Kachnoda Dam Project	Uttar Pradesh	Major	88.79	10,850	03.01.2007
108.87th	17.11.2006	Improving Irrigation intensity of Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh	Major	105.2997	3,06,055	
	08.12.2006	Branch System					
109.89th	27.06.2007	Madhya Ganga Canal Pariyojana	Uttar Pradesh	Major	1060.76	2,25,430	12.12.2008
		Stage-II,					
110.97th	27.03.2009	Restoring Capacity of Sharda Sahayak	Uttar Pradesh	Major	319.23	17,50,000	20.08.2009
		System (ERM)				stabilization-	
						7,90,000	
111.100th	09.10.2009	Arjun Sahayak Pariyojana (New)	Uttar Pradesh	Major	806.5	1,49,764	23.11.2009
112.102nd	28.01.2010	Umarhut Pump Canal Phase-II	Uttar Pradesh	Major	73.69	49,948	
		(New-ERM)				(Restoration	
						19,820)	
113.106th	16.09.2010	Badaun Irrigation Project	Uttar Pradesh	Major	332.12	37,453	18.11.2010

114.106th	16.09.2010	Kanhar Irrigation Project	Uttar Pradesh	Major	652.58	27,898	05.12.2010
115.106th	16.09.2010	Restoring Capacity of Western Gandak Canal System-ERM	Uttar Pradesh	Major	217.12	3,32,000 (Restoration 1,78,000)	06.12.2010

**Statement-II(b)**

*Irrigation projects accepted by Advisory Committee of MoWR during 2006-07 to 2011-12 (upto 23rd August, 2011)*

Sl. No.	Meeting number	Date of meeting	Project name	Name of the State	Major/ Medium	Estimated cost in crore	Benefits in ha.	Date of approval by Planning Commission
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>								
1.	97th	27.03.2009	Rajiv Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme (Revised Estimate)	Andhra Pradesh	Major	1969	82,151	11.05.2011
2.	106th	16.09.2010	J. Chokka Rao Godavari Lift Irrigation Scheme (Revised)	Andhra Pradesh	Major	9427.73	2,85,724	15.07.2011
3.	108th	04.01.2011	Indira Sagar (Polavaram) Project (Revised)	Andhra Pradesh	Major	16010.45 (Irrigation 9307.54)	4,36,827	
<b>Assam</b>								
4.	103rd	11.03.2010	Champamati (Barrage) Irrigation Project	Assam	Major	309.22	24.994	

(Revised)

**Bihar**

5.	89th	27.06.2007	Punpun Barrage Project (Revised)	Bihar	Major	199.41	13,680	05.10.2007
	101st	30.11.2009	Punpun Barrage Project (Revised)	Bihar	Major	658.12	13,680	10.03.2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

6.	90th	26.09.2007	Bateshwar Sthan Ganga Pump Canal, Phase-I (Revised)	Bihar	Major	389.31	27,603	10.3.2010
7.	97th	27.03.2009	Western Kosi Canal Project (Indian Portion) – Revised Estimate	Bihar	Major	1307.21	2,19,600	26.05.2010
8.	101st	30.11.2009	Batane Reservoir Project (Revised)	Bihar	Major	113.81	12,126	12.05.2010
9.	105th	25.06.2010	Restoration Works of Eastern Gandak Canal System (Revised)	Bihar	Major	684.78	6,62,000 (Restoration 4,36,000 ha.)	04.11.2010
10.	106th	16.09.2010	Durgawati Reservoir Project (Revised)	Bihar	Major	983.10	39,610	

**Chhattisgarh**

11.	90th	26.09.2007	Mahanadi Reservoir Project (Revised)	Chhattisgarh	Major	845	2,64,000	11.12.2007
12.	98th	09.07.2009	Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango Multipurpose Scheme (Revised)	Chhattisgarh	Major	1660.88	4,33,000	07.12.2009
13.	99th	24.08.2009	Koserteda Irrigation Project (Revised)	Chhattisgarh	Medium	154.65	11,120	10.05.2010
14.	104th	12.05.2010	Sutiapat Irrigation Project (Revised)	Chhattisgarh	Medium	98.62	6,960	09.07.2010

### Gujarat

15.103rd	11.03.2010	Sardar Sarovar Narmada Project (Revised)	Gujarat	Major	39240.45	17,92,000	20.05.2010
----------	------------	--	---------	-------	----------	-----------	------------

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

### Himachal Pradesh

16.90th	26.09.2007	Shah Nahar Irrigation Project (Revised)	Himachal Pradesh	Major	310.89	24,772	17.01.2008
---------	------------	---	------------------	-------	--------	--------	------------

110th	20.07.2011	Shahnehar Irrigation Project (Revised)	Himachal Pradesh	Major	387.17	24,772	
-------	------------	--	------------------	-------	--------	--------	--

17.90th	26.09.2007	Changer Area LIS (Revised)	Himachal Pradesh	Medium	88.09	3,041	
---------	------------	----------------------------	------------------	--------	-------	-------	--

18.106th	16.09.2010	Balh Valley (Left Bank) Irrigation Project (Revised)	Himachal Pradesh	Medium	103.78	4,354	05.04.2011
----------	------------	--	------------------	--------	--------	-------	------------

19.108th	04.01.2011	Siddhata Irrigation Project (Revised)	Himachal Pradesh	Medium	95.29	5,348	05.04.2011
----------	------------	---------------------------------------	------------------	--------	-------	-------	------------

### Jammu and Kashmir

20.101st	30.11.2009	Modernization of Ranbir Canal Project (Revised)	Jammu and Kashmir	Major	176.89	55,418	06.05.2010
----------	------------	---	-------------------	-------	--------	--------	------------

21.103rd	11.03.2010	Tral Lift Irrigation Scheme (Revised)	Jammu and Kashmir	Medium	140.76	6,000	
----------	------------	---------------------------------------	-------------------	--------	--------	-------	--

22.103rd	11.03.2010	Rajpora Medium Irrigation Scheme (Revised)	Jammu and Kashmir	Medium	70.2	2,429	
----------	------------	--	-------------------	--------	------	-------	--

### Jharkhand

23.100th	09.10.2009	Upper Sankh Reservoir Scheme (Revised)	Jharkhand	Medium	141.19	7,069	11.06.2010
----------	------------	--	-----------	--------	--------	-------	------------

24.100th	09.10.2009	Panchkhero Reservoir Scheme (Revised)	Jharkhand	Medium	75.69	2,601	6.07.2010	
25.100th	09.10.2009	Surangi Reservoir Scheme (Revised)	Jharkhand	Medium	41.17	2,601		
26.106th	16.09.2010	Gumani Barrage Project (Revised)	Jharkhand	Major	185.76	16,194	10.02.2011	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27.109th	14.03.2011	Subernarekha Multipurpose Project (Revised)	Jharkhand	Major	6613.74	2,36,846	25.05.2011	
Karnataka								
28.99th	24.08.2009	Gandorinala Irrigation Project (Revised)		Karnataka	Medium	240	11,655	
	26.11.2009							
29.100th	09.10.2009	Ghataprabha Stage-III Project (Revised)	Karnataka	Major	1210.51	1,77,822	15.12.2009	
30.100th	09.10.2009	Malaprabha Project (Revised)	Karnataka	Major	1383.48	1,.96,132		
31.100th	09.10.2009	Karanja Irrigation Project (Revised)	Karnataka	Major	532	44,574	15.12.2009	
32.100th	09.10.2009	Upper Krishna Project Stage-I (Revised)	Karnataka	Major	6891.59	4,59,000	22.01.2010	
33.100th	09.10.2009	Upper Krishna Project Stage-II (Revised)		Karnataka	Major	3959.8	2,27,000	
	22.01.2010							
Madhya Pradesh								
34.98th	09.07.2009	Punasa Lift Irrigation Scheme (Revised)	Madhya Pradesh	Major	488.08	36,758	18.09.2009	
35.99th	24.08.2009	Indira Sagar Multipurpose Project (Revised)	Madhya Pradesh	Major	3182.77	16900/1000	14.06.2010	
						MW		
36.99th	24.08.2009	Omkareshwar Multipurpose Project	Madhya Pradesh	Major	2504.8	2,83,324		



		(Revised)						
37. 99th	24.08.2009	Mahi Irrigation Project (Revised)	Madhya Pradesh	Major	490.39	26,429	20.07.2010	
38. 99th	24.08.2009	Upper Beda Irrigation Project (Revised)	Madhya Pradesh	Medium	224.41	13400		
39. 100th	09.10.2009	Bargi Diversion Project (Revised)	Madhya Pradesh	Major	5127.22	3,77,000	17.12.2009	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
40. 101st	30.11.2009	Bariyarpur Left Bank Canal Project (Revised)	Madhya Pradesh	Major	477.26	43,850	11.03.2010	
41. 101st	30.11.2009	Bansagar Canal Project – Unit-II (Revised)	Madhya Pradesh	Major	2143.65	2,49,359	25.02.2010	
42. 101st	30.11.2009	Sindh River Project Phase-II (Revised)	Madhya Pradesh	Major	2045.74	1,62,100	25.03.2010	
43. 101st	30.11.2009	Bah Irrigation Project (Revised)	Madhya Pradesh	Medium	250.33	17,807	25.03.2010	
44. 102nd	28.01.2010	Bansagar Dam (Unit-I) Project, (Revised)	Madhya Pradesh	Major	1582.94	4,93,000		
45. 103rd	11.03.2010	Mahan (Gulab Sagar) Irrigation Project (Revised)	Madhya Pradesh	Major	486.96	19,740	25.03.2011	
46. 103rd	11.03.2010	Jobat Medium Irrigation project (Revised)	Madhya Pradesh	Medium	230.61	12,507	02.08.2010	
47. 105th	25.06.2010	Man Irrigation Project (Revised)	Madhya Pradesh	Major	246.03	17,700	31.12.2010	
48. 105th	25.06.2010	Upper Narmada Irrigation Project (Revised)	Madhya Pradesh	Major	663.93	26,622	05.12.2010	

49.104th	12.05.2010	Rajiv Sagar (Bawanthadi) (Revised)	Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra	Major	161.57	57,120	
----------	------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------	--------	--------	--

**Maharashtra**

50.	92nd	27.02.2008	Gosikhurd Irrigation Project, Revised		Maharashtra	Major	7777.85	2,50,800	14.05.2008
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9
51.	95th	20.01.2009	Utawali Medium Irrigation Project (Revised Estimate)		Maharashtra	Medium	109.64	5,394	21.07.2009
52.	95th	20.01.2009	Nandur Madhameshwar Irrigation Project (Revised Estimate)		Maharashtra	Major	941.33	45,124	17.04.2009
53.	97th	27.03.2009	Punand Irrigation Project (Revised Estimate)		Maharashtra	Major	157.78	10,846	22.05.2009
54.	98th	09.07.2009	Dongargaon Tank Project (Revised)		Maharashtra	Medium	67.039	3,942	16.09.2009
55.	99th	24.08.2009	Gul River Project (Revised)		Maharashtra	Medium	96.62	3,025	29.01.2010
56.	101st	30.11.2009	Dhom Balkawadi Tunnel Irrigator Project (Revised)		Maharashtra	Major	848.89	12,670	09.02.2010
57.	101st	30.11.2009	Tillari Irrigation Project (Revised)		Maharashtra and Goa, Joint Venture	Major	1612.15	30,733	23.02.2010
58.	102nd	28.01.2010	Khadakpurna River Project, (Revised)		Maharashtra	Major	917.95	24,864	05.03.2010
59.	102nd	28.01.2010	Tarali Irrigation Project, (Revised)		Maharashtra	Major	870.9	19,498	11.03.2010
60.	102nd	28.01.2010	Upper Penganga Project, (Revised)		Maharashtra	Major	3038.42	1,16,728	12.04.2010

61.102nd	28.01.2010	Lower Dudhana Irrigation Project, Maharashtra Maharashtra (Revised)		Major	1349.5	44,482	24.02.2010	
62.104th	12.05.2010	Upper Manar Irrigation Project (Revised)Maharashtra		Medium	525.4	12,420	16.07.2010	
63.108th	04.01.2011	Lower Wardha Project (Revised)	Maharashtra	Major	2232.41	63,333		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
64.109th	14.03.2011	Waghur River Project (Revised) Maharashtra		Major	1183.55	30,358	19.05.2011	
65.110th	20.07.2011	Bembla River Project (Revised) Maharashtra		Major	2166.35	70,756		
Manipur								
66. 89th	27.06.2007	Thoubal Multipurpose Project (Revised)Manipur		Major	715.81	33,449		
67. 92nd	27.02.2008	Khuga Multipurpose Project (Revised)Manipur		Medium	335.15	14,775/1.516.10.2008 MW		
100th	09.10.2009	Khuga Irrigation Project (Revised) Manipur		Medium	381.28	14,755	12.04.2010	
68.100th	09.10.2009	Dolaithabi Barrage project (Revised)Manipur		Medium	215.52	7,545	01.01.2010	
69.101st	30.11.2009	Thoubal Multipurpose Project (Revised)Manipur		Major	982	33,449	13.04.2010	
Orissa								
70. 89th	27.06.2007	Lower Indira Irrigation (Revised) Orissa		Major	521.13	38,870		
98th	09.07.2009	Lower Indira Irrigation Project (Revised)		Orissa	Major	1182.23	38,870	
02.12.2009								
71. 92nd	27.02.2008	Rengali Sub-Project-RBC (Revised) Orissa		Major	1290.93	1,43,490		

72.	92nd	27.02.2008	Chhelligada Dam Project (Revised)	Orissa	Medium	201.01	3,876	
73.	98th	09.07.2009	Kanupur Multipurpose Project (Revised)	Orissa	Major	1067.51	47,709	2.12.2009
74.	98th	09.07.2009	Upper Indravati Irrigation Project (Revised)	Orissa	Major	564.77	41,794	24.02.2010
75.	98th	09.07.2009	Subernarekha Irrigation Project (Revised)	Orissa	Major	4049.93	1,87,462	05.02.2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

76.	101st	30 11 2009	Lower Suktel Irrigation Project (Revised)	Orissa	Major	1041.81	29,845	16 03 2010
77.	101st	30.11.2009	Tetengiri Irrigation Project (Revised)	Orissa	Medium	474.05	13,789	10.03.2010
78.	105th	25.06.2010	Rengali Irrigation Sub-Project – LBC-II	Orissa	Major	1958.34	1,77,651	

**Punjab**

79.	95th	20.01.2009	Kandi Canal Extension from Hoshiarpur to Balachur (RD 59.50 to 130.00 km.) Stage-II (Revised Estimate)	Punjab	Major	346.62	23,326	12.04.2010
	106th	16.09.2010	Kandi Canal extension from Hoshiarpur to Balachur, Stage-II (Revised)	Punjab	Major	540.24	23,326	27.01.2010
80.	99th	24.08.2009	Shahpurkandi Dam Project (Revised)	Punjab	Major	2285.81	37,173/168	08.02.2010
						(Irrigation MW 653.97)		

**Rajasthan**

81.103rd	11.03.2010	Narmada Canal Project (Revised)	Rajasthan	Major	2481.49	1,51,000	26.12.2007	
82.106th	16.09.2010	Modernization of Gang Canal System (Revised)	Rajasthan	Major	621.42	2,81,050 (Additional Irrigation 96,510)	31.12.2010	
83.108th	04.01.2011	Indira Gandhi Nahar Project, Stage-II (Revised)	Rajasthan	Major	6921.32	9,01,000	08.06.2.011	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tripura								
84.100th	09.10.2009	Gumti Irrigation Project (Revised)	Tripura	Medium	83.01	9,800	25.03.2010	
85.100th	09.10.2009	Manu Irrigation Project (Revised)	Tripura	Medium	98.71	7,600	25.03.2010	
86.100th	09.10.2009	Khowai Irrigation Project (Revised)	Tripura	Medium	91.64	9,320	25.03.2010	
Uttar Pradesh								
87. 90th	26.09.2007	Bansagar Canal Project (Revised)	Uttar Pradesh	Major	1674.11	1,50,132	25.04.2008	
106th	16.09.2010	Bansagar Canal Project (Revised)	Uttar Pradesh	Major	3148.91	1,50,132	05.12.2010	
88. 98th	09.07.2009	Eastern Ganga Canal Project (Revised)	Uttar Pradesh	Major	892.44	1,05,000	22.01.2010	
89. 99th	24.08.2009	Modernization of Lahchura Dam (Revised)	Uttar Pradesh	Major	299.36	46,485	23.11.2009	
90.103rd	11.03.2010	Saryu Nahar Pariyojana (Revised)	Uttar Pradesh	Major	7270.32	1,44,000	16.04.2010	
91.104th	12.05.2010	Improving Irrigation Intensity of Hardoi Branch System (Revised-ERM)	Uttar Pradesh	Major	135.17	3,06,055 (Restoration 95,961 ha.)		

92.105th	25.06.2010	Kachnoda Dam Project (Revised)	Uttar Pradesh	Major	423.45	10,850	02.08.2010
----------	------------	--------------------------------	---------------	-------	--------	--------	------------

**West Bengal**

93. 95th	20.01.2009	Teesta Barrage Project 1st Sub-Stage of Stage-I of Phase-I (Revised)	West Bengal	Major	2988.61	5,27,000	16.12.2010
----------	------------	--	-------------	-------	---------	----------	------------

94.101st	30.11.2009	Tatko Irrigation Project (Revised)	West Bengal	Medium	19.76	2,494	
----------	------------	------------------------------------	-------------	--------	-------	-------	--

95.101st	30.11.2009	Patloi Irrigation Project (Revised)	West Bengal	Medium	17.28	2,158	15.07.2011
----------	------------	-------------------------------------	-------------	--------	-------	-------	------------

**Statement-III**

*Details of the Minor Projects taken up and completed during last five years*

Sl. Name of States		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		Total	
No.		Taken up		Completed		Taken up		Completed		Taken up		Completed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

**(a) Special Category States**

1. Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	231	231	145	145	0	0	79	0	455	376
2. Assam	47	47	102	102	320	162	505	10	0	0	974	321
3. Manipur	0	0	242	242	0	0	165	19	0	0	407	261
4. Meghalaya	0	0	27	27	53	51	23	0	49	0	152	78
5. Mizoram	47	47	62	62	73	73	0	0	58	9	240	191

6. Nagaland	173	173	70	70	166	166	0	0	177	104	586	513
7. Sikkim	0	0	63	63	0	0	0	0	225	0	288	63
8. Tripura	80	80	87	87	0	0	37	13	0	0	204	180
9. Himachal Pradesh	0	0	107	107	0	0	0	0	191	0	298	107
10. Jammu and Kashmir	65	47	243	179	131	35	12	0	0	0	451	261

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11. Orissa (KBK)		0	0	20	7	40	6	0	0	0	0	60	13
12. Uttarakhand		16	16	976	762	39	36	20	14	492	0	1543	828

**(b) Non-Special Category States**

1. Andhra Pradesh	59	14	0	0	29	6	0	0	0	0	88	20
2. Chhattisgarh	39	39	70	70	58	16	22	0	0	0	189	125
3. Madhya Pradesh	17	12	140	65	66	27	0	0	19	0	242	104
4. Maharashtra	96	90	38	0	6	0	0	0	46	0	186	90
5. Bihar	0	0	4	4	56	56	0	0	32	0	92	60
6. West Bengal	0	0	23	23	0	0	0	0	34	14	57	37
7. Rajasthan							7	1			7	1

8. Karnataka							98	55	207	12	305	67
9. Jharkhand									285	0	285	0
TOTAL MI PROJECTS:	639	565	2505	2101	1182	779	889	112	1894	139	7109	3696



**Statement-IV**

*Potential created under AIBP upto 2009-10*

(Thousand hectare)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Cumulative Project	Target potential under AIBP	Potential created during 2006-07	Potential created during 2007-08	Potential created during 2008-09	Potential created upto March, 2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Major and Medium Irrigation Projects</b>						
	(Andhra Pradesh)-Total	1518.4460	48.3920	67.1580	122.7560	470.8360
	(Assam)-Total	160.7320	9.0000	4.4110	8.7950	78.0390
	(Bihar)-Total	588.8340	92.7520	40.5600	8.0000	487.7710
	(Chhattisgarh)-Total	189.1280	12.8130	2.8200	19.3700	134.7830
	(Goa)-Total	20.9600	0.4140	5.7000	1.5000	14.3500
	(Gujarat)-Total	1829.1810	183.1760	70.0000	22.3800	517.1010
	(Haryana)-Total	220.9700	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	109.0860
	(Himachal Pradesh)- Total	33.1490	0.0000	8.5210	2.6848	13.8608
	(Jammu and Kashmir)- Total	81.5351	0.0000	16.6750	5.8690	36.9900
	(Jharkhand)-Total	59.1680	0.9500	0.0000	0.0000	13.9800
	(Karnataka)-Total	877.4310	55.8330	26.6290	5.6310	453.9640
	(Kerala)-Total	47.4780	2.7120	0.9630	0.1170	33.8280
	(Madhya Pradesh)-Total	756.3380	45.9390	79.0770	42.8750	272.5970
	(Maharashtra)-Total	971.2980	57.8420	84.1510	91.5330	441.3100
	(Manipur)-Total	51.9450	0.0000	7.0000	4.1400	11.1400
	(Meghalaya)-Total	4.7750	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Major and Medium Irrigation Projects</b>						
(Orissa)-Total		510.7840	24.6800	17.0300	10.7310	146.2810
(Punjab)-Total		209.9460	0.0000	0	27.4420	143.5980
(Rajasthan) Total		1325.0630	138.5530	39.6000	50.5000	612.0230
(Tripura)-Total		22.2500	0.0000	1.0440	4.0280	13.8820
(Tamil Nadu)-Total		0.0000	0.0000	0	0.0000	0.0000
(Uttar Pradesh)-Total		2044.7760	210.6380	64.8200	104.8480	1338.9040
(West Bengal)-Total		405.0740	8.8990	7.5000	4.8500	95.7890
GRAND TOTAL:		11929.2611	892.5930	543.6590	538.0498	5485.9128
Potential creation in surface MI schemes			43.8872	100.5120	117.0000	454.0000
GRAND TOTAL:				644.1710	655.0498	5939.9128

Potential created during 2009-10 = 9.82 lakh ha.\*

\*Under reconciliation

#### Inter-linking of rivers

\*380. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of intra-State and inter-State river linking projects taken up/envisaged as on date;

(b) whether environmental impact, climate change and hydrologic response of river systems has been studied for the upcoming river-linking projects;

(c) the projects which are likely to have an adverse environmental impact;

and

(d) the reasons for this scheme not fructifying, so far?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The National Water Development Agency (NWDA) was set up under the MOWR in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the

feasibility of the proposals of for National Prospective Plan (NPP)  
for interlinking of Rivers and to give concrete shape to them. Based  
on

various studies conducted, NWDA has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). Out of these, FRs of 14 links under Peninsular Component and 2 links (Indian Portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed.

Five links under Peninsular Component namely (i) Ken-Betwa, (ii) Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal, (iii) Damanganga-Pinjal, (iv) Par-Tapi-Narmada and (v) Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) were identified as priority links for building consensus among the concerned States for taking up their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). DPR of one priority link namely, Ken-Betwa (Phase-I) has been completed. Further, NWDA has taken up the DPRs of two more priority links after concurrence of the concerned States, namely Par-Tapi-Narmada and Damanganga-Pinjal which are planned to be completed by December, 2011. Another priority link namely, Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijawada) link is part of the Polavaram project of the Andhra Pradesh. Planning Commission has given investment clearance to the Polavaram Project and the Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up the above project including link component as per their proposals. The present status of links identified for preparation of Feasibility Reports is given in Statement-I (See below).

NWDA has received 36 proposals of intra-State links from 7 States viz. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Orissa, Bihar, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Out of above, Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of 15 intra-State links have been completed by NWDA. The details of intra-State link proposals received from the State Governments alongwith their status and target for completion of their PFRs is given in Statement-II (See below). NWDA has taken up works for preparation of DPR of 2 intra State links namely Kosi-Mechi Link and Burhi-Gandak-None-Baya-Ganga link of Bihar,

(b) and (c) Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) studies and Environment Management Plan are mandatory for all river valley projects including river linking projects. Advisory committee of Ministry of Water Resources on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multipurpose Projects, while according clearance from techno-economic

point of view, considers other statutory clearances such as Environmental, Forest and wild life clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forest including Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) clearance from Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA)/Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE) as the case may be. All the river linking projects will be appraised as per prevalent guidelines in this regard.

(d) The completion of the Inter-linking of Rivers proposals depends on the consensus and cooperation of the concerned States and agreements with neighbouring countries (in case of link proposals under the Himalayan Component).

**Statement-I**

*Status of water transfer links identified for preparation of  
Feasibility Reports (FR) by NWDA*

**Peninsular Rivers Development Component**

1. Mahanadi (Manibhadra)-Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) - FR completed  
link
2. Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) link\* - Taken up by  
the State  
as per their own  
proposal
3. Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Pulichintala) link - FR  
completed
4. Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - FR completed  
link
5. Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)-Pennar (Somasila ) link - FR completed
6. Krishna (Srisailem)-Pennar link - FR completed
7. Krishna (Almatti)-Pennar link - FR completed
8. Pennar (Somasila)-Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link - FR completed
9. Cauvery (Kattalai)-Vaigai-Gundar link - FR completed
10. Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link\* - FR completed
11. Damanganga-Pinjal link\* - FR completed and  
DPR taken up
12. Par-Tapi-Narmada link\* - FR completed and  
DPR taken up
13. Ken-Betwa link\* - DPR of Phase-I  
Completed
14. Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar link - FR completed.
15. Netravati-Hemavati link - PFR completed
16. Bedti-Varda link - FR taken up

**Himalayan Rivers Development Component**

1. Kosi-Mechi link - Entirely lies in  
Nepal
2. Kosi-Ghaghra link - S&I works taken

up

3. Gandak-Ganga link  
completed

- S&I works

---



4. Ghaghra-Yamuna link	-	FR completed (for Indian portion)	
5. Sarda-Yamuna link	-	FR completed (for Indian portion)	
6. Yamuna-Rajasthan link completed	-	S&I	works
7. Rajasthan-Sabarmati link completed	-	S&I	works
8. Chunar-Sone Barrage link completed	-	S&I	works
9. Sone Dam-Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	-	S&I	works taken up
10. Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	-	S&I	works taken up
11. Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka (Alternate to M-S-T-G) link	-	S&I	works taken up
12. Farakka-Sunderbans link completed	-	S&I	work
13. Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha link completed	-	S&I	work
14. Subernarekha-Mahanadi link completed	--	S&I	work

\*Priority links

PFR - Pre-Feasibility Report; FR - Feasibility Report; DPR - Detailed Project Report S&I - Survey and Investigation in Indian portion.

#### **Statement-II**

*Status of intra-State link proposals received from the State Governments.*

Sl. No.	Name of intra-State link	Present status/Target of Completion of PFR
1	2	3

#### **Maharashtra**

1.	Wainganga (Goshikurd)-Nalganga (Purna Tapi) [Wainganga-Western Vidarbha and Pranhita-Wardha links merged and extended through Kanhan-Wardha link]	Completed
2.	Wainganga-Manjra Valley	Completed (Not found feasible)
3.	Upper Krishna-Bhima (System of Six links)	2011-12@
4.	Upper Ghat-Godavari Valley [Damanganga (Ekdare)- Godavari Valley]	Completed

---

1	2	3
5.	Upper Vaitarna-Godavari Valley	Completed
6.	North Konkan-Godavari Valley	Completed
7.	Koyna-Mumbai City	2011-12@
8.	Sriram Sagar Project (Godavari)-Purna-Manjira	*
9.	Wainganga (Goshikurd)-Godavari (SRSP)	Withdrawn by Government of Maharashtra
10.	Middle Konkan-Bhima Valley	*
11.	Koyna-Nira	*
12.	Mulsi-Bhima	2011-12@
13.	Savithri-Bhima	*
14.	Kolhapur-Sangli-Sangola	2011-12@
15.	River-linking projects of Tapi basin and Jalgaon District	*
16.	Nar-Par-Girna Valley	2011 -12@
17.	Narmada-Tapi	*
18.	Khariagutta-Navatha Satpura foot hills	*
19.	Kharia Ghuti Ghat-Tapi	*
20.	Jigaon-Tapi-Godavari Valley	*
<b>Gujarat</b>		
21.	Damanganga-Sabarmati-Chorwad	2011-12
<b>Orissa</b>		
22.	Mahanadi-Brahmani	Completed
23.	Mahanadi-Rushikulya (Barmul Project)	2011-12
24.	Vamsadhara-Rushikulya (Nandini Nalla project)	2011-12
<b>Jharkhand</b>		
25.	South Koel-Subernarekha	Completed
26.	Sankh-South Koel	Completed

1	2	3
27.	Barkar-Damodar-Subernarekha	Completed
	<b>Bihar</b>	
28.	Kosi-Mechi (entirely lie in India)	Completed
29.	Barh-Nawada	Completed
30.	Kohra-Chandravat (now Kohra-Lalbegi)	Completed
31.	Burhi Gandak-None-Baya-Ganga	Completed
32.	Burhi Gandak-Bagmati (Belwadhar)	Completed
33.	Kosi-Ganga	Completed
	<b>Rajasthan</b>	
34.	Mahi-Luni link	Under Progress 2011-12
35.	Wakal-Sabarmati-Sei-West Banas-Kameri link	Under Progress 2011-12
	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	
36.	Ponnaiyar-Palar link	2011-12@

\*Targets being fixed in consultations with concerned States.

@PFR prepared and sent to State Governments for comments.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

##### Supply of quality coal to thermal power stations in Gujarat

2791. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

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

(b) the requirement of the State and the quantity of coal supplied during the last year;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The thermal power stations of Gujarat are supplied coal as per the terms and conditions of Memorandum of Understanding/Fuel Supply Agreement concluded with concerned coal companies. These plants are supplied a mix of high grade coal from South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)/Korea Rewa area and low grade coal from SECL/Korba area and Western Coalfields Limited. Low grade coal is supplied to these plants from Korba area only after getting it washed through the washeries nominated by the concerned plants. The Fuel Supply Agreements provide for joint sampling of coal at loading points to ensure quality of coal. Further, these plants are also importing coal of high grade as per the import targets fixed by the Ministry of Power for blending with indigenous coal.

(b) During 2010-11, as against the Annual Contracted Quantity of 18.694 million tonnes of coal required to be supplied by CIL coal companies to the power stations of Gujarat, the actual coal supplies were 18.449 million tonnes, indicating 99% materialization of supplies.

(c) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has informed that none of the power utilities of Gujarat have reported closure of any generating stations due to shortage of coal.

(d) The following steps have been taken by coal companies to improve the quality of coal being supplied to consumers, including the power utilities of Gujarat:-

(i) Installation of metal detectors/magnetic separators over running conveyors before coal loading.

(ii) establishment of well equipped laboratories at all the projects for regular quality assessment.

(iii) arrangement for joint sampling with consumers wherein consumers are provided with the facility of adjustment of payment against coal value.

(iv) shale picking, if any, at mine face, stocks, sidings and from

the wagons.

- (v) beneficiation of non-coking coal in washeries have been planned for improving the quality.

**Allocation of coal to Birsinghpur, Sarni and Amarkantak**

†2792. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether 150 lakh metric tonnes of coal was allocated as Annual Contracted Quantity to Birsinghpur, Sarni and Amarkantak thermal power stations of Madhya Pradesh by the Central Electricity Authority and the Ministry for 2010-11;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether the coal has been provided to thermal power stations on contract basis and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not allocating coal, if any, as per the Annual Contracted Quantity and whether Government would consider to allocate coal as per the Annual Contracted Quantity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) had fixed 15 million tonnes of coal as the Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) of the power plants of Birsinghpur, Sarni and Amarkantak for the year 2010-11.

(b) The details of coal supplies made by Coal India Limited's (CIL) coal companies against the ACQ to Birsinghpur, Sarni and Amarkantak thermal power stations during 2010-11 are given below:-

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Name of the power station	Linked coal company	Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) during 2010-11	Actual despatches during 2010-11	% materialisation
Amarkantak	SECL	20.00	15.01	75.1
Sarni	WCL	66.00	60.50	91.7
Birsinghpur	SECL	64.00	58.82	91.9
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>CIL</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>134.33</b>	<b>89.6</b>

(c) The reasons for less materialization of supplies to these power stations, power-station-wise are as below:-

- (i) **Amarkantak:** The power station commissioned the 2nd unit without developing requisite coal handling infrastructure. The 2nd unit was to get coal supplies through Railways. Since the infrastructure was not ready, the coal handling arrangements through own wagon for 1st Unit were utilized by both units till October, 2010. Therefore, the power plant was not able to handle coal requirement for both units, resulting in lesser materialization of coal supplies.

(ii) **Sarni:** The power station has been facing persistent unloading problem due to which movement of coal by Railways was affected. Moreover, due to lesser placements of trucks by the power stations, movement of coal by road was less than their requirement.



- (iii) **Birsinghpur:** As against the SECL's indent for 1729 railway rakes during 2010-11, the actual availability was 1628 rakes, resulting in less materialization in despatches of coal.

If the infrastructural bottlenecks as explained above are addressed by the power plant in coordination with Railways, it is expected that during 2011-12, the materialization of supplies would improve considerably.

#### **Coal linkage to power projects in Madhya Pradesh**

†2793. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the power projects in Madhya Pradesh for which Central Government had made the provisions of granting coal linkage during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the power projects in the State which have been granted the coal linkage, till date; and

(c) the power projects in the State for which the Central Government is making arrangements for granting coal linkage during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The Standing Linkage Committee (Long-Term) for Power, an inter-ministerial committee, considers the applications received by the Ministry of Coal from different States, including Madhya Pradesh for setting up power projects. Based on the recommendations of Ministry of Power and other relevant factors, it recommends authorization of Letter of Assurance for grant of long term coal linkage. However, no State-wise provision is made for making such recommendations.

The details of power projects proposed to be set up in Madhya Pradesh, which have been authorized Linkages/Letters of Assurance by the Standing Linkage Committee (Long-Term) for Power since 2003 are as below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the power project authorized Letter of Assurance	Capacity approved (in Megawatt)
1	2	3
1.	Malwa (now known as Shree Singhaji) Thermal Power Plant of Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board,	1000

Purni, Khandwa

- |    |   |      |
|----|---|------|
| 2. | Vindhyachal Superthermal power station, Stage-IV of<br>NTPC, Vindhyachal  | 1000 |
| 3. | Satpura TPS, (Extension) (Unit 10 and 11) Madhya<br>Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited, Sarni,<br>Betul | 500  |

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
4.	Bina Thermal Power Plant of M/s Bina Power Supply Company Limited Bina	500
5.	Jhabua Power Limited (formerly known as Kedia Power Limited) Bamnia, Jhabua	600
6.	Anuppur Thermal Power Project of M/s MB Power (Madhya Pradesh) Limited Mouhari, Anuppur	1200
7.	NTPC-SAIL Power Company Limited, Bhilai (East)	500
8.	DB Power Limited, Hardi and Tikari, Deosar, Sidhi	660
9.	Amarkantak Thermal Power Plant of Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board, Anuppur	500
TOTAL:		6460

(c) The Ministry of Power has sent their recommendations for grant of Letter of Assurance to various power projects, including those proposed to be set up in Madhya Pradesh during the 12th Plan period. These recommendations will be placed before the Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) for Power in its next meeting, as and when held, for consideration of 12th Five Year Plan power projects.

#### **Shortage of coal in NALCO and NTPC**

2794. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the coal blocks identified and given to various public sector and private sector entities;

(b) whether those coal blocks have already started the work and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the generation of power in various public sector entities like NALCO and NTPC is repeatedly affected because of short supply of coal; and

(d) whether shortage of coal is the main reason for not achieving the target of power generation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) 216 coal blocks with geological reserves of about 50 billion tonnes have been allocated to eligible public and private companies under the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. Out of that, 24 coal blocks have been de-allocated. Out of

de-allocated coal blocks, two coal blocks were re-allocated to eligible companies under the said Act. In view of the above, the net allocated blocks are 194 coal blocks with geological reserves of about 44.44 billion tonnes. Out of these 28 coal blocks have come into production. The rest of the blocks are in

various stages of development. Development of coal blocks involves gestation period of 3 to 7 years for reaching the production stage and another two to three years for reaching the optimal production capacity. The major constraints being faced by the allocatees are (i) delay in setting up end use projects and (ii) time taken for obtaining various clearances for mining and land acquisition.

(c) Coal India has reported that during April-July, 2011, dispatches to NALCO's Captive Power Plant (CPP) and Aluminium plant were 1.828 million tonnes against the pro-rata Annual Contract Quantity (ACQ) of 1.91 million tonnes with 96% materialization. Dispatches to NTPC power stations were 36.622 million tonnes as against the pro-rata ACQ of 40.126 million tonnes with 90% materialization.

(d) The coal stock with Power Stations has increased from 11.517 million tonnes at the end of July, 2010 to 13.164 million tonnes at the end of July, 2011. Coal India Limited has offered to supply 447 million tonnes of coal to Power Utilities in 2011-12 subject to availability of wagons by the Railways at an average of 190.4 rakes per day during the year.

#### **Evacuation facilities for coal production**

2795. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a coal shortage situation for the private power developers, where as it has already been pointed out that 50 million tonnes of coal is lying in the coal mine fields and cannot be transported for want of rail rakes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 10 per cent of India's coal production was lying idle due to want of evacuation facilities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) were having pithead stocks of about 69.17 million tonnes, as on 1.4.2011. After maintenance of some stock by the coal companies to ensure coal availability in force majeure situations, the remaining stock could have been supplied to consumers including private power developers. CIL has reported that the major reasons for the accumulation of pithead stocks were the frequent law and order

problems in Jharkhand and Orissa, constraints in transportation of coal from the pitheads to railway sidings and the lesser availability of railway rakes during the 3rd and 4th quarter of 2010-11.

(c) and (d) While the all India coal production during 2010-11 was 533.076 million tonnes, the total despatches and the closing stock were 523.247 million tonnes and 71.468 million tonnes respectively.

(e) The Hon'ble Minister of Coal vide his letter dated 1.6.2011 has written to Chairman, CIL as well as CMDs of CIL subsidiaries to liquidate the pithead stocks to the maximum extent

and to personally monitor the situation. The concerned State Governments have been requested to improve the law and order situation to improve the evacuation of coal.

CIL organized a Rail-Coal interface meeting between the coal companies and the Railways on 30.5.2011 to plan smooth evacuation of coal. An inter-ministerial subgroup under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary, Ministry of Coal also meets regularly to take stock of the coal stock position at power plants and *inter-alia*, suggests measures for liquidation of stocks.

As a result, the subsidiary coal companies of CIL have been able to liquidate 17.74 million tonnes of their pithead stocks during 1.4.2011 to 15.8.2011.

#### **Coal mafia operations**

2796. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the recent past, operations of coal mafia including illegal coal lifting from abandoned mines have increased manifold endangering the lives of people in adjoining areas and the workers in Raiganj coalfields;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to curb this menace;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) There are no coalfields by the name Raiganj coalfields. However, the cases of illegal lifting/mining of coal by miscreants from abandoned mines have been reported endangering the lives of people in adjoining areas and the workers engaged by them in Raiganj coalfields of Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL). However, reports have been received of significant decline in such activities. The ECL do not have any information of coal mafia operating in Raiganj coalfields. Moreover, with the help of Police and CISF, number of miscreants have been arrested who were involved in illegal coal lifting/mining and cases have also been registered against them.

(c) and (e) Mafia activities involve law and order issues which are the concern of the State Governments. There is no report received from

the State Governments on mafia activities in coal industry. Whenever any information/complaint is received, the Vigilance Department undertakes a preliminary verification of the same. If, *prima facie*, it appears that there are verifiable facts, a detailed investigation is undertaken by the Chief Vigilance Officer of the concerned coal company. The Chief Vigilance Officer of Coal India Limited coordinates their efforts and also undertakes direct investigations through his Officers.

**Welfare of employees of coal mines**

2797. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:



(a) the number of coal mines in the country and the locations thereof;

(b) the quantity of coal in tonnes extracted in the country every day;

(c) the number of employees engaged directly and indirectly in each mine, mine-wise; and

(d) whether Government is contemplating to formulate any scheme for the welfare of the employees engaged in the mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The number of coal mines State-wise in the country is given in Statement-A and B (See below).

(b) During the year 2010-11, the average quantity of coal extracted every day in the country is about 1.77 million tonnes.

(c) The employees of Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries are transferable and are engaged in the mines on need basis from time to time. The number of employees engaged in the mines of CIL and its subsidiaries is as under:-

Company	No. of employees engaged directly with production as on 01.04.2011	No. of employees engaged in the jobs other than production as on 01.04.2011
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	72116	9012
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	53971	13963
Central Coalfields Ltd.	21156	22129
Western Coalfields Ltd.	51506	7538
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	66692	11317
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	15549	5876
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	14312	1797
Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	-	3102
North Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1109	1513
Dankun Coal Complex	-	582
TOTAL:	296411	76829

(d) The various welfare measures undertaken by the coal companies for the employees engaged in the mines include housing, medical and

health care facilities, drinking water supply, sanitation and education. This is a continuous process and activities are undertaken throughout the year.

**Statement-A**

*Number of working coal mines as on 31.03.2010 (including non-producing but not yet closed)*

Company	Andhra Pradesh			Arunachal Pradesh			Assam			Chhattisgarh				Jammu and Kashmir			Jharkhand				Madhya Pradesh			
	OC	UG	Total	OC	UG	Total	OC	UG	Total	OC	UG	Mixed	Total	OC	UG	Total	OC	UG	Mixed	Total	OC	UG	Mixed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.			0						0				0			0	6	9	1	16				0
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.			0						0				0			0	17	38	23	78				0
Central Coalfields Ltd.			0						0				0			0	37	24	2	63				0
Northern Coalfields Ltd. 5				0						0				0			0				0	5		
Western Coalfields Ltd.			0						0				0			0				0	7	23	2	32
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. 0		37			0						0	14	39	1	54			0				0	8	29
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. 0				0						0				0			0				0			
North Eastern Coalfields 0				0				3	4	7				0			0				0			

Coal India Ltd.	0	0	0				3	4	7	14	39	1	54	0	0	0	60	71	26	157	20	52	2	74
Singareni Colliery Company Ltd.	14	35	49				0			0				0			0				0			
Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.				0			0			0				0			0	1			1			0
Damodar Valley Corporation				0				0		0				0			0	1			1			
Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd.			0				0			0				0			0		1	1	2			0
Jammu and Kashmir Minerals Ltd.				0				0			0			0			7	7				0		
West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd.			0				0			0				0			0				0			0
Steel Authority of India Ltd.				0				0			0				0			0	1				1	
Bengal Emta Coal Mines Ltd.				0				0			0			0			0				0			

[illegible]

[illegible]

**Statement-B**

Number of working coal mines as on 31.03.2010 (including non-producing but not yet closed)

Company	Maharashtra				Orissa			Uttar Pradesh		West Bengal				Meghalaya		All India			
	OC	UG	Mixed	Total	OC	UG	Total	OC	Total	OC	UG	Mixed	Total	OC	Total	OC	UG	Mixed	Total
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44

Eastern Coalfields Ltd.				0			0		0	13	73	6	92		0	19	82	7	108	
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.				0			0		0	1	2		3		0	18	40	23	81	
Central Coalfields Ltd.				0			0						0		0	37	24	2	63	
Northern Coalfields Ltd.				0			0	5	5				0		0	10	0	0	10	
Western Coalfields Ltd.	31	22		53			0		0				0		0	38	45	2	85	
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.					0			0		0				0		0	22	68	1	
91																				
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.				0	16	9	25		0				0		0	16	9	0	25	
North Eastern Coalfields				0			0		0				0	1	1	3	5	0	8	
Coal India Ltd.	31	22	0	53	16	9	25	5	5	14	75	6	95	1	1	163	273	35		
471																				
Singareni Colliery Company Ltd.					0			0		0				0		0	14	35	0	
49																				
Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.				0			0		0				0		0	1	0	0	1	
	1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Damodar Valley Corporation					0				0		0			0		0	1	0	0	
1																				
Indian Iron and Steel Company					0			0		0	1	1		2		0	1	2	1	

[illegible]



Castron Mining Ltd.				0				0		0				0		0	1	0	0	1
PANEM Coal Mines Ltd.				0				0		0				0		0	1	0	0	1
Prakash Industries Ltd.				0				0		0				0		0	1	0	0	1
	1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Jayswal Neco Ltd.					0			0		0				0		0	1	0	0	1
Jindal Power Open Coal Mine 1						0			0		0				0		0	1	0	0
Sunflag Iron and Steel Company 1 Ltd.				1		1			0		0				0		0	0	1	0
Arunachal Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.					0			0		0				0		0	1	0	0	1
Usha Martin Ltd.					0			0		0				0		0	1	0	0	1
Karnataka Emta Coal Mines 1 Ltd.					1			0		0				0		0	1	0	0	1
Electro Steel Casting Ltd. 1						0			0		0				0		0	1	0	0
Sarda Energy and Minerals Ltd. 1						0			0		0				0		0	1	0	0

TOTAL:	32	23	0	55	17	9	26	5	5	18	76	6	100	1	1	200	324	36	560
--------	----	----	---	----	----	---	----	---	---	----	----	---	-----	---	---	-----	-----	----	-----

### **Revision of coal royalties**

2798. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has taken over mineral resources of the States like Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Orissa, etc.;

(b) whether Government has received requests from these States for payment of *ad-valorem* royalty and if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether Government has revised the coal royalties after 1994; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) No, Sir. The power of granting mining lease is with the concerned mineral bearing State Government. However, Section 5 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 provides that in respect of any mineral specified in the First Schedule of the Act, such as coal and lignite, the concerned State Government may grant reconnaissance permit, prospecting license or mining lease with the previous approval of the Central Government.

(b) Yes, Sir. The coal producing States have requested for the payment of *ad-valorem* royalty. The said request is being examined/analyzed by the Study Group, constituted by the Ministry of Coal for revision of rates of royalty on coal and lignite with various other suggestions, which have been received from all the stakeholders. The new royalty rates would be announced by the Government after examining the recommendations of the said Study Group.

(c) Yes, Sir. After 1994, the royalty rates on coal and lignite have been revised two times *i.e.* in the year 2002 and 2007.

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

### **Irregularities and misappropriations in allocation of coal**

2799. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case of irregularity and misappropriation in allocation of coalfields has come to the notice of Government;

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

(c) if not, the details of coal mines allocated during the last five years?

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

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

(c) A total of 146 coal blocks were allocated during the last five years. Out of the allocated blocks, 16 blocks have been de-allocated. As such a net of **130** coal blocks with a combined geological reserves of about 35.84 million tonnes stand allocated during the last five years.

#### **Sugarcane production**

†2800. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugarcane production in the country is adequate to meet the domestic demand of sugar;

(b) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to bridge the gap between demand and production;

(c) whether sugarcane producers are getting remunerative price of their produce;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;  
and

(e) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Government's price policy seeks to ensure payment of Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) to the sugarcane farmers. The FRP is the floor price below which no sugar factory can purchase sugarcane from farmers. The concept of FRP introduced from 2009-10 sugar season, in place of Statutory Minimum Price (SMP), is in fact a big step forward as it ensures upfront payment towards margins on account of

profit and risk to sugarcane farmers on the cost of production and transportation of sugarcane. Moreover, there is a system of State Advisory Prices (SAP) in some States, which are generally higher than the FRP. State-wise information available with the Central Government on FRP/SAP is given in the Statement.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*Fair and Remunerative Price and State Advised Price of sugarcane in 2009-10 and 2010-2011 sugar season*

(Rs. per quintal)

2009-10 sugar season			2010-2011 sugar season		
State	State Advised Price	Fair and Remunerative Price	State	State Advised Price	Fair and Remunerative Price
1	2	3	4	5	6
Punjab	180 (mid varieties)	Rs. 129.84 per quintal linked to 9.5% recovery	Punjab	200 (early varieties)	Rs. 139.12 per quintal linked to 9.5% recovery
increase	175 (early varieties)	level with increase of Rs. 1.37 for every 0.1% point increase in the recovery above		195 (mid varieties)	level with increase of Rs. 1.46 for every 0.1% point increase in the recovery above
Haryana	185 (early varieties)	9.5%	Haryana	220 (early varieties)	9.5%.
	180 (mid varieties)			215 (mid varieties)	
	175 (late varieties)			210 (late varieties)	
Tamil Nadu	Rs. 143.74 per quintal		Tamil Nadu	Rs. 190 per quintal	

	linked to 9.5% with				linked to 9.5% with	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	increase of Rs. 1.13 for every 0.1% point increase in recovery above 9.5%			increase of Rs. 1.46 for every 0.1% point increase in recovery above 9.5%		
Uttar Pradesh	170 (early varieties)		Uttar Pradesh	210 (early varieties)		
	165 (other varieties)			205 (other varieties)		
Uttarakhand	197 (early varieties)		Uttarakhand	215 (early varieties)		
	192 (other varieties)			210 (other varieties)		



### **Procurement amount of farmers**

2801. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is directly depositing procurement amount of farmers in the bank accounts;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; 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), (b) and (c) Direct payment of procurement amount to farmers is made through account payee cheques or transfer to farmers' accounts in all States except in Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Punjab and Haryana are making payment through Arthiyas who also provide miscellaneous service to farmers. In Tamil Nadu, farmers are being paid cash on the spot as this mode of payment is preferred by the farmers. In West Bengal, State Government has informed that most of the farmers are of small and marginal category and do not have bank accounts. State-wise details of method of payment for procurement amount to farmers is given in the Statement.

### **Statement**

*State-wise details of methods of payment of procurement amount of farmers*

Sl. No.	State	Mode of Payment
1	2	3
1.	Punjab	The payment of MSP is being made through Arthiyas by FCI as well as Government of Punjab. However during RMS 2011-12, the payment of Bonus was released to the farmers directly through Account payee cheques by FCI.
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Payment to the farmers is being made through Account Payee cheques.
3.	Bihar	Payment of procurement amount to the farmers is

made through account payee cheques.

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 4. Rajasthan | Account payee cheques are issued to the farmers for their produce.      |
| 5. Karnataka | Account payee cheques are issued to the farmers at procurement centres. |
-

1	2	3
6.	Assam	Entire payment to the farmers against paddy procured is made through Account Payee Cheques.
7.	Haryana	Payment of MSP is being made in Cash through Arthiyas. However, bonus is paid through cheques.
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Payment to the farmers is made through authorised agents by account payee cheques.
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Payment to farmers is made through Account Payee cheques.
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Account Payee Cheques are issued by FCI and IKP (SHG engaged by Government of Andhra Pradesh) to the farmers.
11.	Kerala	Payment is made to the farmers' accounts directly.
12.	Maharashtra	Payment is made through account payee cheques or direct transfer to the farmers' account.
13.	Gujarat	Payment is made through account payee cheques to farmers.
14.	Chhattisgarh	Payment is through Account Payee Cheques.
15.	Uttarakhand	Account Payee cheques were issued to the farmers during procurement in RMS 2011-12.
16.	Jharkhand	FCI is making payment of the procurement amount to the farmers through Account payee/bearer cheques.
17.	Tamil Nadu	Payment is being made in cash on the spot.
18.	Orissa	Payment of paddy procured is by account payee cheque or through online bank transfer by the State agencies.
19.	Delhi	Foodgrains are procured through Arthiyas and payment to the arthiyas is made through cheques.
20.	West Bengal	Payment is not being made through cheques.
21.	Himachal Pradesh	Payment is being released through account payee cheques.

**Prices of vegetables**

2802. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to reduce the prices of vegetables which have seen a huge increase during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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) The retail prices of vegetables such as potato and tomato showed steady to declining trend whereas the prices of onion had registered a marginal increase over the last two years in 4 metros viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. Seasonal factors as well as weather impact on the prices of vegetables. Government had taken various steps to reduce the prices of vegetables such as onion by calibrating the minimum export price (MEP) of onion to control the exports of onion and thereby contain their price rise. For instance, in December, 2010, Government reduced the import duty of onion to zero. NAFED and NCCF were authorized to import onion and losses on account of import were reimbursed 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. In addition, Government of India provides assistance under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Technology Mission on Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh (TMNE) schemes for increasing production and setting up of terminal markets, wholesale markets and rural primary markets/apni mandies to ensure adequate supply of fruits and vegetables to the consumers at reasonable prices and also to provide remunerative returns to the farmers.

#### **Rotting of foodgrains**

†2803. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA:

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

(a) the reasons for rotting of wheat and other foodgrains stocked in Government warehouses in various parts of the country;

(b) whether Government has discontinued the grant scheme aimed at encouraging the construction of warehouses and if so, whether this scheme would be revived;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has recently ordered the Government to distribute surplus foodgrains among poor instead of letting it to

rot;

(d) if so, whether Government is acting on court's decision; and

(e) the places where such foodgrains have already been  
distributed, as on  
date?

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Some quantity of foodgrains may get damaged/become non-issuable due to various reasons, such as storage pest attack, leakages in godowns, procurement of poor quality stocks, spillage during movement and handling of stocks, exposure to rains, floods, negligence on the part of concerned persons in taking precautionary measures etc.

(b) The Government gives grants in aid only to the State Governments of North-East States, including Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir for construction of storage godowns, to meet their storage requirement. The Government of India has also launched "Grameen Bhandaran Yojana" with effect from 01.04.2001. The main objectives of the scheme include creation of scientific storage capacity with allied facilities in rural areas to meet out various requirements of farmers for storing farm produce, processed farm produce, agricultural inputs etc. and prevention of distress sale. The scheme will continue during the whole period of Eleventh Plan with a target of 90 lakh tonnes of capacity and a budget allocation of Rs. 400 crores.

(c) to (e) In pursuance to the Hon'ble Supreme Court's direction, in its order dated 14.5.2011 to allocate additional quantity of foodgrains to the 150 poorest districts in the country for distribution to extremely poor and vulnerable sections of the society, the Government has allocated 3,87,670.65 tons of foodgrains at BPL/AAAY issue prices for three months for poor families identified in 74 districts of 13 States as per recommendations of Central Vigilance Committee on PDS set-up by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. State-wise districts covered so far are as under:-

State	District
1	2
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba and Sirmaur
Uttarakhand	Tehri
Rajasthan	Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur, Sirohi, Karoli, Jhalawar and Pratapgarh
Bihar	Araria, Vaishali, Gaya, Madhubani, Muzaffarpur, Nawadah, Samastipur, Sheohar,

	Katihar, Jamui, Lakhisarai, Mongher, Purnea, Supaul and Darbhanga
Manipur	Tamenglong
Jharkhand	Sarakela, Singhbhum West, Godda, Simdega, Gumla, Chatra, Garhwa, Palamu, Latehar, Lohardagga, Dumka, Jamtara, Sahebganj and Pakur

---



1	2
Haryana	Mahendergarh and Sirsa
Jammu and Kashmir	Doda, Kupwara and Poonch
Kerala	Palakkad and Waynad
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua, Mandla, Umaria, Shahdol, Barwani, Khargone, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Balaghat, Chhatarpur, Betul, Khandwa, Sheopur and Dhar
Chhattisgarh	Bastar, Dantewada, Kanker, Korla, Sarguja, Jaspur, Dhamtari, Raigarh, Bilaspur and Rajnandgaon,
Sikkim	North District Sikkim
Tripura	Dhalai

#### **Failure of PDS**

2804. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the World Food Programme of the United Nations and the Swaminathan Research Foundation, PDS has failed to achieve its objective;

(b) whether according to the performance evaluation report of the Planning Commission of 2003-04, out of an estimated budgetary consumer subsidy of Rs. 7,258 crore (for only 16 States) as much as Rs. 4,197 crore did not reach the BPL households and Government spends Rs. 3.65 to just transfer Re. 1 to the intended beneficiary;

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

(d) the steps taken to revamp PDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) In the Report on the State of Food Insecurity in Rural India (December, 2008), prepared by World Food Programme and M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, it has been mentioned that taking an overall view, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) has not achieved its stated objectives. However, the report also mentions that the PDS has served the country

well and that though there were several operational problems including inefficiencies and leakages, PDS had played a crucial role in ensuring access to foodgrain for a significant proportion of the population that would otherwise have gone hungry.

As per the report of the Programme Evaluation Organization (PEO) of the Planning Commission on Performance Evaluation of TPDS (March, 2005), during 2003-04, out of an

estimated budgetary consumer subsidy of Rs. 7258 crore in respect of 16 States, Rs. 4197 crore did not reach the Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. The report further mentions among others that taking into account the inefficiencies in the PDS, the Government of India spends Rs. 3.65 through budgetary food subsidies to transfer Re. 1 to the poor.

The report submitted by PEO of Planning Commission was shared with all State/Union Territory (UT) Governments during five regional and one national level conference of State/UT Food Ministers and Food Secretaries held during 2005-06. Based on this consultation process, a Nine Point Action Plan was evolved in July, 2006, which is under implementation by State/UT Governments. This Nine Point Action Plan, *inter-alia*, includes continuous review of BPL/AAY lists to eliminate bogus/ineligible ration cards, action to be taken for leakage free distribution of foodgrains, doorstep delivery of foodgrains, etc. To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has also been regularly issuing advisories and requesting State/UT Governments for ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at Fair Price Shops (FPSs), ensuring greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels and introduction of new technologies such as Computerization of TPDS operations at various levels.

#### **Export of sugar**

2805. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that EGoM was under pressure and many members were not supportive of the decision to export sugar as reported in the media as danger being that opening up of exports could raise inflationary expectations, which the retail traders exploit;

(b) the logic and the need to open up sugar exports when the country and its citizens are reeling under a high inflation rate; and

(c) the action plan of Government to keep the domestic prices low by domestic supply and containing inflation, when the demand for sugar would go up in the festive months of October to November?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The decision to allow export of sugar has been taken

keeping in view the sugar stocks in the country, the estimated domestic consumption, the initial estimates about the sugarcane planting for the ensuing sugar season and the domestic prices of sugar. The objective is to avoid sugar stock build up and resultant drop in prices, leading to cane price arrears of farmers and to provide additional liquidity to the sugar sector by capitalizing on the low global sugar balance and the better international prices. The domestic retail prices of sugar are currently stable.

#### **Wastage of wheat**

2806. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that huge quantity of wheat worth crores of rupees has been found lying unclaimed recently on the railway track near Naini of Allahabad;

(b) whether it is a fact that nearly 300 farmers have died in Bundelkhand region due to indebtedness and other reasons; and

(c) whether wastage of foodgrains is a criminal act and if so, the reasons for not filing FIRs against the persons responsible for such wastage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As informed by FCI, a rake containing 65,803 bags of wheat was received at Railhead Naini between 15.7.2011 and 18.7.2011. Due to rains as well as spillage from cut and torn gunnies, bags got affected as Naini Railhead has no covered sheds. The entire stock of wheat has been transported to CWC godowns at Naini. Thus, no stock of wheat is lying unclaimed at Naini Railhead.

(b) No such deaths have been reported to the Ministry.

(c) FCI has informed that incidence of each case of damage to foodgrain is examined and appropriate disciplinary action is taken against the delinquents invariably.

#### **Wastage of wheat in Rajasthan**

†2807. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details indicating the quantity of wheat spoiled in Rajasthan at different places during the last two years for lack of storage facilities, location-wise; and

(b) the person responsible for it and the details of action taken by Government against them till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As reported by Food Corporation of India, there is no damaged wheat on account of lack of storage capacity in Rajasthan during last two years.

**Prices of vegetables and fruits**

†2808. 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 steep increase in the prices of vegetables and fruits has been registered recently in the country;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to develop a national market to ensure adequate supply of vegetables and fruits and also to contain the prices of such produces;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reasons behind Government's intention; and

(e) the other steps taken to check the steep rise in the prices of vegetables and fruits in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There has been a mixed trend in the prices of vegetables and fruits over the last seven months. Weather and seasonal factors affect the prices of vegetables and fruits. The details of the monthly wholesale price index of vegetables and fruits, during January, 2011 to July, 2011 is given in Statement (See below).

(c) to (e) Under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) scheme, financial assistance is provided for taking up various activities related to development of horticulture including production of planting material, area coverage, rejuvenation/replanting of senile orchards, protected cultivation, organic farming, promotion of Integrated Nutrient Management/Integrated Pest Management, Primary Processing and development of Post Harvest Management and Marketing infrastructure.

The component of market Infrastructure includes rural primary markets, wholesale markets and terminal market complexes. For rural primary markets credit linked back ended subsidy @ 40% in general areas and @ 55% in hilly and tribal areas of the maximum project cost of Rs. 20.00 lakh is available. For wholesale markets credit linked back ended subsidy @ 25% in general areas and @ 33.33% in hilly and tribal areas of the maximum project cost of Rs. 100.00 lakh is available. For terminal market complex, under PPP mode, assistance @ 25% to 40% (limited to Rs. 50.00 crore) of project cost of Rs. 150.00 crore, which includes 25% as floor subsidy plus 15% as subsidy on bidding is available.

Further, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has launched a

new programme on Vegetable Initiative for Urban Clusters (VIUC), during 2011-12 under the aegis of the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). The Scheme is being implemented in one city in each of the 29 States having a population of one million and above, except seven States in the North East (Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura) and Goa, in which case urban clusters of less than one million or capital city has been selected. Initially, the programme will be implemented for a period of one year (2011-12). Besides the minimum export price (MEP) of onion is calibrated to control the exports of onion and contain their price rise.



**Statement**

*The WPI of Fruits and vegetables during the January, 2011 to July, 2011*

Year 2011	WPI of Fruits and Vegetables
January	206.6
February	165.1
March	165.9
April	193.9
May	181.6
June	185.9
July	191.4

Source: DIPP

**Mandatory testing of CFL bulbs**

2809. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the packaged water, CFL bulbs etc. are being marketed by the companies without mandatory testing by licensees under its compulsory ISI mark scheme;

(b) if so, what has been done by BIS in this regard;

(c) whether Government is also aware that many goods which come under mandatory testing are not being tested regularly and testing, checking, etc. have been outsourced by Government without due process of law; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No such case relating to packaged water and CFL bulb has been brought to the notice of Government.

As per certification scheme of BIS for any product, it is mandatory for the licensees to follow Scheme of Testing and Inspection (STI). This stipulates frequency of testing from raw material stage to finished product stage including intermediate checks. This also ensures conformity to standard before release of the product in the

market with ISI Mark. In case it is found that licensee is not complying with the STI, deterrent action like warning/stop marking/expiry/ cancellation of licence is taken. In case of product under Mandatory Certification Scheme like Packaged Drinking Water or CFL bulbs, "stop marking" orders of BIS leads to closure of Industry.

(c) and (d) All Products covered under BIS Certification scheme are being tested regularly for ensuring its conformity to relevant Indian Standard. Surveillance is carried out at licensee's end by BIS officers and agencies appointed under the provision of Section 10(1) of BIS Act, 1986. Samples are drawn from factory as well as market and tested independently. Testing of ISI marked product is carried out in BIS laboratories and other laboratories recognized by BIS in strict conformity with legal provisions in Section 10(1) of BIS Act, 1986.

#### **Improving food distribution policy**

2810. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that, though godowns are full, people are still starving the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has warned the Government about the serious faulty food distribution policy leading to creation of two sections of Indians of haves and have-nots;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Supreme Court has also rejected the argument that the malnutrition has come down;

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(f) the steps taken by Government to correct the food distribution policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) The increased procurement of rice and wheat during the last three years and the current year have resulted in surplus stocks of foodgrains in the Central Pool. For tackling the problem of starvation and malnutrition to ensure that people living below poverty line get adequate foodgrains, Government is providing foodgrains at highly subsidized prices to the targeted population through the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) such as Mid-Day-Meal Scheme, Wheat Based Nutrition Programme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG), Annapurna, Emergency Feeding Programme, Welfare Institutions Scheme and Village Grain Bank Scheme. During 2011-12, under TPDS and OWS, a quantity of 589.64 lakh tonnes of foodgrains have been allocated to States/UTs.

Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. While the Central Government is responsible for procurement and allocation of foodgrains to the States and UTs, the operational responsibility for lifting the allocated foodgrains and its distribution within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and

supervision and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rests with the concerned State/UT Government.

State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have not reported any incidence of starvation.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 14.5.2011 has directed the Government of India, that to ensure no starvation deaths may take place and people can be saved from malnutrition as far as possible, to reserve 5 million tonnes of foodgrains for allocation to the 150 poorest districts or other poorer segments of the society. Pursuant to the above orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the recommendations made by the Central Vigilance Committee on Public Distribution System, additional allocation of 3.87 lakh M.Ts of rice and wheat have been made for three months to 74 districts in thirteen States.

(f) Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has been regularly issuing advisories and requesting State/UT Governments for continuous review of lists of BPL and AAY families, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at Fair Price Shops and greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, improved monitoring and vigilance at different levels and introduction of new technologies such as computerization of TPDS operations.

#### **Containing prices of fruits and vegetables**

2811. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

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

(a) whether prices of vegetables and fruits including onion, tomato, garlic and apple have risen in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the reasons therefor, item-wise;

(c) whether the increase in the export quota of the same including onion has contributed to the rise in prices of such produce;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to bring down the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The wholesale price indices of Fruits and Vegetables which include onion, tomato, apple and garlic, has reduced from the level of 206.6 during the month of January, 2011 to the level of 191.4 during the month of July, 2011, registering a decline of 7.35%.

(c) to (e) There is no export quota for fruits and vegetables, including onion. Government had taken various steps to reduce the prices of vegetables such as onion by calibrating the Minimum Export Price (MEP) of onion to control the exports of onion and thereby contain their price rise.

Under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) scheme, financial assistance is provided for taking up various activities related to development of horticulture including production of planting material, area coverage, rejuvenation/replanting of senile orchards, protected cultivation, organic farming, promotion of Integrated Nutrient Management/Integrated Pest Management, Primary Processing and development of Post Harvest Management and Marketing infrastructure.

The component of market Infrastructure includes rural primary markets, wholesale markets and terminal market complexes. For rural primary markets credit linked back ended subsidy @ 40% in general areas and @ 55% in hilly and tribal areas of the maximum project cost of Rs. 20.00 lakh is available. For wholesale markets credit linked back ended subsidy @ 25% in general areas and @ 33.33% in hilly and tribal areas of the maximum project cost of Rs. 100.00 lakh is available. For terminal market complex, under PPP mode, assistance @ 25% to 40% (limited to Rs. 50.00 crore) of project cost of Rs. 150.00 crore, which includes 25% as floor subsidy plus 15% as subsidy on bidding is available.

Further, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has launched a new programme on Vegetable Initiative for Urban Clusters (VIUC), during 2011-12 under the aegis of the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). The Scheme is being implemented in one city in each of the 29 States having a population of one million and above, except seven States in the North East (Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura) and Goa, in which case urban clusters of less than one million or capital city has been selected. Initially, the programme will be implemented for a period of one year (2011-12).

#### **Availability of godowns**

†2812. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government does not have sufficient godowns for storage of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of foodgrains rotten due to shortage of godowns during the last five years;

(d) whether Government has fixed any accountability for this lapse; 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) and (b) The Food Corporation of India has a total of 334.47 lakh MTs of storage capacity including Covered and Cover and Plinth (CAP) both owned and hired with a capacity utilization of 89% as on 31.7.2011. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (See below). CAP is also a scientific method for storage of foodgrains. The State Agencies also store foodgrains.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



To further augment the covered storage capacity of foodgrains with the FCI and to reduce the storage in Cover and Plinth (CAP) the Government formulated a Scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). Under the scheme, the Food Corporation of India would now give a guarantee often years for assured hiring to the private entrepreneurs. A capacity of about 152.97 lakh tonnes is to be created in 19 States under the scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations.

To tide over the problem of shortage of storage space, FCI hires storage space from CWC/SWCs/Government agencies and private parties etc. Executive Directors (Zones) and General Managers (Region) of FCI have been given full powers for hiring of private godowns for short term usage to store the procured foodgrains as per their requirement if the capacity available with FCI is not sufficient to store the foodgrains.

(c) No foodgrains have got rotten due to shortage of godowns in the last five years. However, some quantity of foodgrains have accrued as damaged in the last five years due to long storage, transit, cyclone, flood, and rains etc. as per the following details:-

Year	Quantity (in lakh MTs)
2007-2008	0.34
2008-2009	0.20
2009-2010	0.07
2010-2011	0.06
2011-2012 (upto July, 2011)	0.005

(d) and (e) In some cases where there is damage to foodgrains and where negligence of officials is established, disciplinary action against the officials concerned are taken. The details of action taken against the persons held responsible for damage to foodgrains are as under:-

Year	No. of officials proceeded against for damage to foodgrains
2007-08	31

2008-09	50
2009-10	28
2010-11	20
2011-12 (upto June, 2011)	10
<hr/>	
TOTAL:	139
<hr/>	

**Statement**

State-wise storage capacity with FCI as on 31.07.2011

(Fig in lac tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/ U.T.	Covered				CAP		Grand Stocks				Utilization-Total					
Utiliza- (%age)			FCI owned	State	CWC	Hired SWC	Private	Total covered	Owned	Hired	Total	Total	held	tion (%age)	effective storage	tion on per region		
effective capacity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
East	1.	Bihar	3.66	0.03	0.84	0.98	0.47	2.32	5.98	1.00	0.00	1.00	6.98	4.44	64.00	6.62	67	
	2.	Jharkhand	0.66	0.03	0.24	0.22	0.20	0.69	1.35	0.05	0.00	0.05	1.40	1.13	81.00	1.40	81	
	3.	Orissa	3.02	0.00	0.82	2.16	0.15	3.13	6.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.15	5.10	83.00	6.14	83	
	4.	West Bengal	8.59	0.19	0.98	0.00	0.90	2.07	10.66	0.51	0.00	0.51	11.17	7.36	66.00			
	5.	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.03	27.00			
	TOTAL (E.Z.):		16.03	0.26	2.88	3.36	1.72	8.22	24.25	1.56	0.00	1.56	25.81	18.06	70.00	24.73	73	

North	6.	Assam	2.07	0.00	0.23	0.11	0.37	0.71	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78	2.24	81.00	2.78	81
East	7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.10	43.00	0.23	43
	8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.22	85.00	0.26	85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	9.	Mizoram	0.25	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.19	73.00	0.26	73
	10.	Tripura	0.29	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.40	83.00	0.48	83
	11.	Manipur	0.20	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.13	62.00	0.21	62
	12.	Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.27	82.00	0.33	82
	TOTAL (N.E.Z.):		3.33	0.12	0.57	0.16	0.37	1.22	4.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.55	3.55	78.00	4.55	78
North	13.	Delhi	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.31	0.00	0.31	3.67	2.38	65.00	2.86	83
	14.	Haryana	7.68	4.18	3.19	5.67	2.80	15.84	23.52	3.33	0.26	3.59	27.11	26.98	100.00	27.11	100
	15.	Himachal	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.14	54.00	0.26	54

		Pradesh															
16.		Jammu and	1.03	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.18	1.21	0.10	0.00	0.10	1.31	0.86	66.00	1.12	
77																	
		Kashmir															
17.		Punjab	21.17	0.51	5.05	40.00	4.15	49.71	70.88	7.14	3.51	10.65	81.53	75.48	93.00		
18.		Chandigarh	1.07	0.18	0.83	1.12	0.00	2.13	3.20	0.17	0.11	0.28	3.48	2.88	83.00		
19.		Rajasthan	7.06	0.00	2.16	4.27	1.88	8.31	15.37	1.85	3.89	5.74	21.11	22.72	108.00	21.11	
108																	
20	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.17	6.14	19.16	0.17	25.64	40.59	5.19	1.47	6.66	47.25	40.44	86.00	43.35	93	
21.		Uttarakhand	0.66	0.25	0.44	0.60	0.05	1.34	2.00	0.21	0.02	0.23	2.23	1.86	83.00	2.14	
87																	
TOTAL (N.Z.):			57.12	5.50	17.87	70.82	9.08	103.27	160.39	18.30	9.26	27.56	187.95	173.74	92.00	182.96	95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
South 22.		Andhra	12.66	0.12	7.55	21.27	2.44	31.38	44.04	2.62	0.00	2.62	46.66	46.40	99.00		
		Pradesh														46.03	101
23.		Andaman and	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.05	71.00		
		Nicobar Islands															
24.		Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	4.43	82.00	5.33	

83															
25.	Karnataka	3.78	0.00	1.68	1.45	0.25	3.38	7.16	1.36	0.00	1.36	8.52	7.46	88.00	8.22
91															
26.	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.50	0.51	0.56	3.57	9.37	0.61	0.00	0.61	9.98	9.09	91.00	
27.	Pondicherry	0.44	0.00	0.13	0.11	0.00	0.24	0.68	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.74	0.51	69.00	
TOTAL (S.Z.):		27.92	0.12	11.86	23.34	3.25	38.57	66.49	4.85	0.00	4.85	71.34	67.94	95.00	97
West 28.	Gujarat	5.00	0.14	1.62	0.01	0.11	1.88	6.88	0.27	0.02	0.29	7.17	6.56	91.00	7.10
92															
29.	Maharashtra	11.90	0.00	2.67	3.26	2.49	8.42	20.32	1.02	0.10	1.12	21.44	14.39	67.00	
30.	Goa	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.10	67.00	
31.	Madhya	3.37	0.01	1.02	0.24	1.90	3.17	6.54	0.36	0.00	0.36	6.90	4.85	70.00	6.78
72															
	Pradesh														
32.	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.11	0.97	2.69	0.27	4.04	9.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.16	8.40	92.00	9.16
92															
Total (W.Z.):		25.54	0.26	6.28	6.20	4.77	17.51	43.05	1.65	0.12	1.77	44.82	34.30	77.00	84
GRAND TOTAL:		129.94	6.26	39.46	103.88	19.19	168.79	298.73	26.36	9.38	35.74	334.47	297.59	89.00	323.08
															92

Effective Capacity – Capacity available with FCI for storage of foodgrains, as reported by the Regions.

### **Food Security Bill**

2813. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is bringing the Food Security Bill in this Parliament Session to give adequate food supply to all the needy families of the country; and

(b) whether Government is proposing to create more space by constructing new warehouses and godowns for storage of foodgrains by the Central Government, the State Governments and Private Agencies and individuals; and

(c) whether Government has prepared any action plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Based on recommendations of the National Advisory Council (NAC) and Expert Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council and comments/suggestions received from the Central Ministries/Departments, States/UTs, experts and other stakeholders, the Government have prepared a draft National Food Security Bill. After consultations with States and Union Territories on the Draft Bill, approval of Government at the appropriate level will be obtained before its introduction in the Parliament.

(b) and (c) To strengthen and augment the covered storage capacity of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and to reduce the storage in Cover and Plinth (CAP) the Government formulated a scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs. Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). Assessment of additional storage needs under the scheme is based on the overall procurement/consumption and the storage space already available. A capacity of about 152.97 lakh tonnes is to be created in 19 States under the scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations. This Department has also prepared a proposal for construction of additional storage capacity of 5.4 lakh tonnes in the North Eastern States by FCI with a total allocation of Rs. 568.17 crores. The proposal has been approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC).

### **Prices of pulses**

†2814. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS,  
FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been adequate production of pulses this year  
resulting in the reduction of prices thereof in the open market;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) whether pulses have been imported to smoothen the domestic supply thereof; and

(c) if so, the quantity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As per the 4th advance estimates released by the Ministry of Agriculture, on 19.07.2011, the production of pulses during 2010-11 stood at 18.09 million tonnes. The retail prices of pulses such as tur dal, moong dal, masoor dal and urad dal have showed a steady to declining trend over the last one year in 4 metros viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai

(b) Yes, Sir. Pulses are imported to meet the demand and supply gap.

(c) As per the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics data (provisional), during 2010-11 a quantity of 26 lakh tonnes of pulses was imported.

#### **Salaries for fair price shops' staff**

†2815. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Advisory Committee (NAC) has recommended to pay salaries alongwith the commission to persons running fair price shops;

(b) if so, the reasons given by NAC for the recommendations; and

(c) by when Government would declare its decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The National Food Security Bill, 2011 finalized by the National Advisory Council (NAC) and sent for consideration of the Government in July, 2011 *inter alia* provides that the State Government shall ensure that the Fair Price Shops are financially viable by ensuring that reasonable commissions and operational costs are provided in a time bound manner.

Based on recommendations of the NAC and Expert Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Prime Minister's

Economic Advisory Council and comments/suggestions received from the Central Ministries/Departments, States/UTs, experts and other stakeholders, the Government have prepared a draft National Food Security Bill. After consultations with States and Union Territories on the Draft Bill,

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

approval of Government at the appropriate level will be obtained before its introduction in the Parliament.

#### **Functioning of PDS**

†2816. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the States in the country where Public Distribution System (PDS) network is functioning effectively;

(b) whether this system could not give required results in some States;

(c) if so, the names of such States and whether any efforts have been made by Government to ascertain the reasons for success of this system;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, by when it would be ascertained?

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 Central Government and State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. The 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 lifting and distributing the allocated foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over distribution of allocated foodgrains to eligible card holders through the Fair Price Shops (FPSs) are of the State/UT Governments.

Central Government allocates foodgrains (wheat and rice) to States/UTs under the TPDS @ 35 kg. per family per month to the accepted number of 6.52 crore BPL families, including about 2.44 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families. A State-wise Statement on the allocation/offtake of foodgrains from 2008-2009 to 2010-11 is given in Statement (See below).

TPDS has been strengthened and streamlined over the years. To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has been regularly issuing

advisories and requesting State/UT Governments for continuous review of lists of BPL and AAY families, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at Fair Price Shops (FPSs), ensuring greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels and introduction of new technologies such as Computerization of TPDS operations at various levels.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*Allocation and Offtake of foodgrains (rice and wheat) for  
the last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11)*

(in thousand tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3577.682	3532.766	3884.250	3526.692	3676.480	3433.137
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	101.556	91.058	101.556	99.538	101.556	85.023
3.	Assam	1406.256	1400.842	1485.966	1400.233	1673.126	1591.641
4.	Bihar	2958.122	1529.022	3437.481	2274.014	3543.192	2969.154
5.	Chhattisgarh	937.698	805.755	1091.952	1005.898	1168.032	1135.107
6.	Delhi	592.548	561.815	592.548	577.275	595.734	607.303
7.	Goa	36.355	33.958	46.708	45.308	68.751	53.804
8.	Gujarat	1042.040	856.966	1618.488	1025.464	1885.998	1532.880
9.	Haryana	603.493	387.616	980.472	501.671	685.242	613.097
10.	Himachal Pradesh	463.176	460.401	497.466	461.812	508.988	486.462
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	776.804	770.282	756.804	758.854	757.104	749.115
12.	Jharkhand	1065.930	883.363	1311.792	1038.280	1319.412	1032.747
13.	Karnataka	2033.342	1951.272	2167.492	2092.192	2260.476	2132.040
14.	Kerala	1164.604	1120.931	1301.604	1233.443	1399.646	1373.157
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2085.683	1985.462	3030.870	2953.426	2610.454	2707.860
16.	Maharashtra	3165.785	2706.938	4509.359	3576.017	4490.412	3687.169
17.	Manipur	106.416	98.033	117.146	122.104	141.844	71.209
18.	Meghalaya	144.276	145.733	147.276	145.315	182.928	156.605
19.	Mizoram	82.908	75.298	82.908	75.675	70.140	64.502
20.	Nagaland	126.876	139.044	129.546	134.532	126.876	138.126
21.	Orissa	1866.783	1826.342	2115.852	2080.701	222,1.788	
	2052.089						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22. Punjab		662.920	505.338	1213.920	987.526	786.348	680.707
23. Rajasthan		1364.624	1280.799	1945.464	1919.335	2037.128	1937.843
24. Sikkim		44.220	44.399	44.220	44.206	44.250	43.000
25. Tamil Nadu		3682.832	3806.151	3767.832	3951.112	3722.832	3698.126
26. Tripura		275.004	268.012	302.004	279.176	302.622	249.020
27. Uttar Pradesh		4925.854	4255.337	7039.894	6455.013	6948.948	6555.953
28. Uttaranchal		362.252	308.118	436.002	408.472	474.122	455.838
29. West Bengal		3031.942	2718.517	3316.544	3145.293	3601.864	3325.569
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		29.341	16.379	31.959	18.489	34.020	17.921
31. Chandigarh		5.628	3.510	25.796	25.276	31.380	25.975
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		8.154	8.088	8.880	2.973	9.924	2.457
33. Damen and Diu		2.370	0.423	4.320	1.346	4.980	1.162
34. Lakshadweep		4.608	3.703	4.614	3.707	4.620	6.385
35. Pondicherry		38.349	18.928	53.712	32.317	56.112	48.435
TOTAL:		38776.431	34600.804	47602.697	42402.685	47547.329	43720.618

#### **Selling of fake and sub-standard items**

2817. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of fake and sub-standard items are being sold in consumer markets in the country;

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

(c) what steps have been taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Complaints are received in various Government Departments through different sources regarding fake and sub-standard items. Such

complaints are attended to by authorities concerned under respective laws and regulations. As regards Department of Consumer Affairs is concerned, it takes steps to finalize

and publicize standard products that can carry the official ISI mark. In case of violation/misuse of ISI mark, action including cancellation of registration of manufacturers is taken. During the last 3 years, 100 complaints have been received and appropriate action has been taken.

#### **Increase in prices of essential commodities**

2818. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of essential commodities are on the rise in the recent past;

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

(c) whether Government has made any comparative study of the present prices of the commodities *vis-à-vis* those prevailing during the corresponding period last year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to contain the prices of essential commodities so as to reduce the burden on common people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The retail prices of essential commodities have shown steady to declining trend in the case of wheat, atta, pulses such as tur dal, urad dal, moong dal, masoor dal, sugar, while the prices of rice, edible oils, vegetables such as potato and onion had shown an increasing trend over the last six months as observed in 4 metros viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. While rise in prices of rice are could be due to the increase in MSP, weather and seasonal factors affect the

prices of vegetables. In the case of edible oils, 50% of our requirements are imported to meet the demand supply mismatch. Therefore, domestic prices are also susceptible to the changes in the international prices.

(c) and (d) No such formal study has been published. However, comparative analysis of prices is undertaken regularly. The details of the retail prices of essential commodities *vis-à-vis* those prevailing during the corresponding period last year in 4 metros viz. Delhi, Mumbai Kolkata and Chennai are given in Statement-I (See below).

(e) The steps taken by the Government to contain the prices of essential commodities so as to reduce the burden on common people are given in Statement-II.



**Statement-I**

**Department of Consumer Affairs**

(Price Monitoring Cell)

*Daily retail prices alongwith variation of essential commodities*

(Rs per kg.)

Commodity/ Centres	Current date 19.08.2011	6 months back 19.02.2011	1 year back 19.08.2010	Variation over 1 year 19.08.2010
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rice</b>				
Delhi	24.00	23.00	22.00	2.00
Mumbai	22.00	20.00	20.00	2.00
Kolkata	21.00	21.00	20.00	1.00
Chennai	22.00	22.00	21.00	1.00
<b>Wheat</b>				
Delhi	15.00	15.50	14.00	1.00
Mumbai	21.00	21.00	19.00	2.00
Bhubneswar	16.00	15.00	15.00	1.00
Chennai	22.00	24.00	22.00	0.00
<b>Atta</b>				
Delhi	16.00	17.00	16.00	0.00
Mumbai	24.00	24.00	21.00	3.00
Kolkata	16.00	17.00	15.00	1.00
Chennai	23.00	23.00	23.50	-0.50
<b>Gram Dal</b>				
Delhi	44.00	39.00	35.00	9.00
Mumbai	43.00	39.00	34.00	9.00
Kolkata	38.00	40.00	32.00	6.00
Chennai	44.00	38.00	34.00	10.00

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Tur Dal</b>				
Delhi	71.00	73.00	71.00	0.00
Mumbai	69.00	66.00	64.00	5.00
Kolkata	54.00	62.00	58.00	-4.00
Chennai	62.00	70.00	66.50	-4.50
<b>Urad Dal</b>				
Delhi	76.00	75.00	73.00	3.00
Mumbai	77.00	77.00	73.00	4.00
Kolkata	58.00	60.00	66.00	-8.00
Chennai	68.00	68.00	78.00	-10.00
<b>Moong Dal</b>				
Delhi	75.00	72.50	83.00	-8.00
Mumbai	79.00	77.00	80.00	-1.00
Kolkata	70.00	75.00	75.00	-5.00
Chennai	65.00	70.00	79.00	-14.00
<b>Masoor Dal</b>				
Delhi	54.00	55.00	54.00	0.00
Mumbai	57.00	57.00	50.00	7.00
Kolkata	42.00	48.00	48.00	-6.00
Chennai	45.00	50.00	48.00	-3.00
<b>Sugar</b>				
Delhi	32.50	33.00	31.00	1.50
Mumbai	32.00	32.00	29.00	3.00
Kolkata	32.00	32.00	30.00	2.00
Chennai	30.00	31.00	29.00	1.00
<b>Milk @</b>				
Delhi	27.00	25.00	24.00	3.00
Mumbai	34.00	28.00	26.00	8.00

1	2	3	4	5
Kolkata	22.00	21.00	21.00	1.00
Chennai	20.50	20.50	20.50	0.00
<b>Groundnut oil</b>				
Delhi	128.00	131.00	121.00	7.00
Mumbai	116.00	85.00	86.00	30.00
Kolkata	105.00	110.00	110.00	-5.00
Chennai	100.00	82.00	90.00	10.00
<b>Mustard oil</b>				
Delhi	78.00	79.00	70.00	8.00
Mumbai	85.00	84.00	72.00	13.00
Kolkata	75.00	70.00	66.00	9.00
Chennai	85.00	79.00	76.00	9.00
<b>Vanaspati</b>				
Delhi	78.00	77.00	59.00	19.00
Mumbai	77.00	77.00	57.00	20.00
Kolkata	66.00	65.00	54.00	12.00
Chennai	78.00	75.00	61.00	17.00
<b>Soya oil</b>				
Delhi	83.00	79.00	66.00	17.00
Mumbai	77.00	NR	NR	NR
Kolkata	69.00	72.00	56.00	13.00
Chennai	NR	NR	NR	NR
<b>Sunflower oil</b>				
Delhi	93.00	93.00	79.00	14.00
Mumbai	86.00	NR	NR	NR
Kolkata	85.00	90.00	65.00	20.00
Chennai	80.00	77.00	65.00	15.00

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Palm oil</b>				
Delhi	NR	NR	NR	NR
Mumbai	67.00	NR	NR	NR
Kolkata	64.00	65.00	51.00	13.00
Chennai	60.00	62.00	49.00	11.00
<b>Tea (Loose)</b>				
Delhi	159.00	150.00	147.00	12.00
Mumbai	199.00	188.00	155.00	44.00
Kolkata	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Chennai	260.00	260.00	240.00	20.00
<b>Salt (packed)</b>				
Delhi	14.00	14.00	12.00	2.00
Mumbai	14.00	14.00	12.00	2.00
Kolkata	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.00
Chennai	14.00	14.00	12.00	2.00
<b>Potato</b>				
Delhi	16.00	7.00	11.00	5.00
Mumbai	15.00	15.00	12.00	3.00
Kolkata	8.00	4.00	6.00	2.00
Chennai	14.00	13.00	14.00	0.00
<b>Onion</b>				
Delhi	19.00	17.00	16.00	3.00
Mumbai	18.00	18.00	13.00	5.00
Kolkata	14.00	15.00	15.00	-1.00
Chennai	21.00	13.75	13.00	8.00
<b>Tomato</b>				
Delhi	19.00	14.00	27.50	-8.50

1	2	3	4	5
Mumbai	14.00	NR	NR	NR
Kolkata	24.00	NR	NR	NR
Chennai	14.00	10.00	13.00	1.00

Source: State civil supplies Department.

NR - Not Reported

@ - (Rs./Lt.)

### **Statement-II**

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

#### **1. Fiscal Measures**

- (i) Reduced import duties to zero - for rice and wheat, onion and pulses, edible oils (crude) and to 7.5% for refined and hydrogenated oils and vegetable oils.
- (ii) NDDB has been allowed to Import of 30000 tonnes of skimmed Milk Powder and Whole milk powder and 15000 MT of Butter, Butter Oil and Anhydrous Milk Fat at zero% concessional duty under Tariff Rate Quota for the year 2011-12.
- (iii) Allowed sugar mills on 17.04.2009 to import duty-free raw sugar under Open General License (O.G.L.). Later this facility was extended to private trade on job basis.
- (iv) Allowed STC/MMTC/PEC and NAFED on 17.04.2010 to import duty-free white/refined sugar initially with a cap of 1 million tonnes. Later on, duty-free import was also allowed by other Central/State Government Agencies and private trade without any cap on the quantity.

#### **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 upto 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.
- (iv) Export of milk powders (including skimmed milk powder, whole milk powder, dairy

whitener and infant milk food), Casein and Casein products has been prohibited with effect from 18.02.2011.

- (v) Effected no change in Tariff Rate Values of edible oils.
- (vi) Extended stock limit orders in the case of pulses, paddy and rice, edible oil, edible oilseeds and sugar.
- (vii) The MEP of onions other than Bangalore Rose Onions and Krishnapuram onions was US\$ 300 per metric one for the month of August, 2011. The MEP of Bangalore Rose Onion and Krishnapuram onion continue at US\$ 400 per metric ones and MEP of Sona Masuri and Ponni Samba varieties of non-Basmati rice was at USD 850 per MT.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) 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. However the future trading in sugar has since been resumed, with effect from 27.12.2010.
- (x) Proportion of sugar production requisitioned as levy sugar was increased from 10 to 20% for 2009-10 sugar seasons. However, for 2010-11 sugar season, the levy obligation has been reduced to 10%.
- (xi) Government has allocated 25 lakh ones of wheat and 20 lakh ones of rice under OMSS (D) 2011 for the period of January, 2011 to September, 2011.
- (xii) 25 lakh ones of foodgrains have been allocated on 6.1.2011 to all States/UTs for BPL families at BPL issue prices for distribution upto 30.9.2011.
- (xiii) An additional *ad-hoc* allocation of 50 lakh ones of foodgrains made on 16th May, 2011 to all State/UTs for BPL families at BPL issue price for distribution during the current year upto March, 2012.

- (xiv) An additional *ad-hoc* allocation of 25 lakh ones of foodgrains 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 upto 30.9.2011.
- (xv) In addition, *ad-hoc* allocation of 50 lakh ones of foodgrains made on 30th June, 2011 to APL families raising thereby monthly APL allocation upto 15 kg. per family per month in 20 States and 35 kg. per family per month in 4 North Eastern States, Sikkim and 2 hilly States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand where it was less than that quantity for a period often months from June, 2011 to March, 2012.
- (xvi) Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs. 10/- kg. for distribution @ 1 kg. per month.
- (xvii) 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 liter per ration card per month.

#### **Prices of essential food commodities**

2819. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the prices of essential food commodities have increased manifold during the last five years;
- (b) the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government would see a correlation with the forward trading practice in the Indian food market as one of the reasons for increase in prices of essential commodities; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The rate of increase in prices during the last 5 years has not been uniform across the



commodities. The increase has been sharper in the prices of some commodities such as Milk, Onion, Tur Dal and Rice while the rise in prices has been moderate in the case of commodities such as Wheat, Atta, Gram Dal, Sugar, Potato etc.

(b) The details of the retail prices of major essential food commodities at select Centre-wise capital cities of States (which had been monitored 5 years back and now) in the last five years are given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) No, Sir. It has been observed that several commodities which are not traded in the commodities exchange, such as vegetables, fruits and milk, have exhibited significant price increases in the recent years. Moreover certain commodities that were suspended from trading in 2007, such as rice, wheat (suspended on 27.02.2007, the trading in wheat was resumed on 14.05.2009) and tur and urad (suspended on 23.01.2007) also exhibited significant price increases subsequently. Thus, no correlation has been observed with forward trading practices in the Indian Food Market and increase in prices of essential commodities. The RBI, in its Annual Report for the year 2009-2010 (July, 2010), has ascribed the inflation primarily to structural constraints in augmenting supplies coupled with rising demand in the fast growing economy.

The report concluded that commodity prices in India seem to be influenced more by other drivers of price changes, particularly demand-supply gap in specific commodities, the degree of dependence on imports and international price movements in these commodities.

**Statement**

*Daily retail prices of essential commodities over the last five years*

<b>Date: 19.08.2011</b>		<b>Commodity: Rice</b>			<b>Unit/kg.</b>
Centre	Daily retail price			% Variation	
	Current	1 year	5 years	1 year	5 years
	date	back	back	back	back
	19.08.2011	19.08.2010	19.08.2006	19.08.2010	19.08.2006
1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi	24	22	14	9.09	71.43
Shimla	25	27	15.5	-7.41	61.29
Lucknow	18	16	9.5	12.50	89.47
Ahmedabad	20	19	12	5.26	66.67
Bhopal	16.5	19	11	-13.16	50.00
Mumbai	22	20	12.5	10.00	76.00
Jaipur	20	22	12	-9.09	66.67
Patna	25	19.5	10	28.21	150.00
Bhubaneswar	20	17	9	17.65	122.22
Kolkata	21	20	12	5.00	75.00
Guwahati	18	17	11	5.88	63.64
Shillong	17.5	18.5	11.5	-5.41	52.17
Aizwal	25	NR	13	NR	92.31
Agartala	18.5	20	12	-7.50	54.17
Hyderabad	21	19	10	10.53	110.00
Banglore	22	20	11	10.00	100.00
T. Puram	23.58	26.1	15	-9.66	57.20
Chennai	22	21	12	4.76	83.33



**Date: 19.08.2011Commodity: Wheat**

Centre	Daily retail price			% Variation	
	Current	1 year	5 years	1 year	5 years
	date	back	back	back	back
	19.08.2011	19.08.2010	19.08.2006	19.08.2010	19.08.2006
Delhi	15	14	10	7.14	50.00
Shimla	NR	16	NR	NR	NR
Lucknow	12.5	13	9.25	-3.85	35.14
Ahmedabad	13	14	11	-7.14	18.18
Bhopal	13.8	12.5	11	10.40	25.45
Mumbai	21	19	14	10.53	50.00
Jaipur	13	13.5	10	-3.70	30.00
Patna	13.5	13.5	10	0.00	35.00
Bhubaneswar	16	15	13	6.67	23.08
Kolkata	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Guwahati	17	16	NR	6.25	NR
Shillong	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Aizwal	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Agartala	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Hyderabad	20	21	11	-4.76	81.82
Banglore	20	19	15	5.26	33.33
T. Puram	20.83	21.1	16.5	-1.28	26.24
Chennai	22	22	14	0.00	57.14

**Date: 19.08.2011Commodity: Atta \$**

Centre	Daily retail price			% Variation	
	Current	1 year	5 years	1 year	5 years
	date	back	back	back	back
	19.08.2011	19.08.2010	19.08.2006	19.08.2010	19.08.2006
1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi	16	16	11	0.00	45.45

1	2	3	4	5	6
Shimla	18	18	12	0.00	50.00
Lucknow	14	14.5	11	-3.45	27.27
Ahmedabad	15	16	13	-6.25	15.38
Bhopal	16	16.5	11.5	-3.03	39.13
Mumbai	24	21	16	14.29	50.00
Jaipur	14	15	11	-6.67	27.27
Patna	14	14	11.5	0.00	21.74
Bhubaneswar	17	15	13.5	13.33	25.93
Kolkata	16	15	12	6.67	33.33
Guwahati	19	17	13	11.76	46.15
Shillong	17.5	18	12	-2.78	45.83
Aizwal	20	NR	13	NR	53.85
Agartala	19.25	21	12	-8.33	60.42
Hyderabad	19	21	13	-9.52	46.15
Banglore	19	18	15	5.56	26.67
T. Puram	25.33	22.75	19	11.34	33.32
Chennai	23	23.5	15	-2.13	53.33

**Date: 19.08.2011      Commodity: Gram Dal**

Centre	Daily retail price			% Variation	
	Current	1 year	5 years	1 year	5 years
	date	back	back	back	back
	19.08.2011	19.08.2010	19.08.2006	19.08.2010	19.08.2006
1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi	44	35	32	25.71	37.50
Shimla	40	35	31.5	14.29	26.98
Lucknow	43	34	32	26.47	34.38
Ahmedabad	36	30	33	20.00	9.09

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bhopal	32	30	28	6.67	14.29
Mumbai	43	34	35	26.47	22.86
Jaipur	36	28	30	28.57	20.00
Patna	40	33	29	21.21	37.93
Bhubaneswar	43	33	32	30.30	34.38
Kolkata	38	32	31	18.75	22.58
Guwahati	36	32	30	12.50	20.00
Shillong	38	35	30	8.57	26.67
Aizwal	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Agartala	39.5	35	33	12.86	19.70
Hyderabad	41	32	30	28.13	36.67
Banglore	42	31	35	35.48	20.00
T. Puram	45.17	46	38.5	-1.80	17.32
Chennai	44	34	31	29.41	41.94

**Date: 19.08.2011      Commodity: Tur Dal**

Centre	Daily retail price			% Variation	
	Current	1 year	5 years	1 year	5 years
	date	back	back	back	back
	19.08.2011	19.08.2010	19.08.2006	19.08.2010	19.08.2006
1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi	71	71	33	0.00	115.15
Shimla	67	76	34	-11.84	97.06
Lucknow	66	61	31	8.20	112.90
Ahmedabad	58	62	30	-6.45	93.33
Bhopal	65	60	28	8.33	132.14
Mumbai	69	64	33	7.81	109.09
Jaipur	55	58	29	-5.17	89.66

1	2	3	4	5	6
Patna	58	61	29	-4.92	100.00
Bhubaneshwar	56	55	30	1.82	86.67
Kolkata	54	58	32	-6.90	68.75
Guwahati	54	51	30	5.88	80.00
Shillong	50	60	31	-16.67	61.29
Aizwal	NR	NR	36	NR	NR
Agartala	65	64	33	1.56	96.97
Hyderabad	58	60	26	-3.33	123.08
Banglore	69	60	35	15.00	97.14
T. Puram	60.67	59.5	35.5	1.97	70.90
Chennai	62	66.5	32	-6.77	93.75

**Date: 19.08.2011      Commodity: Sugar**

Centre	Daily retail price			% Variation	
	Current	1 year	5 years	1 year	5 years
	date	back	back	back	back
	19.08.2011	19.08.2010	19.08.2006	19.08.2010	19.08.2006
1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi	32.5	31	21	4.84	54.76
Shimla	34	33	22	3.03	54.55
Lucknow	32	30	21	6.67	52.38
Ahmedabad	29	28	21	3.57	38.10
Bhopal	29.5	27	20	9.26	47.50
Mumbai	32	29	21.5	10.34	48.84
Jaipur	32	29	20.5	10.34	56.10
Patna	31	30	21	3.33	47.62
Bhubaneshwar	31	29	20.5	6.90	51.22
Kolkata	32	30	21	6.67	52.38

1	2	3	4	5	6
Guwahati	32	30	22	6.67	45.45
Shillong	33	33	22	0.00	50.00
Aizwal	45	NR	25	NR	80.00
Agartala	35	33	22	6.06	59.09
Hyderabad	31	31	20	0.00	55.00
Banglore	30	28	21	7.14	42.86
T. Puram	32	29.8	20.5	7.38	56.10
Chennai	30	29	19	3.45	57.89

**Date: 19.08.2011      Commodity: Milk @**

Centre	Daily retail price			% Variation	
	Current	1 year	5 years	1 year	5 years
	date	back	back	back	back
	19.08.2011	19.08.2010	19.08.2006	19.08.2010	19.08.2006
1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi	27	24	16	12.50	68.75
Shimla	21	20	17	5.00	23.53
Lucknow	38	30	20	26.67	90.00
Ahmedabad	36	30	20	20.00	80.00
Bhopal	34	30	16	13.33	112.50
Mumbai	34	26	17	30.77	100.00
Jaipur	26	23	13	13.04	100.00
Patna	26	24	12	8.33	116.67
Bhubaneswar	22	22	14	0.00	57.14
Kolkata	22	21	25	4.76	-12.00
Guwahati	31	26	18	19.23	72.22
Shillong	NR	NR	28	NR	NR
Aizwal	NR	NR	28	NR	NR



1	2	3	4	5	6
Agartala	28	26	NR	7.69	NR
Hyderabad	33	28.5	16	15.79	106.25
Banglore	21	19	13	10.53	61.54
T. Puram	23.83	23	15	3.61	58.87
Chennai	20.5	20.5	14	0.00	46.43

**Date: 19.08.2011      Commodity: Groundnut Oil**

Centre	Daily retail price			% Variation	
	Current	1 year	5 years	1 year	5 years
	date	back	back	back	back
	19.08.2011	19.08.2010	19.08.2006	19.08.2010	19.08.2006
Delhi	128	121	86	5.79	48.84
Shimla	125	87	78	43.68	60.26
Lucknow	120	94	85	27.66	41.18
Ahmedabad	100	91	60	9.89	66.67
Bhopal	93	78	65	19.23	43.08
Mumbai	116	86	73	34.88	58.90
Jaipur	96	89	62	7.87	54.84
Patna	NR	NR	80	NR	NR
Bhubaneshwar	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Kolkata	105	110	80	-4.55	31.25
Guwahati	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Shillong	76	NR	NR	11.76	NR
Aizwal	82	NR	NR	NR	NR
Agartala	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Hyderabad	101	94	56.	7.45	80.36
Banglore	83	76	55	9.21	50.91
T. Puram	89	71.9	62	23.78	43.55
Chennai	100	90	54	11.11	85.19

**Date: 19.08.2011 Commodity: Mustard Oil**

Centre	Daily retail price			% Variation	
	Current	1 year	5 years	1 year	5 years
	date	back	back	back	back
	19.08.2011	19.08.2010	19.08.2006	19.08.2010	19.08.2006
Delhi	78	70	52	11.43	50.00
Shimla	90	75	60	20.00	50.00
Lucknow	80	65	50	23.08	60.00
Ahmedabad	69	57	45	21.05	53.33
Bhopal	69	55	48	25.45	43.75
Bhopal	85	72	74	18.6	14.86
Jaipur	69	58	49	18.97	40.82
Patna	81	67	53	20.90	52.83
Bhubaneswar	83	64	53	29.69	56.60
Kolkata	75	66	50	13.64	50.00
Guwahati	80	58	48	37.93	66.67
Shillong	71	66	57	7.58	24.56
Aizwal	88	NR	55	NR	60.00
Agartala	89.25	70	48	27.50	85.94
Hyderabad	88	75	60	17.33	46.67
Banglore	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
T. Puram	106.54	78.4	81.5	35.89	30.72
Chennai	85	76	NR	11.84	NR

**Date: 19.08.2011 Commodity: Vanaspati**

Centre	Daily retail price			% Variation	
	Current	1 year	5 years	1 year	5 years
	date	back	back	back	back
	19.08.2011	19.08.2010	19.08.2006	19.08.2010	19.08.2006
1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi	78	59	54	32.20	44.44

1	2	3	4	5	6
Shimla	70	54	49	29.63	42.86
Lucknow	67	55	53	21.82	26.42
Ahmedabad	64	54	50	18.52	28.00
Bhopal	55	50	48	10.00	14.58
Mumbai	77	57	58	35.09	32.76
Jaipur	62	50	50	24.00	24.00
Patna	64	58	52	10.34	23.08
Bhubaneswar	63	55	50	14.55	26.00
Kolkata	66	54	46	22.22	43.48
Guwahati	79	50	49	58.00	61.22
Shillong	72	62	54	16.13	33.33
Aizwal	NR	NR	55	NR	NR
Agartala	55.5	56	54	-0.89	2.78
Hyderabad	73	54	50	35.19	46.00
Banglore	66	56	55	17.86	20.00
T. Puram	84.83	55.5	55	52.85	54.24
Chennai	78	61	55	27.87	41.82

**Date: 19.08.2011 Commodity: Teal Loose**

Centre	Daily retail price			% Variation	
	Current	1 year	5 years	1 year	5 years
	date	back	back	back	back
	19.08.2011	19.08.2010	19.08.2006	19.08.2010	19.08.2006
1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi	159	147	105	8.16	51.43
Shimla	130	140	100	-7.14	30.00
Lucknow	170	195	160	-12.82	6.25
Ahmedabad	200	180	140	11.11	42.86

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bhopal	160	160	110	0.00	45.45
Mumbai	199	155	136	28.39	46.32
Jaipur	120	120	80	0.00	50.00
Patna	150	150	120	0.00	25.00
Bhubaneswar	160	160	120	0.00	33.33
Kolkata	100	100	100	0.00	0.00
Guwahati	140	110	75	27.27	86.67
Shillong	200	200	120	0.00	66.67
Aizwal	248	NR	105	NR	136.19
Agartala	140	180	100	-22.22	40.00
Hyderabad	192.5	162	120	18.83	60.42
Banglore	300	300	200	0.00	50.00
T. Puram	131.67	134.2	148	-1.89	-11.03
Chennai	260	240	210	8.33	23.81

**Date: 19.08.2011 Commodity: Salt Pack (Iodised)**

Centre	Daily retail price			% Variation	
	Current	1 year	5 years	1 year	5 years
	date	back	back	back	back
	19.08.2011	19.08.2010	19.08.2006	19.08.2010	19.08.2006
1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi	14	12	8	16.67	75.00
Shimla	14	12	9	16.67	55.56
Lucknow	14	12	9	16.67	55.56
Ahmedabad	12	12	4.5	0.00	166.67
Bhopal	12	10	7	20.00	71.43
Mumbai	14	12	9	16.67	55.56
Jaipur	12	11	8	9.09	50.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Patna	9	9	6	0.00	50.00
Bhubaneswar	13	12	7.5	8.33	73.33
Kolkata	8	8	6	0.00	33.33
Guwahati	NR	NR	9	NR	NR
Shillong	14	12	7	16.67	100.00
Aizwal	12	NR	8	NR	50.00
Agartala	11	11	8	0.00	37.50
Hyderabad	11	8	7	37.50	57.14
Banglore	14	12	9	16.67	55.56
T. Puram	7.58	7.1	5.5	6.76	37.82
Chennai	14	12	8.5	16.67	64.71

**Date: 19.08.2011      Commodity: Potato**

Centre	Daily retail price			% Variation	
	Current	1 year	5 years	1 year	5 years
	date	back	back	back	back
	19.08.2011	19.08.2010	19.08.2006	19.08.2010	19.08.2006
1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi	16	11	11	45.45	45.45
Shimla	14	16	12	-12.50	16.67
Lucknow	12	10	8	20.00	50.00
Ahmedabad	7	14	11	-50.00	-36.36
Bhopal	7	10	7	-30.00	0.00
Mumbai	15	12	11	25.00	36.36
Jaipur	5	7	7	-28.57	-28.57
Patna	10	7.5	7	33.33	42.86
Bhubaneswar	10	7	7.5	42.86	33.33
Kolkata	8	6	7.5	33.33	6.67

1	2	3	4	5	6
Guwahati	12	8	8.5	50.00	41.18
Shillong	8	8	8	0.00	0.00
Aizwal	20	NR	12	NR	66.67
Agartala	13	12	10	8.33	30.00
Hyderabad	14	12	12	16.67	16.67
Banglore	11	11	10	0.00	10.00
T. Puram	18.83	17.7	14.5	6.38	29.86
Chennai	14	14	9	0.00	55.56

**Date: 19.08.2011      Commodity: Onion**

Centre	Daily retail price			% Variation	
	Current	1 year	5 years	1 year	5 years
	date	back	back	back	back
	19.08.2011	19.08.2010	19.08.2006	19.08.2010	19.08.2006
1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi	19	16	10	18.75	90.00
Shimla	20	15	10	33.33	100.00
Lucknow	18	12	7	50.00	157.14
Ahmedabad	8	12	6	-33.33	33.33
Bhopal	10	10	3.5	0.00	185.71
Mumbai	18	13	8.5	38.46	111.76
Jaipur	12	10	5	20.00	140.00
Patna	13.5	10	5	35.00	170.00
Bhubaneshwar	19	14	9	35.71	111.11
Kolkata	14	15	8	-6.67	75.00
Guwahati	14	12	8	16.67	75.00
Shillong	17.5	12	8	45.83	118.75
Aizwal	25	NR	12	NR	108.33

1	2	3	4	5	6
Agartala	24.5	18	10	36.11	145.00
Hyderabad	16	13	4.5	23.08	255.56
Banglore	15	13	9	15.38	66.67
T. Puram	26.83	30	8.5	-10.57	215.65
Chennai	21	13	8	61.54	162.50

Source: State Civil Supplies Department

NR - Not Reported., NA - Not Available

#### Export of sugar

†2820. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to export five lakh tonnes of sugar;

(b) whether the production of sugar in the country is in abundance;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the sugar production has been increasing during the last three years; and

(e) if so, the details of sugar production year-wise, State-wise and sugar mill-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has recently allowed export of five lakh tonnes of sugar under Open General License (OGL) in addition to similar quantum permitted during April as well as June, 2011.

(b) and (c) The production during current sugar season 2010-11 is estimated to be about 242 lac tonnes against estimated consumption of 210-115 lac tonnes.

(d) and (e) As reported by the sugar mills, a statement showing details of sugar production year-wise, State-wise and sugar mill-wise for last three sugar seasons is given [See Appendix 223 Annexure No.

16].

#### **Problems of PDS**

2821. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: 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 Government is aware of the problems ailing the country's Public Distribution System (PDS);

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

(c) whether Government has constituted any committee to look into the problems of PDS;

(d) if so, whether the panel has submitted its reports;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon; and

(f) the steps taken by Government to ensure supply of foodgrains to PDS beneficiaries in various States particularly Uttar Pradesh?

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 Central Government and State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. The 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 lifting and distributing the allocated foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over distribution of allocated foodgrains to eligible card holders through the Fair Price Shops (FPSs) are of the State/UT Governments.

Certain shortcomings/deficiencies have been noticed from time to time in the functioning of TPDS. These relate to inclusion/exclusion errors, leakages/diversion of foodgrains, existence of bogus/ineligible ration cards, etc. Government closely monitors the action taken by States/UT Governments in respect of irregularities noticed in the implementation of TPDS. Complaints as and when received by Government from individuals and organizations, as well as through



press reports are sent to the concerned State/UT Governments for inquiry and action. Government also regularly issues advisories to State/UT Governments and reviews their performance during meetings and conferences. Periodic reporting has been prescribed and utilization certificates for the foodgrains allocated are obtained from the State/UT Governments.

To streamline the functioning of TPDS, in consultation with the State/UTs 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. Instructions have been issued to all States/UTs to review the existing lists of BPL and AAY families and ration cards issued to them by verifying/cross checking details of each of such families and the units in the ration cards to eliminate the ineligible/bogus ration cards. Instructions have also been issued to all State/UT Governments to issue warning to the bogus card holders, through advertisements in the news

papers, to surrender the bogus ration cards. As a result of these measures, States/UTs have reported deletion of 209.55 lakh bogus/ineligible cards upto 30.6.2011.

A Working Group on Food and Public Distribution has been constituted under the chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The terms of reference of the Working Group include better and effective delivery of essential commodities to the vulnerable sections of society and augmentation of warehouses and storage capacity including suggestion of strategies/plans of action *inter alia* for finalizing number of BPL beneficiaries; streamlining and strengthening TPDS; web enabled computerization of PDS System (including FCI godowns) and enhancing storage capacity. The Working Group is yet to submit its report.

With a view to specifically target poor sections of society for distribution of subsidized foodgrains (rice, wheat and coarse grains) and sugar, TPDS was launched in 1997. Under TPDS, foodgrains @ 35 kg. per family per month are allocated to States/Union Territories including Uttar Pradesh for 6.52 crore accepted number of BPL/AAV families for distribution at subsidized prices through Fair Price Shops. Depending upon their availability in central pool and past offtake, foodgrains are also allocated to Above Poverty Line (APL) families. Presently, the allocations for APL category range between 15 and 35 kg. foodgrains per family per month.

In addition to allocation of foodgrains under TPDS, the Government makes allocations of foodgrains under other Welfare Schemes such as Midday Meal Scheme and Wheat based Nutrition Programme also. Further, this Department has been making additional allocation of foodgrains to the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations in case of emergencies like floods, droughts, etc. Additional allocation of foodgrains has also been made from time to time depending upon the availability of stocks and requirement/requests received from States/UTs. In addition to the normal TPDS allocations, Government has made special *ad-hoc* additional allocations to the State of Uttar Pradesh of 1598.927 thousand tonnes foodgrains for BPL and APL families during 2010-11 and 818.880 thousand tonnes of foodgrains for BPL families in 2011-12 (upto July, 2011).

#### **Pilferage in distribution of ration and kerosene**

†2822. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints have been received regarding pilferage in ration distribution in Balia district and pilferage in kerosene distribution in districts Gorakhpur, Bahraich, etc. of Uttar Pradesh;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether such complaints have also been recorded from some other States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of action taken in each case; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to check pilferage in future?

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 responsibility for allocation and distribution 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) rests with the concerned State/UT Government.

There have been reports about irregularities in implementation of TPDS in States/UTs, including in the State of Uttar Pradesh. As and when complaints are received by the Government from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, they are sent to State/UT Governments concerned for inquiry and appropriate action. A Statement indicating State-wise number of complaints on TPDS, including in the State of Uttar Pradesh, received in the Department from 2008 to 2011 (upto June, 2011) is given in Statement.

For monitoring supplies and securing availability and distribution of essential commodities under TPDS, the Central Government issued Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001, under which the State and UT Governments are responsible for implementing TPDS and are competent to take action against those indulging in malpractices in TPDS.

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.

TPDS has been strengthened and streamlined over the years. To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has been regularly issuing advisories and requesting State/UT Governments for continuous review of lists of BPL and AAY families, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at Fair Price Shops (FPSs), ensuring greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels and introduction of new technologies such as Computerization of TPDS operations at various levels.

**Statement**

*Complaints on TPDS received in the Department from individuals,  
organisations and through media reports etc. from 2008 to 2011 (upto  
June, 2011)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	–	3	–
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	–	–	2	2
3.	Assam	4	6	1	1
4.	Bihar	5	16	13	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	4	5	–
6.	Delhi	26	29	37	9
7.	Goa	–	–	1	–
8.	Gujarat	–	4	3	1
9.	Haryana	6	5	24	6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	–	–	–
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	–	1	3	–
12.	Jharkhand	1	6	5	3
13.	Karnataka	2	6	2	1
14.	Kerala	4	1	3	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2	9	13	2
16.	Maharashtra	7	12	5	3
17.	Manipur	2	–	–	–
18.	Nagaland	–	1	1	–
19.	Orissa	–	1	3	1
20.	Punjab	1	1	2	–
21.	Rajasthan	7	7	6	6

22. Sikkim	-	3	2	-
------------	---	---	---	---

---

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Tamil Nadu	2	6	2	-
24.	Uttarakhand	-	1	1	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	17	46	33	27
26.	West Bengal	4	4	2	-
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	2	-
28.	Pondicherry	1	-	-	-
TOTAL:		94	169	174	66

Main issues raised through press reports relates to alleged leakage/diversion of foodgrains and that of other complaints from individuals/organizations relates to non-issue of ration cards, alleged non-distribution/diversion of foodgrains, irregular functioning of FPSs etc.

#### **Ban on speculative trading**

2823. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 70 per cent rise in food prices is because of speculative trading;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to put a ban on such trading; and

(d) if so, by when such trading would be banned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) No, Sir.

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

#### **Increasing procurement targets**



2824. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to increase procurement of grains from 10 million tonnes to 70 million tonnes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether present storage capacity is adequate, considering the increase in procurement; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by Government to increase the storage capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The procurement of foodgrains is open-ended and no targets are fixed for procurement. As per existing policy of Government of India, all quantities of wheat, rice and coarse grains conforming to the FAQ specifications brought by the farmers are purchased by FCI and State agencies at Minimum Support Price (MSP).

(c) and (d) The Food Corporation of India has a total of 333.63 lakh MTs of storage capacity including Covered and Cover and Plinth (CAP) both owned and hired with a capacity utilization of 90% as on 15.7.2011. The State agencies also store foodgrains. Due to the increased procurement of foodgrains and to reduce the storage in Cover and Plinth (CAP), the Government formulated a Scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs).

Based on this analysis and criteria laid down in the scheme, State-wise capacity requirement and locations were identified. Under the scheme, the Food Corporation of India would now give a guarantee of ten years for assured hiring to the private entrepreneurs. A capacity of 152.97 lakh tonnes is to be created in 19 States under the scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations. Out of this sanctioned capacity tenders have been finalized for creation of storage capacity of 52.32 lakh tonnes by the private entrepreneurs. CWC and SWCs are constructing 5.31 and 15.49 lakh tonnes respectively under the Scheme, out of which a capacity of about 3.5 lakh tonnes has already been completed by CWC/SWCs.

#### **Supply of sugarcane to sugar mills**

†2825. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any idea or proposal has been received to remove

mandatory condition of supplying sugarcane to sugar mills;

(b) whether steps have been taken to give freedom to mill owners and sugarcane farmers to fix the prices of sugarcane apart from fixing support price; and

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, whether any limit has been fixed and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 provides for payment to the sugarcane grower by producer of sugar, for the sugarcane purchased by him, either the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane fixed by the Government or the price agreed to between the producer and the sugarcane grower, as the case may be. State Governments of many sugar producing States are announcing State Advised Price (SAP) which is higher than FRP fixed by the Government.

**Impact of inflation on the poor**

†2826. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that poor families are most affected due to food inflation in the country;

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

(c) the percentage of expenditure incurred by the poor, the medium and the high class consumers to meet their food requirements out of total expenditure incurred by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has already taken steps to protect the poor sections of society through Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY). Under the TPDS, wheat, rice, coarse grains and kerosene are allocated to State Governments/UTs for distribution through the Fair Price Shops. The Central Issue Price for rice and wheat has not been revised since 2002. For wheat it remains at Rs. 4.15 per kg. for BPL and Rs. 2 per kg. for AAY. For rice, it is Rs. 5.65 per kg. for BPL and Rs. 3 per kg. for AAY. 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 is implemented in some States. A 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 litre per ration card per month is going on in some States.

(c) Details are given in Statement.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

### **Statement**

*Percentage of food expenditure in total expenditure in Urban and Rural areas*

*for each decile class of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE)*

*Uniform Recall Period (URP)*

Decile class of MPCE (URP) (%)	Urban	Rural
	Percentage of food expenditure in total expenditure	Percentage of food expenditure in total expenditure
<b>All-India</b>		
0 - 10%	62.55	66.45
10 - 20%	59.10	65.02
20 - 30%	56.40	63.74
30 - 40%	54.11	62.17
40 - 50%	51.13	61.56
50 - 60%	49.04	59.69
60 - 70%	46.35	58.15
70 - 80%	43.38	55.56
80 - 90%	39.06	52.14
90 - 100%	25.43	38.11
all classes	40.74	53.58

Source: National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Key indicators of Household Consumer Expenditure in India 2009-2010 (66th Round).

Note: 1. Deciles classes stand for distribution of population by Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE).

2. In Uniform Recall Period 30 days reference period is used for all the item groups.

### **Export of sugar**

†2827. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sugar export has been made in the

sugar year 2010-11;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the quantum of total sugar exported;

(c) whether it is a fact that the permission to export sugar was given to exporters to earn maximum profit;

(d) if so, the dates alongwith the quantum of sugar to be exported for which permission was given in the said year; and

(e) the prevailing prices of sugar in the domestic as well as International market at that time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per data published by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS) Kolkata, about 36.16 Lac tons of sugar has been exported upto April, 2011 during the current sugar season 2010-11 (October to September).

(c) The Central Government has permitted export of domestically produced raw and white/refined sugar under Advance Licensing Scheme (ALS) and Open General License (OGL) keeping in view the data on area under sugarcane production, sufficient availability of sugar for domestic requirement, advantage of favourable international prices and to enhance liquidity of sugar mills for enabling them to pay cane dues to farmers.

(d) On September 7, 2010 i.e. at the end of previous sugar season and subsequently on 1st November, 2010, the Government decided to allow export of about 11 lac tonnes of sugar under ALS, maximum of which was expected to have been exported during 2010-11 sugar season till 31st March, 2011. Further, the Central Government allowed export of 5 lac tonnes of sugar under OGL, each, in three tranches vide Directorate of Sugar circulars dated 19.04.2011, 28.06.2011 and 19.08.2011. Government has also allowed export of 10,000 MT of sugar to EU countries and 8,424 MT to USA against preferential quota vide decision dated 22nd March, 2011.

(e) The spot prices of sugar in domestic market as quoted by National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange Ltd. (NCDEX) and international future prices for white sugar quoted by Euronext/Liffe for the months of September and November, 2010 and April, June and August, 2011 are given in Statement-I and II respectively.



**Statement-I**

*The spot prices of sugar in domestic market as quoted by NCDEX for the  
months of September and November, 2010 and April, June and August,  
2011*

Sl. No.	Month	Range of spot prices of 'S' Grade Sugar (Rs. per quintal)
1	2	3
1.	September, 2010	2500 - 2771.65

1	2	3
2.	November, 2010	2636 - 3100
3.	April, 2011	2617.05 - 2900
4.	June, 2011	2466.65 - 2850
5.	August, 2011	2598 - 2940

Source: National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange Limited (NCDEX).

#### **Statement-II**

*International future prices for white sugar quoted by Euronext/Liffe for the months of September and November, 2010 and April, June and August, 2011*

Sl. No.	Month during which International future prices of white sugar quoted	Range of spot prices of white sugar (US\$ per MT)
1.	September, 2010	592.40 - 635.20 (delivery for the month of October, 2010)
2.	November, 2010	709.10 - 789.80 (delivery for the month of December, 2010)
3.	April, 2011	697.90 - 716.20 (delivery for the month of May, 2011)
4.	June, 2011	664.60 - 769.60 (delivery for the month of August, 2011)
5.	August, 2011 (upto 19th August, 2011)	710.50 - 770.00 (delivery for the month of October, 2011)

Source: Euronext.com and Liffe.com

#### **Payment for procurement**

2828. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

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

(a) whether Government has announced a record harvest this year

for wheat and  
rice;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that FCI, the main grain purchasing agency has stopped payments to various State Government, various grain purchasing agencies, rice millers, etc. for two consecutive times due to paucity of funds with it;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether this situation would lead to distress sale by small and marginal growers;

(f) if so, whether Government would release additional funds to FCI to tackle the problem;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) 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) Yes, Sir. As per 4th Advance Estimate of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, the estimates of production of wheat and rice from 2010-11 crop are 85.93 million tonnes and 95.32 million tonnes respectively. The wheat production is all time high, while the rice production is second highest, the highest being 99.18 million tonnes in crop year 2008-09.

(c) and (d) Instructions for temporarily deferring payments were issued by FCI on 4.3.2011 due to temporary paucity of funds and the same was withdrawn on 17.3.2011.

During the month of June/July, 2011 a temporary deferment was made between June 16th and July 6th. However, no such restriction was imposed thereafter.

(e) No instructions were given for stoppage of payment to farmers. Therefore, the question of distress sale by small and marginal growers does not arise.

(f) to (h) During the 2nd quarter i.e. July to September, 2011, this Department has released Rs. 4,000 crore on 6.7.2011 and Rs. 7635.84 crore on 21.07.2011 to FCI. During the current financial year, an amount of Rs. 24,000 crore has so far been released to FCI to be utilized, *inter alia*, for making payments to State agencies for procurements made by them.

#### **Schemes to control price rise**

2829. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed certain schemes, through which State Public Distribution System (PDS) would get financial support to intervene in market for controlling price rise; and

(b) 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) Under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Government allocates wheat, rice, coarse grains, sugar and kerosene to State/Union Territory (UT) Governments for distribution to ration card holders.

A scheme for giving financial assistance to State/UT Governments for non-formal Public Distribution System through State Civil Supplies Corporations and Consumers Marketing Federations has been prepared for consideration of the Government. The scheme aims at strengthening the capacity of the State Agencies i.e. State Civil Supplies Corporations and Consumers Marketing Federations through augmentation of their financial resources with one time financial assistance from the Government of India and thereby enabling them to intervene effectively in the market by augmenting availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices in time of scarcity and/or spurt in prices.

#### **Hike in sugar prices**

†2830. 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 the recent hike in the sugar prices in the beginning of the current year was the result of collusion between the vested interests;

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

(c) whether Government has got the matter investigated by the Competition Commission of India; and

(d) if so, the details of the report furnished by the commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The retail prices of sugar during the current sugar season 2010-2011 (October-September) have remained stable in the country.

(c) No, Sir, Government has not referred any matter during the current sugar season 2010-2011, i.e., since October 2010 for investigation to Competition Commission of India.

(d) Does not arise.

**Impact of Food Security Bill**

2831. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether experts have expressed concern that the proposed Food Security Bill

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

would lead to global food price rise and significant increase in India's food subsidy Bill;

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

(c) whether, in case there is a drought and procurement drops below the desired level, Government would resort to import to meet the commitment under the proposed act and this would trigger a sharp increase in global prices of foodgrains as in the case of 2008; and

(d) if so, the action Government has taken to meet the challenges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) In pursuance to the announcement made by the President of India in her address to the Joint Session of Parliament on 4th June, 2009, to enact a new law – the National Food Security Act – the Government prepared a Concept Note and had consultations with the Central Ministries/Departments, States/Union Territories, experts and other stakeholders. Based on their comments/suggestions and recommendations of National Advisory Council (NAC) and Expert Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council, the Government have prepared a draft National Food Security Bill. After consultations with States and Union Territories on the Draft Bill, approval of Government at the appropriate level will be obtained before its introduction in the Parliament.

#### **Prices of fruits and vegetables**

2832. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per the recent survey report of ASSOCHAM on price rise of food articles, there is substantial decline in consumption of fruits and vegetables by 55 per cent of middle class families;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether income of middle class of the country have increased by 15 per cent only during the last three years while the prices of vegetables and fruits have increased by 115 per cent during the same period;



(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the reasons for such steep rise in prices of fruits and vegetables?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) As per ASSOCHAM, the recent survey conducted during April to June, 2011 in seven major cities - Delhi, Mumbai,

Ahmedabad, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad and Pune based on replies from 2,000 respondents shows that prices of fruits and vegetables moved up 100 to 115 per cent while incomes rose 10 to 15 per cent in the past three years.

According to ASSOCHAM, this has resulted in many households having been forced to cut consumption of fruits and vegetables.

(e) Steep rise in the prices of fruits and vegetables is largely explained by weather and seasonal factors.

**Transportation charges and margin for sugar**

2833. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government had submitted proposals regarding urgent revision of wholesale transportation charges and margin for sugar and payment of incidental charges in respect of procurement of foodgrains;

(b) whether no response to these proposals, submitted during 2007 to 2010 were sent to the State Government;

(c) whether it is proposed to consider the proposals expeditiously and convey Government's approval to the State Government; 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) and (b) In respect of rice, the proposal of Government of Karnataka for incidental claim for the year 2006-07 which was received in August, 2009, was pending for processing for want of the annual reports for the years 2006-07 and 2007-08 from the State Government, which have been received in July, 2011 only. Besides, the Government of Karnataka had submitted a proposal in June, 2011 for revision of incidental charges in respect of procurement of coarse grains for the year 2007-08 and the deficiencies in the proposal were intimated by FCI to the State Government in June, 2011. As far as margin for sugar is concerned, the Government of Karnataka has submitted its detailed proposal in March, 2011 for the years 2003-04 to 2008-09. However, provisional payments are made to States, pending final settlement of their claims.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Price rise in food items**

2834. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether PMO has appointed any Committee for study and suggestions to control high price rise specially in food items;

(b) if so, whether this Committee has suggested that Foreign Direct Investment should be allowed in retail sector to control price rise; and

(c) the details of the report submitted by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) With the approval of the Prime Minister an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) was set up under the Chairmanship of the Chief Economic Adviser, Dr. Kaushik Basu, "to review the overall inflation situation, with particular reference to primary food articles and suggest corrective measures."

The "Position Paper No. 1" of the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) on Inflation brought out the first set of recommendations of the IMG in May, 2011. The position paper has recommended *inter-alia* the following:-

- Allow foreign direct investment in multi brand retail in India with a proper regulatory framework. This according to the IMG will enable reforms in this sector, facilitate introduction of new technology, expand organized retail, open up Indian exports to the international market and ensure remunerative prices to farmers and small producers and fair prices to consumers.
- Reform the Agricultural Produce Marketing Act, 2003. This will help to narrow down the gap between farm gate and retail prices which today is rather high. The strategy according to the Group should be to make a few pivotal changes which will facilitate competition, narrow price margins and enable and incentivize private citizens and firms in nation building activities. The amendments should be so made to help promote competition at the local level and prevent cartelization and enable the APMC Act to act as a facilitator of efficient markets.

#### **Foodgrains lying in the open**

2835. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains is lying in the open and

is being damaged due to rains, etc.;

(b) whether Government is facing crisis in storing foodgrains;

(c) the quantum of storing capacity available with Government for storing foodgrains; and

(d) the quantum of foodgrains as on date with Government indicating the quantum of foodgrains laying in the open?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No stock of foodgrain is lying in open without any protective cover. Due to shortage of covered storage capacity, wheat is also stored in cover and plinth (CAP) storage. Foodgrains may get damaged/become non-issuable due to various reasons, such as, storage pest attack, procurement of poor quality stocks, spillage during movement and handling of stocks, exposure to rains, floods, negligence on the part of concerned persons in taking precautionary measures etc. As informed by Food Corporation of India (FCI), 29.21 lakh tonnes of foodgrains including 26.97 lakh tonnes of wheat and 2.24 lakh tonnes of paddy was stored in CAP as on 1.8.2011 with FCI. A quantity of 171 tonnes foodgrains accrued as damaged due to rains etc. in CAP of FCI regions during 2011-12 (upto July, 2011).

(b) to (d) FCI has reported total storage capacity including covered and CAP with FCI as 334.47 lakh tonnes and total stock held as 297.59 lakh tonnes as on 31.7.2011. Total stock of foodgrains stored in CAP as on 1.8.2011 with FCI is 29.21 lakh tonnes.

**Private sector investment in storage and transport**

2836. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an urgent need to attract private sector investment in storage and transport infrastructure, if things are to improve;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this direction during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh and the funds spent for the period, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) For Foodgrain management, this Department has formulated the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme to attract private sector investment for construction of covered storage godowns and to reduce the storage in Cover and Plinth (CAP). Under the scheme, the Food Corporation of India would give a guarantee of ten years for assured hiring to the private entrepreneurs. A capacity of about 152.97 lakh tonnes is to be

created in 19 States under the scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations. Out of this tenders have been finalized for creation of storage capacity of 52.32 lakh tonnes by the private entrepreneurs. CWC and SWCs are constructing 5.31 and 15.49 lakh tonnes respectively under the Scheme, out of which a capacity of about 3.5 lakh tonnes has already been completed by CWC/SWCs. The status State-wise including Andhra Pradesh as on 31.07.2011 is given in Statement (See below). Under the PEG Scheme, FCI would only pay rentals to the Private Entrepreneurs after taking over the godowns constructed under the scheme.

**Statement**

*Storage capacity approved by HLC and sanctioned to CWC/SWCs and Private Investors under the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme as on 31.07.2011*

(Fig. in lakh MT)

(Annexure)								
Sl. No.	State	Total capacity approved on the basis of storage gap	Capacity approved to Private Investors	Capacity allotted to CWC (on their own land)	Capacity allotted to SWC (on their own land)	Tenders sanctioned	Cancelled	Net capacity (7-8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.560	4.150	0.300	1.110	4.150	1.150	3.000
2.	Bihar	3.000	2.700		0.300	0.300		0.300
3.	Chhattisgarh	2.220	0.000	0.300	1.920			0.000
4.	Gujarat	3.520	3.470	0.050				0.000
5.	Haryana	38.800	37.915	0.050	0.835	17.570		17.570
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.420	1.395	0.025		0.021		0.021
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.620	3.620			1.890	0.550	1.340
8.	Jharkhand	1.750	1.750					0.000
9.	Karnataka	6.360	3.925	0.550	1.885			0.000





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Kerala	0.150	0.150					0.000
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4.350	3.236	0.264	0.850	2.436		2.436
12.	Maharashtra	8.290	4.471	0.474	3.345			0.000
13.	Orissa	3.000	0.000	1.875	1.125			0.000
14.	Punjab	51.250	47.574	0.782	2.895	13.087		13.087
15.	Rajasthan	2.600	2.300		0.300	2.200		2.200
16.	Tamil Nadu	3.450	2.650	0.350	0.450	2.200	1.700	0.500
17.	Uttarakhand	0.250	0.250					0.000
18.	Uttar Pradesh	26.810	26.340		0.470	11.865		11.865
19.	West Bengal	1.570	1.274	0.296				0.000
TOTAL:		167.970	147.170	5.316	15.485	55.719	3.400	52.319

Total capacity sanctioned = 76.52 - 3.40 = 73.12 lakh tonnes

Note: 1. HLC had sanctioned 71.25 lakh tonnes to Punjab. GoI vide letter dated 27.07.2010 has transferred 20 lakh tonnes to other States but a capacity of 35 lakh MT has been sanctioned as transferred capacity

2. Out of 35 lakh tonne capacity only 20 lakh tonne will be taken up on first come first serve basis and

balance 15 lakh tonne will not be taken up. As such a capacity of 152.97 lakh MT is approved under PEG.

#### **Functioning of independent directors**

2837. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provisions of the Companies Bill introduced in August, 2009 in the Parliament, and later on referred to the Department related Standing Committee on Finance would enable the responsibility to be fixed on independent directors, in the backdrop of multicrore accounting fraud as such recent fraud cases have exposed gaping holes in our existing corporate governance norms; and

(b) if so, whether the companies would be allowed to have the option to continue a particular independent director for any duration or Government would fix a maximum period for keeping independent directors on the Board of the Company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The concept of Independent Director has been proposed in the Companies Bill, 2009. Clause 147 of the Bill, provides for duties of directors which include the duty to act in good faith in best interest of company, to act with due and reasonable care, skill and diligence, to avoid any conflict of interest, to desist from achieving any undue gain or advantage. These duties would also be applicable-for independent directors. The liability for penal action (including for frauds) under the Companies Act, 1956 as well as Companies Bill, 2009 lies on the concerned company and its officer who is in default. In many circumstances, the term 'Officer in default' includes directors.

(b) The recommendations made by Hon'ble Parliamentary Standing Committee which examined the Companies Bill, 2009 regarding specific tenure for independent directors are proposed to be included in the revised Companies Bill also.

#### **Liquidation of Daewoo Motors India Limited**

2838. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for liquidation of a company, prior approval of the respective State Government is taken;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that while liquidating Daewoo Motors India Limited (DMIL), permission of the Uttar Pradesh

Government was not taken in advance;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether a liquidation proposal without the approval of the State Government is valid in a court of law;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the action being taken by Government to de-notify the liquidation process of DMIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b), (c) and (d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) and (g) Does not arise.

**Strengthening of Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO)**

2839. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to further strengthen the Serious Fraud Investigation Office;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when it is likely to be effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Keeping in view the recommendations made by Vepa Kamesam committee, it is proposed to give statutory recognition to SFIO. Besides, powers such as treating its investigation report as a report filed by a Police Officer, giving SFIO power to issue letter of requests (letter Rogatory) in cases involving companies having business/interest outside the country and definition of the term 'fraud' alongwith its punishment are also proposed to be included, subject to due approvals, in the revised Companies Bill for strengthening its enforcement framework. On the enactment of the new Companies Bill, these legislative provisions will become effective. Besides the legislative measures, 58 additional posts have been created in SFIO and it has been decided to set up regional offices at New Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Chennai, Kolkata and Ahmedabad for effective oversight, monitoring and prosecution of cases.

**Success of low temperature thermal desalination technology**

2840. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the Low Temperature Thermal Desalination Technology helps for conversion of seawater into potable water;

(b) how this technology is different from the conventional technology;

(c) what would be the operational cost of per litre conversion of saline water into potable water; and

(d) what efforts the Ministry is making to introduce such plants in the country, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) had launched a program for development of Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) technology for conversion of seawater into potable water, suitable for installation in the island territories and near the coastal Power Plants. The National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) an autonomous body of the Ministry of Earth Sciences has been responsible for design, develop, demonstrate and commission the LTTD plants in selected coastal locations. Till date, 4 LTTD plants have been successfully commissioned in the country, one each at Kavaratti, Minicoy, Agatti of Lakshadweep and one at Northern Chennai Thermal Power Station (NCTPS), Chennai. Out of these four plants, the Minicoy and Agatti plants were established in April, 2011 and July 2011, respectively. The capacity of each of these LTTD plants is 1 lakh liter per day of potable water. The water is used locally. Besides, the ministry is working to set up 6 more plants being funded by the Lakshadweep Administration, one each in the islands of Lakshadweep viz., Amini, Chetlet, Kadamath, Kalpeni, Kiltan and Andrott plants.

(b) The Reverse Osmosis, a membrane process, is globally accepted technology suitable for desalination of saline water, which is quite different from LTTD technology developed by the Ministry. The LTTD is a process under which the warm surface sea water is flash evaporated at low pressure and the vapour is condensed with cold deep sea water. The LTTD technology does not require any chemical pre and post-treatment of seawater and thus the pollution problems are minimal and suitable for island territories. Since no effluent treatment is required, it gives less operational maintenance problems compared to other desalination processes. The LTTD technology is completely indigenous, robust and environment friendly.

(c) The cost per liter of desalination would depend on the technology used and cost of electricity which varies from place to place.



According to the cost estimates made recently by an independent agency for LTTD technology, the operational costs per litre of bottled quality fresh water currently works to be 19 paise.

(d) Since the LTTD technology is not matured for coastal regions of mainland India, except in thermal power plants located very near to the coast, so far no attempt has been made to introduce such plants in Andhra Pradesh. The coastal areas would require offshore plant with larger capacity, which are yet to develop.

#### **Opening of new Doordarshan Kendra in Bodoland**

†2841. SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bodo language is an official language of Assam and is currently incorporated in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, and on the strength of it, Guwahati Doordarshan Kendra has been raising for long a demand to slot a two-three hour programme in the language;

(b) whether neither the slot, nor the programme has, so far, been fixed; and

(c) whether a new Doordarshan Kendra would be set up at Kokrajhar in Bodoland?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that Bodo language has recently been incorporated in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. As per Assam Official Language Extent and (Amendment) Ordinance, 1984, Bodo language shall be used as an official language for administrative and other purposes in the Districts and sub-divisions having substantial Bodo population. Prasar Bharati has informed that Bodo programmes are telecast on Tuesday from 8.35 A.M. to 8.50 A.M. for 15 minutes; on Thursday from 8.35 A.M. to 8.50 A.M. for 15 minutes; and on Saturday from 3.00 P.M. to 3.30 P.M. for 30 minutes. Though there is a demand to increase the time slot for telecast of Bodo programmes, DDK, Guwahati is able to telecast Bodo programmes totaling one hour only per week due to constraint of allotment of time slot as well as manpower.

(c) Prasar Bharati has informed that there is no scheme to set up Studio Centre (Doordarshan Kendra) at Kokrajhar, at present. However, a High Power TV Transmitter is presently functioning at Kokrajhar which is linked to Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi and Programme Production Centre, Guwahati via satellite for relay of National service programmes and North East regional programmes.

#### **New FM Radio station at Darjeeling**

†2842. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to set up new FM Radio stations, across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to start, earlier announced,  
Darjeeling FM Radio station soon;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, FM transmitters of various capacities are being installed by All India Radio at 278 places throughout the country. So far as Private FM is concerned, a new policy of expansion of FM broadcasting through Private Agencies (Phase-III) has been approved by the Government on 07.07.2011. The policy extends FM radio services to 227 new cities, in addition to the existing 86 cities. In all 839 new FM radio channels will become available under Phase-III in addition to the existing 245 channels.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The scheme of setting up of 10 KW FM transmitter with limited studio facility at Darjeeling was approved under Tenth Plan and is continuing under Eleventh Plan at a capital cost of Rs. 445 lacs.

#### **Community Radio Stations**

2843. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of community FM Radio Stations presently functional;

(b) the details of licensees, State-wise;

(c) the number of applications pending for community Radio Stations; and

(d) when those applications were received, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) 113 Community Radio Stations are presently functional.

(b) This Ministry grants permission to set up Community Radio Stations and sign Grant of Permission Agreements (GOPA) with applicant Institutions/NGOs/SAUs and Krishi Vigyan Kendras. So far Ministry has signed 149 GOPA. State-wise detail of GOPA signed is available on Ministry's website [www.mib.gov.in](http://www.mib.gov.in).

(c) 269 applications are pending for grant of permission to set up community radio station.

(d) State-wise list of applications received is available on

Ministry's website [www.mib.gov.in](http://www.mib.gov.in).

**Ban on advertisements based on superstitious**

†2844. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the Ministry is considering or will consider imposition of ban on deceptive, baseless advertisements guaranteeing the completion of obstructed work and getting desired results through *trantras* and *mantras*, *raksha kawach*, gems and witchcraft in the name of astrology;

(b) whether Advertising Standards Council of India has given any suggestions in this regard; and

(c) whether Government would stop giving advertisements to newspapers, channels and individuals broadcasting/ publishing such advertisements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) The telecast of advertisements on private satellite TV channels is governed by the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the Rules promulgated thereunder, which do not provide for pre-censorship of such advertisements. However, all advertisements telecast on these TV channels are to be strictly as per the Advertising Code prescribed thereunder. The said Advertising Code provides, *inter-alia*, that no advertisement shall contain references which are likely to lead the public to infer that the product advertised or any of its ingredients has some special or miraculous or super-natural property or quality, which is difficult of being proved. The Ministry issued an Advisory to all the TV Channels on 13.5.2010 to follow the said provisions of the Advertising Code.

As regards Print Media, the Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body, has been set up under the Press Council of India Act, 1978 with the twin objectives of preserving the freedom of the press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India and to inculcate principles of self-regulation. The Council is opposed to any kind of pre-censorship and general banning of any material, but the Council has built "Norms of Journalistic Conduct" which covers principles and ethics of journalism. The relevant Norm 38 of Journalistic Conduct provides that the promotion of astrological prediction and superstitious practices is likely to produce an unsettling effect on the minds of the readers, and is thus undesirable. The editors of general interest dailies and

periodicals, who believe in promoting a scientific temper and in combating superstition and fatalism, should avoid publication of astrological predictions.

In view of the above, no proposal for imposition of any ban on advertisements is at present under consideration.

(b) No suggestion in the matter has been received in the Ministry from the Advertising Standards Council of India.

(c) Government's Advertisements are issued for publication as per the prescribed policy of the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity. As per the policy, a newspaper may be

suspended from empanelment for a period upto 12 months, if the newspaper is found by the Press Council of India to be indulging in unethical practices and anti-national activities.

#### Short Wave broadcasting stations

†2845. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Short Wave broadcasting stations in the country and the details of such stations established in each year of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(b) the name of such stations which are more than three years old, State-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to increase their broadcasting capacity;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) At present, 28 Short Wave Broadcasting Centres of All India Radio are functioning in the country. No new SW Centres/stations have been setup during the last three years and the current year. The State-wise details of the existing AIR SW stations are given in Statement (See below).

(b) All the 28 SW AIR Centers are more than 3 years old.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The following Transmitters are being digitalized during Eleventh Plan:-

Sl. No.	Station	Power	Nos.	Remarks
1.	Delhi	100 KW	2	Replacement by same power digital (DRM) transmitter
2.	Aligarh	250 KW	2	



3.	Bangalore	500 KW	1	
4.	Delhi	250 KW	2	Conversion to digital mode.
5.	Aligarh	250 KW	2	

---

(e) Does not arise.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*List of SW Broadcasting Centres*

Sl. No.	Stations	States	Nos. of SW Tx.	Power	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	1	50 KW	
2.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	1	50 KW	
3.	Guwahati	Assam	2	50 KW 50 KW	
4.	Delhi	Delhi	15	50 KW (6 nos.) 100 KW (2 nos.) 250 KW (7 nos.)	
5.	Panaji	Goa	2	250 KW 250 KW	
6.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	1	50 KW	
7.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	1	50 KW	This is an old transmitter shifted from Kingsway Camp, Delhi.
8.	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir	1	10 KW	
9.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	1	50 KW	
10.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	1	50 KW	
11.	Bangalore	Karnataka	6	500 KW (6 nos.)	
12.	Thruvananthapuram	Kerala	1	50 KW	
13.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	1	50 KW	
14.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	2	100 KW 50 KW	
15.	Imphal	Manipur	1	50 KW	
16.	Shillong	Meghalaya	1	50 KW	
17.	Aizawal	Mizoram	1	10 KW	
18.	Kohima	Nagaland	1	50 KW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
19. Jeypore	Orissa	1	50 KW		
20. Jaipur	Rajasthan	1	50 KW		
21. Gangtok	Sikkim	1	10 KW		
22. Chennai	Tamil Nadu	2	50 KW		
			100 KW		
23. Port Blair	Union Territories (Andaman and Nicobar Islands)	1	10 KW		
24. Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	4	250 KW (4 nos.)		
25. Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	1	50 KW		
26. Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	1	50 KW		
27. Kolkata	West Bengal	1	50 KW		
28. Kurseong	West Bengal	1	50 KW		
TOTAL TRANSMITTERS: 54 nos.					

#### MoU with Afghanistan

2846. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Afghanistan have signed any MoU to strengthen the information and broadcasting sectors;

(b) if so, the details in this regard alongwith the focused areas of both the countries before finalisation of the MoU;

(c) whether the media policies and strategies of both the countries are different;

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

(e) the extent to which the leaders of both the countries have considered this aspect before signing the MoU?

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

(b) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Afghan Ministry of Information and Culture and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India at New Delhi, India on 24.05.2011. The details of the signed Memorandum of Understanding

(MoU) and the salient features are given in Statement.

(c) to (e) As part of the Government of India's development assistance programme to Afghanistan, Government of India (GOI) (through the Ministry of External Affairs) has partnered with the Government of Afghanistan (GOA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to support Capacity development in Afghanistan. A tripartite MoU was signed on 30th March, 2010 between GOI, GOA and UNDP, Afghanistan for implementation of National Institution Building Project (NIBP) in Afghanistan.

As per the tripartite agreement, GOI is committed to execute separate twining MoUs between Ministry/agencies of GOA and corresponding Ministry/agency of GOI.

In the backdrop of GOI's commitment in the Tripartite Agreement, the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Afghan Ministry of Information and Culture and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India at New Delhi, India on 24.05.2011.

#### **Statement**

*The MoU signed between the Ministry of Information and Culture,  
Government  
of Afghanistan and Ministry of Information and Broadcasting,  
Government of India on the 24th of May, 2011*

The scope of the MoU includes but is not limited to the following:-

- Provision of advisory services for supporting policy and strategy development and systems improvement in accordance with identified needs of Afghanistan. This will include medium term and short term assignments for experts from the Government of India for assessments, capacity development, policy development and other advisory services including services of technical experts for specific identified needs. The range of activities primarily would be technical areas that Capacity Development Advisors located in respective ministries/agencies would identify but would not be in a position to support themselves.
- Provision of services of advisors in technical areas for on-site support in short visits to Afghanistan as well as off-site support from India.
- Study and exposure visits of civil servants of the Government of Afghanistan to India and its institutes/organizations.

- Short term international training of Afghan civil servants at the training institutes of the Government of India and other relevant institutes in India.
- Deputation of Afghan civil servants for on-the-job practical trainings to this Ministry and other ministries/agencies of Government of India
- Providing assistance in establishing/strengthening the training institutes of the Government of Afghanistan, wherever applicable.

- Sharing/exchanging information/publications/research material. Technical know-how/best practices and other relevant material for capacity development in technical areas.

**Areas of cooperation:**

- The area of cooperation between Government of India and Government of Afghanistan for capacity development support from the Government of India shall include common functions of government (policy and strategy development, project management, financial management, procurement and human resource management) and the technical areas. The technical areas of cooperation shall be an evolving list and shall be determined in accordance with the needs assessment ascertained over time during the implementation of this MoU. An initial indicative list of areas of cooperation for capacity development includes the following:-

- (i) Development of media policies and strategies;
- (ii) Development of Independent and free press in Afghanistan;
- (iii) Identification of areas of reforms and restructuring in the field of press and media and implementation thereof;
- (iv) Development and standardization of media related programmes, graphic designing, production of documentaries and films and other related areas;
- (v) Production and Broadcasting activities of Radio and Television of Afghanistan (RTA) including content management;
- (vi) Marketing of TV and radio programmes for revenue generation.

**Superstitious content of advertisement, serials on TV channels**

2847. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the spirit of Constitutional provisions under Article 51A (h) being violated by various TV channels, both private and public;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware about various advertisements, serials and programmes which are based on blind belief, astrology etc.; and

(c) if so, the actions proposed to protect the Constitutional requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) The telecast of programmes and advertisements on private satellite TV channels is governed by the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the Rules promulgated thereunder. The regulatory framework contained therein does not provide for pre-censorship of programmes and advertisements telecast on private satellite TV channels. However, all programmes and advertisements telecast



on such TV channels are to be strictly as per the Programme and Advertising Code prescribed in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder.

The Programme Code already provides, *inter-alia*, that no programme should be carried in the cable service which encourages superstition or blind belief. Like-wise, Advertising Code provides, *inter-alia*, that no advertisement shall contain references which are likely to lead the public to infer that the, product advertised or any of its ingredients has some special or miraculous or super-natural property or quality, which is difficult of being proved.

Some instances of telecast of programmes and advertisements relating to superstitious beliefs and supernatural property of products, have come to the notice. Appropriate action is taken as per the said Act in case of violations of Programme and Advertising Codes. The Ministry issued an Advisory to all the TV channels on 13.5.2010 to follow the said provisions of the Advertising Code. The Ministry has also issued a Show Cause Notice recently to a particular channel for telecast of a superstitious programme.

#### **Recovery of dues by Doordarshan**

2848. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of producers including Adhikari Brothers, Cinevistas, Sagar Arts, etc. have not paid dues to Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details of amount which is likely to be recovered from producers with their names and the amount due from each producer; and

(c) the steps Government has taken to recover the money from these defaulting producers, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that Adhikari Brothers, Cinevistas, Sagar Arts, etc. have not paid certain dues to Doordarshan. The arbitration proceedings have been initiated against these agencies.

The outstanding dues against these agencies are given as below:-

Name of Producers	Name of Agency	Amount Due
Adhikari Brothers	Film Crafts	Rs. 29,89,84,159
Cine vista	Fame Commercial	Rs. 11,37,03,230
Sagar Arts	Sagar Arts Enterprises	Rs. 4,99,43,608

Prasar Bharati has further informed that Doordarshan Commercial Service does not maintain the outstanding dues producer-wise, as business is being done by the agencies not by the producers. The details of the outstanding dues are given in the Annexure. [See Appendix 223 Annexure No. 17]

(c) Prasar Bharati has informed that regular efforts are made by Doordarshan to recover the outstanding dues which includes (i) reminders being sent to defaulting agencies to liquidate their outstanding dues; (ii) their Bank Guarantees being encashed and accreditation status being frozen and put on advance payment; (iii) legal action being initiated against the defaulting agencies; and (iv) arbitration/court cases being filed.

#### **Transmission of AIR programme in rural areas**

†2849. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether provision has been made for the transmission of AIR's programmes in far-flung rural areas;

(b) the attempts made to make AIR news extensively accessible as is still the prime source of information for the citizens living in far-flung rural areas;

(c) whether Government has fulfilled the demands of all the employees of AIR regarding payment of salary on time, allowances and their regularization; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that presently, AIR has terrestrial coverage (primary) of 91.85% (by area) and 99.18% (by population) which includes the rural as well as urban areas.

(b) The power of 28 Transmitters of AIR is being upgraded during Eleventh Plan. 297 Transmitters of various capacities are being installed throughout the country during Eleventh Plan. Reception of AIR programmes through terrestrial transmission in the uncovered areas shall be enhanced after implementation of the above schemes.

(c) and (d) The payment of salary and allowances is made in time to the employees of AIR. As per rules, there is no provision for regularization of Casuals in AIR.

**Illegal activities by TV channels and newspapers**

2850. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the illegal activities by the TV channels and newspapers owned by Rupert Murdoch as undertaken in UK and USA;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that the said Rupert Murdoch own TV channels and print media is in India too; and

(c) if so, the actions taken by the Ministry against reported illegal activities by the above groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) The Government is broadly aware of the issues/allegations pertaining to phone hacking leveled against News of the World newspaper and its senior executives in UK from the various articles and stories that have been carried on various TV Channels and print mediums.

(b) and (c) Newscorp is a public listed company in which Rupert Murdoch is one of the shareholders. He is also the Chairman and CEO of Newscorp. Newscorp has a wholly owned subsidiary in India i.e. Star India Pvt. Ltd., a company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1956.

As per the Guidelines for Uplinking/downlinking of Private Satellite channels, the applicant seeking permission to uplink/downlink a TV channel should be a company registered in India under the Companies Act, 1956. Hence the permission is only issued to a company registered under the Company's Act and not to a person/owner.

Star India has 11 Non-News and Current Affairs (NCA) channels operating in India under permission from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting i.e. Star Plus (Hindi), Star One (Hindi), Star Utsav (Hindi), Star Gold (Hindi), Star World (English), Star Movies (English), Channel V (Hindi), Star Vijay (Tamil), Asianet (Malayalam), Asianet Plus (Malayalam), Suvarna (Kannada).

Star India also markets and distributes the National Geographic Channels and the Fox International Channels in India. The companies that hold the permissions for telecasting these entertainment and infotainment channels are National Geographic India Pvt. Ltd. and Fox Channels (I) Pvt. Ltd., both being companies registered under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1956.

Star India has a 26% minority stake in Media Content and Communication Services (I) Pvt. Ltd. (MCCS) partnering with Anand Bazaar Patrika (ABP) group, who own, control and manage the Star News (Hindi), Star Majha (Marathi) and Star Anando (Bengali) channels. The

Uplinking/downlinking permissions for these channels are being held in the name of MCCS and they have all the necessary clearances under Indian laws.

In accordance with the print media policy to allow publication of facsimile editions of the foreign newspapers in India, permission has been granted to M/s Wall Street Journal India Publishing Pvt. Ltd. to publish facsimile editions of the foreign journals 'Wall Street Journal

Asia' and 'Wall Street Journal' in India. The company is a Wholly owned Subsidiary (WoS) of

M/s Dow Jones and Company Inc., New York, USA. M/s Dow Jones and Company is a division of M/s News Corporation (News Corporation), owned by Rupert Murdoch.

All the private satellite television channels have to adhere to the Guidelines for Uplinking/Downlinking issued by this Ministry. Whenever, any violation of these guidelines is noticed, necessary action is taken as per the provisions of the Policy Guidelines.

#### **Mismanagement of Prasar Bharati**

2851. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether criminal proceedings have been initiated against the suspended CEO of Prasar Bharati;

(b) whether Government is considering to probe into the mismanagement of Prasar Bharati during the last five years;

(c) how much is the estimated loss of revenue to Doordarshan and Prasar Bharati due to mismanagement of bids of important events; and

(d) whether Government has an action plan in place to improve the deteriorating health of Prasar Bharati?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Yes, CBI has registered an FIR No. RC AC1 2011 A0002 dated 3.3.2011 under section 120/B r/w 420 of IPC and 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, in the matter of award of contract for production and coverage of Commonwealth Games for Host Broadcaster i.e. Prasar Bharati.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) No such study/enquiry has been undertaken so far to assess the estimated loss of revenue to Doordarshan and Prasar Bharati on this account.

(d) Yes, Sir. Government has reconstituted a Group of Ministers on Prasar Bharati under the Chairmanship of Home Minister which has made several recommendations on various issues concerning Prasar Bharati which are aimed at improving the functioning of Prasar Bharati.

#### **Defunct condition of AIR, Ranchi**

2852. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Radio, Ranchi has been working as a defunct unit for more than a year;



(b) whether it is also a fact that the station does not have whole time Director for the last 6 years and the post of Additional Director is also vacant since last year;

(c) whether two transmitters installed at the station have not been in proper working conditions for a long-time because of being more than 40 years old; and

(d) whether the above facts are affecting people living in the interior forests and villages by devoiding them of information?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) No, Sir. The station is broadcasting three transmissions every day. The total transmission hours on week days are 14 hours 35 minutes and on Sunday it is for 16 hours 20 minutes.

(b) Yes, Sir, The post of Station Director (SD) is vacant since 31.07.2006 and the post of Assistant Station Director (ASD) is vacant since 21.01.2011 due to extreme shortage of staff in the network.

(c) No, Sir. AIR programmes (Primary Channel) from Ranchi are being broadcast simultaneously on 100 kW Medium Wave (MW) Transmitter (549 kHz) as well as on 50 kW Short Wave (SW) Transmitter (4960/5985 kHz).

The existing 100 kW MW transmitter at AIR Ranchi was commissioned on 15.08.87 and has served its useful life of more than 20 years. This transmitter is now being replaced by new Digital (DRM) transmitter and the new MW Transmitter is likely to be commissioned by March, 2013.

The 50 kW SW transmitter was commissioned on 24.09.1999 and is not working since 2006 due to malfunctioning in the Control circuit. Efforts are being made to restore the transmitter. However, the same service is available on Medium Wave transmitter throughout the Jharkhand State.

In addition to an existing 6 kW FM (Vividh Bharati) transmitter a  
10 kW  
2nd FM Channel is also being setup at AIR, Ranchi in Eleventh Plan which is likely to be commissioned by March, 2012. To further strengthen the station, the schemes for Digitalization of Studios,

Networking and Connectivity, and Start of News-on-Phone service are also under implementation.

(d) No, Sir. The Ranchi station of All India Radio is providing information to all its listeners of the region by relaying National News Bulletin for 2 hours 20 minutes and originating Regional News Bulletin for 20 minutes every day. Besides, it is broadcasting News from Districts for 5 minutes every day, Employment News of 5 minutes for 4 days per week and Radio Newsreel of 15 minutes per week to inform all the listeners of the region.

### **Salary rise of media industry**

2853. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent Wage Board for media industry (journalists and other non-working supporting journalists) has recommended a steep rise in the salary-structure, thereby making unviable for majority of large, medium and small newspapers;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken for increasing advertisement tariff, customizing eligibility norms for advertisement flexible, patronizing language and regional language newspapers, supplying of newsprint at concessional rates, etc.; and

(c) how many large, medium and small newspapers are registered with the Registrar of Newspapers, of each above category, State-wise and language-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Wage Boards are constituted under section 9 and 13C of the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 for the purpose of fixing or revising the rates of wages of the Working Journalists and Non-Journalist Newspaper Employees of Newspapers Establishments and News Agencies. The Wage Boards are tripartite bodies having representatives of employees, employers and independent members. The guiding principle for wage fixation is the capacity of the employer to pay the revised rates of wages to employees as per clause (2) of section 10 of the Act.

The last Wage Board constituted by the Government submitted its report on 31st December, 2010. Recommendations have been challenged in the Supreme Court of India and the matter is subjudice.

(c) Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI) has around 88,000 newspapers/periodicals registered with it as on date, but categorization as small, medium and big is available only for those newspapers/periodicals which have been submitting Annual Statements to RNI under Section 19D of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. These annual statements reflect claimed circulation figures,

which is the basis of categorization as under:-

- |       |                  |   |        |
|-------|------------------|---|--------|
| (i)   | 1 to 25,000      | — | Small  |
| (ii)  | 25,001 to 75,000 | — | Medium |
| (iii) | 75,001 and above | — | Big    |

In the year 2009-10, as many as 13,041 newspapers/periodicals filed their annual statements out of 77,384 registered publications. Language and State-wise categorization of these newspapers/periodicals may be seen as given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Details as per annual Statements received during 2009-10 (as on 31st March, 2010)*

Sl. No.	State name	Dailies			Periodicals		
		Big	Medium	Small	Big	Medium	Small
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	2	0	0	2
				English	2		English 1 Tamil 1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16	198	286	5	31	286
		English 2	English 34	Bilingual 3	English 1	English 9	Bengali 1
		Hindi 1	Hindi 4	English 40	Telugu 4	Telugu 21	Bilingual 16
		Telugu 13	Telugu 146	Hindi 3		Urdu 1	English 57
			Urdu 14	Telugu 208			Hindi 4
				Urdu 32			Kannada 1
							Marathi 2
							Multilingual 2
							Oriya 1
							Telugu 176
							Urdu 26
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	0	0	0	0

English 2										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
4. Assam	4	19	21	0	3	36				
	Assamese	3	Assamese	10	Assamese	8	Assamese	2	Assamese	17
	English	1	Bengali	3	Bengali	4	Bengali	1	Bengali	12
			Bilingual	1	Bodo	1			Bilingual	1
			Bodo	1	English	4			English	2
			English	1	Hindi	2			Hindi	1
			Hindi	3	Others	1			Nepali	2
					Urdu	1			Others	1
5. Bihar	4	51	15	1	17	32				
	Hindi	4	Bilingual	1	English	1	Hindi	1	Hindi	16
			Hindi	32	Hindi	9	Urdu	1	English	4
			Marathi	1	Urdu	5			Hindi	22
			Urdu	17					Urdu	2
6. Chandigarh	3	12	8	0	4	17				
	Hindi	2	English	4	English	2	English	1	Bilingual	5
	Punjabi	1	Hindi	4	Hindi	5	Hindi	3	English	7
			Punjabi	4	Punjabi	1			Hindi	3
									Punjabi	2
7. Chhattisgarh	7	39	22	0	6	63				
	Hindi	7	English	1	Hindi	20	Hindi	6	Bilingual	2
			Hindi	36	Urdu	2			Hindi	61

Urdu												2	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8						
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	1	0	2	1						
			Hindi	1	Gujarati	1	English	1	English	1			
							Hindi	1					
9.	Daman and Diu	0	2	2	0	0	1						
			Gujarati	2	Hindi	2			Gujarati	1			
10.	Delhi	23	175	186	39	247	1147						
		Hindi	14	Bilingual	6	Bilingual	4	Bilingual	2	Bilingual	26	Others	2
		English	9	English	23	English	17	English	24	English	58	Oriya	2
			Hindi	86	Hindi	117	Hindi	11	Gujarati	3	English	271	
			Punjabi	4	Malayalam	1	Marathi	1	Hindi	137	Punjabi	21	
			Sanskrit	1	Multilingual	3	Telugu	1	Kannada	1	Telugu	4	
			Urdu	55	Punjabi	4			Punjabi	6	Tamil	5	
					Tamil	1			Urdu	16	Kannada	4	
					Telugu	1					Bilingual	119	
					Urdu	38					Konkani	1	
											Malayalam	5	
											Bengali	4	
											Marathi	3	
											Hindi	632	
											Assamese	1	

Multilingual 9										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
							Gujarati	2		
							Urdu	60		
							Maithili	2		
11. Goa	0	3	5	0	2	4				
		English	2	English	1	English	1	English	2	
		Marathi	1	Konkani	1	Marathi	1	Hindi	1	
			Marathi	3				Others	1	
12. Gujarat	20	73	59	8	27	550				
	English	3	Bilingual	1	Bilingual	1	English	3	Bilingual	25
	Gujarati	12	English	2	English	7	Gujarati	2	English	22
	Hindi	5	Gujarati	59	Gujarati	48	Hindi	2	Gujarati	469
			Hindi	8	Hindi	3	Marathi	1	Oriya	15
			Marathi	1					Kannada	1 4
			Sindhi	2					Marathi	
									Multilingual	10
									Sindhi	3
									Telugu	1
13. Haryana	6	32	11	2	16	53				
	English	1	Bilingual	1	Bilingual	1	English	1	Bilingual	5
	Hindi	5	English	1	Hindi	8	Hindi	1	Hindi	14
									English	9



			Hindi	30	Punjabi	1		Urdu	1	Hindi	39
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
14. Himachal Pradesh	0		8	2	0	2	32				
			English	1	Hindi	2	English	1	Bilingual	2	
			Hindi	7		Hindi	1	English	9		
									Hindi	20	
									Multilingual		
15. Jammu and Kashmir	11		38	38	0	4	34				
	English	8	Bilingual	1	Bilingual	5	Kashmiri	1	Bilingual	1	
	Hindi	1	Dogari	1	English	11	Urdu	3	Dogari	1	
	Urdu	2	English	17	Hindi	6			English	10	
			Hindi	6	Urdu	16			Hindi	5	
			Urdu	13					Kashmiri	2	
									Multilingual	2	
									Urdu	13	
16. Jharkhand	3		19	12	0	3	12				
	Hindi	3	Bilingual	1	English	2	English	1	English	1	
			English	1	Hindi	8	Hindi	2	Hindi	8	
			Hindi	15	Urdu	2			Multilingual	1	
			Urdu	2					Others	2	
17. Karnataka	10		34	66	1	9	85				

		English	2	English	2	English	10	Kannada	1	English	1	Bilingual	6
		Kannada	7	Hindi	2	Kannada	44			Kannada	6	English	14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8						
		Urdu	1	Kannada	23	Malayalam	2			Marathi	1	Hindi	2
				Tamil	3	Marathi	2			Urdu	1	Kannada	58
				Telugu	1	Tamil	2					Konkani	1
				Urdu	3	Telugu	1					Marathi	1
						Urdu	5					Tamil	1
												Telugu	1
												Urdu	1
18. Kerala	22	17	41	17	30	93							
	Malayalam	22	English	3	English	2	English	3	Bilingual	2	Bengali	1	
			Malayalam	14	Malayalam	38	Hindi	1	English	2	Bilingual	4	
					Tamil	1	Malayalam	13	Hindi	1	English	26	
									Malayalam	23	Gujarati	1	
									Tamil	2	Hindi	1	
											Kannada	3	
											Malayalam	52	
											Marathi	1	
											Multilingual	1	
											Others	1	
											Telugu	2	
19. Madhya Pradesh	17	162	110	5	42	610							

		Hindi	17	English	3	English	2	Hindi	5	Bilingual	3	Bilingual	16
				Hindi	153	Hindi	107			English	2	English	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8						
			Sanskrit	2	Urdu	1		Hindi	35	Hindi	577		
			Sindhi	1				Marathi	1	Marathi	1		
			Urdu	3				Urdu	1	Multilingual	4		
										Others	1		
										Sindhi	1		
										Urdu	2		
20. Maharashtra	54	93		161	35	57	467						
	English	9	Bilingual	2	Bilingual	6	English	18	Bengali	1	Bilingual	23	
	Gujarati	3	English	8	English	15	Gujarati	3	Bilingual	3	English	126	
	Hindi	13	Gujarati	2	Gujarati	2	Hindi	4	English	24	Gujarati	19	
	Marathi	29	Hindi	12	Hindi	27	Kannada	1	Gujarati	1	Hindi	64	
			Marathi	61	Kannada	2	Malayalam	1	Hindi	8	Kannada	1	
			Sindhi	1	Malayalam	1	Marathi	8	Marathi	17	Malayalam	1	
			Tamil	1	Marathi	91			Multilingual	11	Marathi	203	
			Urdu	6	Multilingual	11			Tamil	1	Multilingual	13	
					Nepali	1			Telugu	1	Nepali	1	
					Tamil	3					Others	1	
					Telugu	1					Sanskrit	2	
					Urdu	11					Sindhi	1	
											Tamil	2	
											Urdu	10	

21. Manipur		0	2	8	0	2	1				
			Manipuri	2	English	4	English	1	Bilingual	1	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
				Manipuri	2	Hindi	1				
				Multilingual	1						
				Others	1						
22	Meghalaya	0	2	2	0	2	0				
			English	1	Others	2	English	1			
			Others	1		Others	1				
23	Mizoram	0	1	0	0	2	0				
			English	1		Others	2				
24	Nagaland	0	3	2	0	0	0				
			English	3	English	1					
				Others	1						
25.	Orissa	20	46	15	2	52	215				
		Bilingual	1	English	2	Bilingual	1	Bengali	1	Assamese	1
		Hindi	2	Hindi	3	English	3	Oriya	1	Bilingual	2
		Oriya	17	Oriya	41	Hindi	1	English	3	Bilingual	16
					Multilingual	1		Multilingual	1	Bodo	1
					Oriya	9		Oriya	45	Dogari	1
										English	7
										Gujarati	1

							Hindi	2
							Kannada	1
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
							Kashmiri	1
							Konkani	1
							Maithili	1
							Malayalam	1
							Manipuri	1
							Marathi	1
							Multilingual	4
							Nepali	1
							Oriya	120
							Others	45
							Punjabi	1
							Sanskrit	2
							Sindhi	1
							Tamil	1
							Telugu	2
							Urdu	1
26. Pondicherry	2	0		7	0	0	18	
	Tamil	2		Tamil	7		Bilingual	2
							English	2
							Hindi	1
							Oriya	2

											Sanskrit	1	
											Tamil	10	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	
27. Punjab	8		25		20		5		15		95		
	Bilingual	1	English	1	Bilingual	2	Hindi	1	Bilingual	1	Bilingual	11	
	Hindi	4	Hindi	13	English	1	Punjabi	4	Hindi	1	English	5	
	Punjabi	3	Punjabi	11	Hindi	9			Punjabi	13	Hindi	18	
					Punjabi	7					Multilingual	10	
					Urdu	1					Punjabi	48	
											Sanskrit	1	
											Urdu	2	
	28. Rajasthan	35		84		103		9		36		679	
English		2	English	1	Hindi	98	English	1	Bilingual	2	Bilingual	25	
Hindi		33	Hindi	78	Others	2	Hindi	8	Hindi	28	English	9	
		Others	2	Sindhi	1			Multilingual	1	Gujarati	1		
		Sindhi	3	Urdu	2			Others	2	Hindi	632		
								Sindhi	2	Multilingual	2		
								Urdu	1	Others	5		
										Sindhi	4		
										Urdu	1		
29. Sikkim	0		6		4		0		0		20		
			English	3	English	2					English	1	
			Hindi	1	Nepali	2					Nepali	19	
			Nepali	2									

30. Tamil Nadu		23	25		69		14		46		213		
		English	6	English	1	Bilingual	1	English	3	Bilingual	14	Assamese	1
1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8			
		Tamil	17	Hindi	1	English	11	Tamil	11	English	11	Bengali	1
				Tamil	22	Hindi	2			Hindi	1	Bilingual	29
				Telugu	1	Tamil	53			Tamil	19	English	72
						Telugu	2			Telugu	1	Gujarati	1
												Hindi	9
												Kannada	3
												Malayalam	3
												Marathi	1
												Multilingual	2
												Nepali	1
												Oriya	1
												Others	2
												Punjabi	1
												Tamil	78
												Telugu	6
						Urdu	2						
31 Tripura		0	10		4		0		1		21		
			Bengali	8	Bengali	4	Bengali	1	Bengali	18			
			English	2					Bilingual	3			
32. Uttar Pradesh		27	460		476		13		332		2119		
		English	2	Bilingual	4	Bilingual	5	English	1	Bilingual	7	English	68

		Hindi	24	English	13	English	20	Hindi	12	English	5	Punjabi	1
		Urdu	1	Hindi	322	Hindi	341			Hindi	295	Bilingual	60
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8						
				Multilingual	1	Multilingual	1			Urdu	25	Hindi	1777
				Punjabi	2	Others	1					Multilingual	5
				Urdu	118	Sanskrit	1					Sanskrit	1
						Urdu	107					Urdu	207
33. Uttarakhand	6		44		24		0			17		657	
	Hindi	6	Bilingual	1	Null		0			English	1	Bilingual	16
			English	6	Bilingual		1			Hindi	16	English	9
			Hindi	33	Hindi		20					Hindi	618
			Urdu	4	Urdu		2					Nepali	1
												Others	3
												Punjabi	2
												Sanskrit	1
												Urdu	7
34. West Bengal	13		25		0		9			23		456	
	Bengali	8	Bengali	3			Bengali	8		Bengali	14	Bengali	356
	English	2	English	3			English	1		Bilingual	2	Bilingual	23
	Hindi	3	Hindi	10						English	3	English	50
			Nepali	1						Hindi	3	Hindi	16
			Punjabi	1						Urdu	1	Multilingual	5
			Urdu	7								Oriya	1
												Santhali	1



						Urdu	4
TOTAL :	334	1711	1782	165	1030	8019	

#### **Delay in releasing of films by NFDC**

2854. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the feature films financed by the National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) are delayed for years to release finally, as published in the media recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such enormous delay;

(c) the details of director-wise list of completed films financed by NFDC during the last three years, yet to be released;

(d) whether the Ministry has taken-up a proposal for involvement of more new Directors towards making a regional and bilingual feature films through NFDC; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the objectives being achieved by NFDC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) NFDC discontinued its financing scheme of feature films since January, 2006. Prior to this, the distribution rights of the feature films financed by NFDC vested with the producer and NFDC only held the lien over the negatives as a security till the recovery of loan and interest.

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

(d) and (e) In order to encourage production of films in regional languages

with the objective to promote multilingual diversity of Indian cinema, nurturing new talent and fostering excellence in Indian cinema, Government has approved a Plan Scheme of "Film Production in various regional languages" with a plan outlay of Rs. 36.00 crores for the Eleventh Plan period. Out of this amount, 15 films in various regional languages and 3 films in Hind/English languages are to be produced. The scheme, however, *inter alia*, includes making of regional and bi-lingual feature films through new directors.

#### **Lobbying in CBFC**

†2855. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a big lobby of Bollywood is active in Central Board of Film Certification and Board officers are also in connivance with this lobby and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a few selected members are only shown 'A' grade movies and rest of the members are shown regional or 'B' or 'C' grade movies for certification;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, whether Government would issue and direction for showing all the movies to all the members for certification;

(d) the revenue collected by Government annually from the Board; and

(e) the amount paid to members to review a movie during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) No such lobby has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) There is no such grading of movies as 'A', 'B' or 'C' for the purpose of certification.

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

(d) The total revenue collected by Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) during the year 2010 was Rs. 6,62,22,116/-.

(e) The expenditure towards consultancy fee during the last three years is as under:-

2008-09	:	Rs. 1,42,51,200/-
2009-10	:	Rs. 1,15,70,300/-
20010-11	:	Rs. 1,14,74,850/-

#### **Abuse of paid news**

2856. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government is taking to check the abuse of paid news by unscrupulous newspapers, in view of impending elections in some States in 2012; and

(b) whether Government is proposing to bring any fresh legislation to check and control this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) The Election Commission, in order to check the incidents of paid news, has already

issued guidelines to all the Chief Electoral Officers (CEOs) of States/Union Territories. The Commission issued instructions on 08th June, 2010 and further on 23rd September, 2010 to all the Chief Electoral Officers of the States on measures to check paid news during the elections. The Election Commission has directed that District level Committees may be constituted in each district to do vigorous scrutiny of all newspapers published or having circulation in the district in order to locate political advertisement in the garb of news coverage

appearing during election period. The Committee has since been named as the District level Media Certification and Monitoring Committee (MCMC). The Election Commission has also directed to constitute State level MCMC to dispose of the cases related to appeals against orders of District level MCMC on Paid News. Besides, with a view to examine the complaints/references of Paid News received from State CEOs/MCMCs, the Commission has also constituted a Committee at the Election Commission of India, comprising senior officers of the Commission. The Commission will also refer the cases of Paid News to Press Council of India for investigation whenever it feels necessary to seek expert guidance from the Council.

In addition, the Commission has recently issued guidelines dated 16.08.2011 to all CEOs for dealing with candidates' advertisements on TV/Cable channels owned by political parties or their functionaries/office bearers during elections.

(b) Press Council of India (PCI), an autonomous body set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 with the objectives of preserving the freedom of press and maintaining and improving the standard of newspapers in India and to inculcate the principles of self regulation among the press has deliberated on the issue and released its 'Report on Paid News'. The PCI, in its Report has recommended amending the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and Press Council Act, 1978 to check the menace of paid news.

The Government has constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) to examine the recommendations made in the PCI's Report on 'Paid News' and to give its views on a comprehensive policy and institutional mechanism to address this phenomenon.

#### **Cable Regulatory Board**

2857. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Cable Regulatory Board in place to oversee the cable content;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any criteria for uplinking and downlinking of contents; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) There is no Cable Regulatory Board set up by the Government to oversee the cable content. However, the telecast of programmes and advertisements on private satellite TV channels is governed by the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the Rules promulgated thereunder. All programmes and advertisements telecast on such TV channels are to be strictly as per the Programme and Advertising Code prescribed thereunder. The Ministry has set up an Electronic Media Monitoring

Centre to monitor the content telecast by private satellite TV channels so as to observe any violation of the Programme and Advertising Codes. The Ministry has also set up an Inter-Ministerial Committee to consider the cases of violation and recommend appropriate course of action as per the said Act.

Also, the Indian Broadcasting Foundation and News Broadcasters Association, representative bodies of private broadcasters of non-news and news satellite TV channels, have set up Broadcast Content Complaints Council (BCCC) and News Broadcasting Standards Authority (NBSA) to consider content related complaints in case of private non-news and news channels respectively, as part of their self-regulation mechanism.

(c) to (d) The guidelines for uplinking and downlinking of private satellite TV channels provide, *inter-alia*, that the TV channels shall comply with the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the Rules framed thereunder.

#### **Children's film complex in Assam**

2858. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the Assam Government to set up/construct a children's film complex in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government intends to consider the said proposal and the proposal is likely to be cleared; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **PILs in Supreme Court**

2859. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of PILs admitted in Supreme Court during 2010-11;



(b) in how many PILs strictures were passed against Government's functioning; and

(c) how many PILs, out of these were related to black money and corruption issue?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Vacancies and pending cases in courts**

†2860. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts of judges lying vacant in District Courts, High Courts, Supreme Court and other places in the country;

(b) the number of cases pending State-wise and district-wise; and

(c) the number of judges in the country belonging to Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes and Other Backward Classes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) A statement showing number of posts of judges lying vacant as on 1.8.2011 in the Supreme Court of India and High Courts is given in Statement-I (See below).

A statement showing number of posts lying vacant in District and Subordinate Courts as on 30.9.2010 is given in Statement-II (See below).

(b) A statement showing the number of cases pending in District and Subordinate Courts, as on 30.9.2010, State-wise is given in Statement-III (See below).

(c) Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts is made under Articles 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India respectively, which do not provide for reservation. Therefore, no such information is maintained.

Under Article 235 of the Constitution of India, the administrative control over the members of District and subordinate judiciary in the States vests with the concerned High Court and the State Government. No such information is maintained by the Central Government.

#### **Statement-I**

*Number of posts of judges lying vacant in SC and HCs as on 01.08.2011*

Sl. No	Name of the Court	Vacancies of judges as on 01.08.2011
1	2	3
A.	Supreme Court of India	3
B.	High Court	
1.	Allahabad	98

2.	Andhra Pradesh	16
3.	Bombay	14

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
4.	Calcutta	14
5.	Chhattisgarh	6
6.	Delhi	12
7.	Guwahati	6
8.	Gujarat	18
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7
11.	Jharkhand	8
12.	Karnataka	9
13.	Kerala	9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5
15.	Madras	11
16.	Orissa	5
17.	Patna	4
18.	Punjab and Haryana	25
19.	Rajasthan	13
20.	Sikkim	2
21.	Uttarakhand	2
TOTAL:		284

**Statement-II**

*Number of posts lying vacant in District and Subordinate  
Courts as on 30.09.2010*

Sl.No	State/Union Territory	Vacancies as on 30.09.2010
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh	294
2.	Andhra Pradesh	159

1	2	3
3.	Maharashtra	234
4.	Goa	6
5.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
6.	West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands	155
7.	Chhattisgarh	37
8.	Delhi	168
9.	Gujarat	361
10.	Assam	58
11.	Meghalaya	2
12.	Tripura	27
13.	Manipur	2
14.	Nagaland	1
15.	Mizoram	9
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
17.	Himachal Pradesh	6
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	44
19.	Jharkhand	187
20.	Karnataka	138
21.	Kerala	12
22.	Lakshadweep	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	59
24.	Puducherry	7
25.	Madhya Pradesh	154
26.	Orissa	64
27.	Bihar	389

1	2	3
28.	Punjab	120
29.	Haryana	123
30.	Chandigarh	0
31.	Rajasthan	223
32.	Sikkim	4
33.	Uttarakhand	127
TOTAL:		3170

**Statement-III**

*Number of cases pending in District and Subordinate Courts  
as on 30.09.2010*

Sl.No	State/Union Territory	Total pending court cases as on 30.09.2010
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh	5631993
2.	Andhra Pradesh	956448
3.	Maharashtra	4057973
4.	Goa	29721
5.	Daman and Diu	2034
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3950
7.	West Bengal	2747170
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15031
9.	Chhattisgarh	270186
10.	Delhi	939850
11.	Gujarat	2201244
12.	Assam	251020
13.	Nagaland	5080
14.	Meghalaya	12889

1	2	3
15.	Manipur	8757
16.	Tripura	57467
17.	Mizoram	4415
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	6348
19.	Himachal Pradesh	170724
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	184656
21.	Jharkhand	284391
22.	Karnataka	1154526
23.	Kerala	972995
24.	Lakshadweep	215
25.	Madhya Pradesh	1159421
26.	Tamil Nadu	1255011
27.	Puducherry	27016
28.	Orissa	1113844
29.	Bihar	1523142
30.	Punjab	572550
31.	Haryana	565591
32.	Chandigarh	84668
33.	Rajasthan	1509066
34.	Sikkim	1304
35.	Uttarakhand	172374
TOTAL:		27953070

**Plan to reduce pendency in courts**

2861. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated a plan to reduce the pendency of old cases in the High Courts and Subordinate Courts of the country;





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

(c) whether any targets has been set out for disposal of cases relating to under-trials, senior citizens, minors, disabled, women and children and other marginalized groups in the society;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether this programme is also supposed to increase the accountability of courts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has requested all the Chief Justices of High Courts to launch a campaign to reduce pendency of cases in courts from July-December, 2011. The High Courts have been requested to give targets for disposal of cases to morning/evening/shift courts, Subordinate Courts and the High Court itself. Targets and types of cases for disposal by Lok Adajats and ADR Centres may also be determined. Summary procedure as allowed by law, plea bargaining, compounding of cases to be used to reduce the caseload in courts especially those pending over 5-15 years.

The Thirteenth Finance Commission has provided ` 5000 crore for support to judiciary with the objective of improved judicial outcomes primarily aiming at speedy justice out of which an amount of ` 1000 crore has been released. One of the major objective of TFC grant is increasing court working hours within the existing infrastructure through establishing morning/evening/shift courts for disposal of petty cases. Besides, a Central Sector Scheme for computerisation of courts, E-Court project, at a cost of ` 935 crore is being implemented under Mission Mode Project which will modernize court functioning and envisage several citizen centric services. Also, to achieve the objectives set out in the Vision Document 2009 adopted in the National Consultation for Strengthening the Judiciary towards Reducing Pendency and Delays, setting up of a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms has been approved whose prime objective is increasing access to justice by reducing delay. For infrastructure development of subordinate judiciary the allocation has been enhanced. Allocation of funds for Gram Nyayalayas during the current year has also been substantially enhanced.

(c) and (d) The High Courts have also been requested to give priority to disposal of long pending cases pertaining to senior

citizens, minors, disabled and other marginalized groups. Government also requested all the High Courts to undertake a programme in Mission Mode for reducing the number of undertrials cases.

(e) and (f) This programme aims at reduction of pendency of cases in courts. Regarding accountability and standards in the judiciary, the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha in December, 2010. The bill has been referred to the Standing Committee.

#### **Appointment of Notary Public**

2862. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) how many lawyers have applied to get appointed as Notary Public at different places;

(b) the number of appointments made, so far;

(c) whether the appointment letters have been issued in this regard; and

(d) if not, by when the same would be issued?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) 4931 lawyers have applied to get appointed as Notary Public at different places during the period from 1st January, 2010 to till date.

(b) The memorials of the lawyers received upto 31.12.2010 were examined and the lawyers whose memorials have been found in order were interviewed. 1001 lawyers have been selected out of which, 153 have been appointed Notary Public.

(c) Appointment letters have already been issued to the selected lawyers except those belonging to the States of Kerala, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry.

(d) No time limit can be indicated for issuance of appointment letters. However, steps are being taken to issue appointment letters expeditiously.

#### **Amendment in Constitution**

†2863. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Bills introduced for amendment in the Constitutions till date;

(b) the number of Bills converted into Acts; and

(c) the status of Constitution Review as on date?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) 115 Government Constitution amendment Bills.

(b) 95 Constitution amendment Acts.

(c) Review of Constitution is a continuous process and various

articles of the Constitution have been identified as pertaining to various Ministries/Departments of the Government. The concerned administrative Ministry/Department initiates proposals for amendment, if any, required in respect of subjects related to those articles, whenever a need for such changes is felt by the Government in view of the changing socio,

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

economic and political situations. However, a National Commission, under the Chairpersonship of Justice Shri M.N. Venkatachaliah, former Chief Justice of India, to review the working of the Constitution was set up vide Government Resolution dated 22 February, 2000 to examine, in the light of the experience of the past 50 years, by then, as to how best the Constitution can respond to the changing needs of efficient, smooth and effective system of governance and socio-economic development of modern India within the framework of Parliamentary democracy, and to recommend changes, if any, that are required in the provisions of the Constitution without interfering with its basic structure or features. The said Commission submitted its report to the Government on 31st March, 2002, which can be viewed at URL <http://lawmin.nic.in/ncrwc/finalreport.htm>.

**Election Commission's report on electoral reforms**

2864. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission of India has submitted a report on India's proposed Electoral Reforms in 2004;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to implement any of the proposals contained in the report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Election Commission had submitted a set of twenty-two proposals on electoral reforms to the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 5th July, 2004. The brief details of the proposals are as under:-

- (i) merger of affidavits to be filed by candidates on criminal antecedents, assets, etc.;
- (ii) disqualifying a person on framing of charges by the competent court,
- (iii) exit polls/opinion polls;
- (iv) prohibition of surrogate advertisements in print media;

- (v) negative voting;
- (vi) compulsory maintenance of accounts by political parties and audit thereof by agencies specified by the Election Commission of India;
- (vii) Government sponsored advertisements;

- (viii) political advertisements on Television and Cable Network;
- (ix) composition of Election Commission of India and constitutional protection of all Members of the Commission and independent Secretariat for the Commission;
- (x) charging of expenses of Election Commission of India on Consolidated Fund of India;
- (xi) ban on transfers of election officers on the eve of election;
- (xii) need to increase the security deposit of candidates;
- (xiii) restriction on the number of seats from which one may contest;
- (xiv) appointment of appellate authority in districts against orders of Electoral Registration Officers;
- (xv) all officials appointed in connection with conduct of elections to be included in clause (7) of section 123 of the R.P. Act, 1951;
- (xvi) empowering the Election Commission of India to decide on the matters relating to disqualification under the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution;
- (xvii) use of common electoral rolls at elections conducted by the Election Commission of India and the State Election Commissions;
- (xviii) simplification of procedure for disqualification of a person found guilty of corrupt practice;
- (xix) same number of proposers for all contesting candidates;
- (xx) making of false declaration in connection with elections to be an offence;
- (xxi) rule making authority to be vested in Election Commission of India; and
- (xxii) strengthening of existing provisions relating to registration and de-registration of political parties.

(c) and (d) Out of these, 5 proposals have been implemented vide the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 2009 (41 of 2009) by

amending the relevant provisions of (i) the Representation of People Act, 1950 so as to provide for appointment of Appellate Authority in districts against the orders of Electoral Registration Officers; and (ii) the Representation of the People Act, 1951 so as to (a) increase in the security deposit of candidates; (b) banning of exit polls till all the phases of elections are over; (c) all officials appointed in connection with the conduct of elections to be included in clause (7) of section 123 thereof; and (d) simplification of the procedure for disqualification of a person found guilty of corrupt practices.



Regarding other recommendations of the Commission, a Cores Committee was constituted on the 1st October, 2010 under the Chairmanship of an Additional Solicitor General, with a view to impacting comprehensive electoral reforms. The talking points of the Committee included

(i) Criminalisation of Politics; (ii) Funding of Elections; (iii) Conduct and Better Management of Elections; (iv) Regulation of Political Parties; (v) Audit and Finances of Political Parties; (vi) Review of Anti-Defection Law. The Committee under the aegis of Legislative Department and in co-sponsorship of the Election Commission of India conducted seven regional consultations at Bhopal, Kolkata, Mumbai, Lucknow, Chandigarh, Bengaluru and Guwahati, 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. On the basis of the inputs received in all these consultations, legislative process as may be considered necessary will be initiated by the Government in due course.

#### **Increase in retirement age of High Court Judges**

†2865. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to increase the retirement age of Judges of the High Court from 62 years to 65 years in view of increasing number of pending cases in the High Courts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken, so far, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government has introduced an appropriate Bill viz. The Constitution (One Hundred and Fourteenth Amendment) Bill on 25th August, 2010 in the Lok Sabha to suitably amend the relevant articles of the Constitution.

#### **Amendment of Anand Marriage Act**

2866. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has failed to amend the Anand marriage Act despite assurances given by Government in the matter from time-to-time;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay and discrimination in this regard; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government to obviate the resentment among Sikh Community in this regard?

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c)  
The Central Government was considering the proposal to amend the Anand Marriage Act, 1909 so as to provide for registration of Sikh Marriages therein. However, pursuant to the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Seema Vs. Ashwani Kumar, reported in AIR 2006 SC 1158, most of the State Governments and Union territory Administrations are taking necessary steps to make all marriages compulsorily registered in their respective States territories where such marriage is solemnized irrespective of religious denominations. Having regard to the position of law as contained in Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 which is applicable to Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhist, Jains and other persons who are not Muslims, Christians, Parsis and Jews and that Section 8 thereof covers the registration of Sikh Marriages within its ambit and that excluding Sikhs from other categories of person may invite similar demands from other religious denominations which would go against directive principle contained in article 44 of the Constitution. Hence, no separate legislation for registration of Sikh marriages is considered necessary.

**Appointment of Judges in higher judiciary**

2867. SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

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

(a) whether the present collegium system of appointment of Judges to the Supreme Court and High Courts needs drastic changes;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken steps to deal with the issue;

(c) if so, whether a National Judicial Commission would be set up to ensure greater transparency in the appointment of Judges to the Supreme Court and the High Courts; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d)  
The existing procedure for appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts, which is based on the Supreme Court Judgment of October 6, 1993 in the case of Supreme Court Advocates on Record and Anr. Vs. Union of India and the Advisory Opinion dated October 28, 1998, has been debated in various fora and there have been

demands to change the same. No proposal has been finalised by Government to reconsider this procedure.

**Resignation by the Solicitor General**

2868. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Solicitor General had resigned over the appointment of a private counsel to appear for Government in a 2G related case in the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken the Solicitor General or even the Attorney General in confidence before appointing any private counsel for this case; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) Shri Gopal Subramaniam, former Solicitor General vide his letter dated 8th July, 2011 addressed to Hon'ble Prime Minister tendered his resignation from the post of Solicitor General of India. However, former Solicitor General, Shri Gopal Subramaniam did not indicate any reason for the same. This Ministry approved the engagement of Shri R.F. Nariman, Senior advocate, then in the panel of 'Senior Counsel-Special Engagement' in Supreme Court, in 2G related matter on the request of concerned Administrative Ministry, as such the question of engagement of a private advocate in the matter does not arise.

**Issue of voters' identity cards to illegal foreign migrants**

2869. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many foreign nationals, illegally staying in the country, have managed to get voters' identity cards;

(b) whether such migrants pose a threat to security and integrity of border States;

(c) whether Government proposes to conduct a special drive to identify such people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) The electoral rolls for the territorial Assembly Constituencies are prepared under the superintendence, direction and control of the Election Commission of India under the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and Registration of Electors Rules, 1960. As per these provisions, only citizens of India are eligible for inclusion of their names in the electoral roll and no foreign national is eligible to be registered as voter in India.

Though the Election Commission of India and Electoral Registration Officers take every precaution to ensure that no foreign national gets

enrolled in voter list, the possibility of some foreign nationals getting enrolled by giving false declaration and getting issued Electoral Photo Identity Cards cannot be ruled out. Electoral Rolls are maintained on assembly constituency-wise by the Electoral Registration Officers.

In the State of Assam, the electors whose citizenship is either doubtful or disputed are called 'D' ('doubtful') voters and letter 'D' is marked against their entries in the electoral rolls to identify them. Their cases are referred to the appropriate authorities for determining their

citizenship status. Their names are, however, not deleted from the electoral roll but they are not allowed to cast the vote till their cases are favourably disposed of by the appropriate authorities/tribunals. In Assam, Electors Photo Identity Cards ('Voter Cards') are not being issued.

Based on the Judgment of the Supreme Court of India dated 6th February, 1995 in Lal Babu Hussain and other vs. Electoral Registration Officer and others, guidelines for Electoral Registration Officers about determination of citizenship of doubtful applicants for inclusion of names in the Electoral Rolls were issued to all Chief Electoral Officers on 15th February, 1995 by the Election Commission of India. These guidelines were repeated in subsequent years and now, they have been incorporated in the Hand Book for Electoral Registration Officers published in 2008, to be followed as part of standing instructions by the Electoral Registration Officers.

#### **Expenditure on holding elections**

2870. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on election of Members of Parliament, Members of State Legislature(s) and village, block and district level Panchayats;

(b) whether the expenditure has shown any increase or has declined as compared to earlier elections to these bodies; and

(c) the efforts made/being made by Government to keep the expenditure on elections to such bodies to the barest minimum possible?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a)

As per the policy of the Government, the expenditure incurred on the Lok Sabha Elections (be it a General Election or Bye-elections) is entirely borne by the Central Government when such elections are held independently. However, the expenditure on State/Union territory Legislative Assemblies is shared on a half and half basis only when such elections are held simultaneously with the Lok Sabha elections. For conduct of General Election to Lok Sabha, the State/Union territory (with legislature) Governments proposes their demands to the

Central Government as provisional estimates. The Central Government releases the funds to the State/Union territory Governments keeping in view the demands received from them and availability of funds for the election purpose. This exercise is of a routine nature and funds are released on a year-to-year basis. The State/Union territory Governments incur the expenditure for conduct of General Elections to Lok Sabha from their Consolidated Fund and thereafter make a claim for re-imbursement of the incurred amount to the Central Government. The Central Government releases the funds on provisional basis and the election accounts of the State/Union territory Governments are settled only after receipt of the Audit Certificates from the Office of Accountant General of the concerned State/Union territory.



The demand raised by the State/Union territory Governments on the basis of estimated expenditure for conducting of elections for the Lok Sabha in the year 2009 was approximately ` 1114,35,45,000/-. Since the Government has not received the Audit Certificates from all the State/Union territory Governments, it is not possible to furnish the total actual expenditure incurred on the 2009 General Election to Lok Sabha.

The expenditure incurred on State Legislature(s) and Village, Block and District level Panchayats is related to the State Government concerned.

(b) The demand raised by the State/Union territory Governments on the basis of estimated expenditure for conducting elections to the Lok Sabha in the year 2004 was approximately ` 1093,06,81,319/-. The cost escalation on the election expenditure over the years has been due to general price rise, significant increase in the number of contestants and voters, which has consequently resulted in increased expenditure on polling booths and other election materials.

(c) The Government is making every possible effort to keep the expenditure in relation to the conduct of elections to Lok Sabha at the barest minimum possible.

#### **Donations received by political parties**

2871. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various political parties in the country have received donations from various public sector undertakings and private organizations;

(b) if so, the details of such donations disclosed by various political parties to the Election Commission of India during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, so far, party-wise;

(c) whether such donations received by political parties are permissible under the rules; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The data on donations as disclosed by various political parties

are too voluminous to form part of the answer. Such data for the year 2009-10 are available on the website of the Election Commission of India, ([www.eci.nic.in](http://www.eci.nic.in)) who has since been advised to upload the data for the year 2010-11 also on their website. The Commission has also informed that no party has disclosed the donations received by them during the year 2011-12.

(c) and (d) As per section 29B of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, every political party may accept any amount of contribution voluntarily offered to it by any person or company other than a Government company provided that no political party shall be eligible to

accept any contribution from any foreign source defined under clause (e) of section 2 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976. Further, as per Section 29C of the aforesaid Act of 1951 read with Rule 85B of Conduct of Election Rules, 1961, the treasurer of political parties or any other person authorized by political party in this behalf shall, in each financial year, prepare a report in respect of the contribution in excess of twenty thousand in prescribed Form 24 and shall submit to the Election Commission of India before due date for furnishing a return of its income of that financial year under section 139 of Income-tax Act, 1961, failing which such political party shall not be entitled to any tax relief under that Act.

#### **Legal aid to poor**

†2872. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the schemes of hiring advocates in various courts by the poor and delivering justice to them free of cost and to what extent it has been successful?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): The National Legal Services Authority, an Autonomous Body under Ministry of Law and Justice has been set up for providing free legal services to the weaker sections of the society on the basis of equal opportunity. For this purpose, Legal Services Institutions at National, State, District and Taluk levels have been established who provide Advocates out of the panel being maintained by them. Amongst the various categories prescribed under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 eligible for free legal aid, are also the persons whose annual income does not exceed ` 50,000 (in some States the ceiling has been increased to ` 1 lakh). The Authority has framed a scheme for providing free and competent legal Service which includes:-

- (i) Providing Advocate in Legal Proceedings;
- (ii) Payment of court fee, process fees and all other charges payable or incurred in connection with any legal proceedings;
- (iii) Obtaining and supply of certified copies of orders and others documents in legal proceedings; and
- (iv) Preparation of appeal, paper book including printing and translation of documents in legal proceedings.

2. The Salient features of the Scheme are as under:-

- (a) Simplified Procedure for application for legal aid. Even oral applications are entertained.
- (b) Selection of Panel Lawyers having more than 3 years' experience at the Bar at Taluk, District, High Court and Supreme Court levels.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Selection of Retainer lawyers from amongst the panel lawyers; 5 at Taluk level, 10 at District level, 15 at High Court level and 20 at the Supreme Court Level.

(d) Retainer Lawyers are paid honorarium in addition to per case honorarium for making their services available all the time.

(e) Monitoring Committees to monitor the programme of the legal aided matters.

(f) Special engagement of senior advocates in cases of great public importance and for defending cases of various serious nature affecting the life and liberty of the applicant.

3. As on 31.5.2011, more than 1.10 crores persons falling under Section 12 of the Act have been benefited through free legal services and legal advice throughout the country in which about 14.86 lakh persons belonging to Schedule Caste and 5.16 lakh persons of Scheduled Tribe communities were beneficiaries.

#### **Recommendations by Gujarat High Court**

2873. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the names recommended by Gujarat High Court during the last three years;

(b) the details of the names accepted and rejected; and

(c) the reasons for rejection of recommended names by Government?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) The then Chief Justice of the Gujarat High Court had in 2009 recommended the names of Shri Darshan Mahesh Parikh, Shri Rashmin Manharrai Chhaya, Shri Mehul Hiralal Rathod, Shri Jamshed Burjor Pardiwala, Shri Asim Jayantbhai Pandya, and Shriamti Manisha Lavkumar Shah, Advocates, and Shri Gautam Babubhai Shah, Shri Pranav Bhadrakum Desai, Miss Bela Madhurya Trivedi, Shri Pradip Premshankar Bhatt, Miss Sonia Girdhar Gokani and Shri Giriraj Kanubhai Upadhyaya, Judicial Officers, for appointment as Judges of the Gujarat High Court.

Of these, notification for the appointment of Shri Rashmin Manharrai Chhaya, Shri Jamshed Burjor Pardiwala, Shri Gautam Babubhai Shah, Miss Bela Madhurya Trivedi, Shri Pradip Premshankar Bhatt, and Miss Sonia

Girdhar Gokani, as Additional Judges of the Gujarat High Court, was issued on 14.2.2011, as approved by the competent authority and others were rejected on the ground of suitability.

The Chief Justice of the Gujarat High Court has recently recommended the names of 9 Advocates and 4 Judicial Officers for appointment as Additional Judges in the Gujarat High Court.

The Supreme Court Collegium did not recommend the names of remaining 4 Advocates and 2 Judicial Officers for elevation to the High Court Bench. Their names were remitted to the Chief Justice of the Gujarat High Court on 08.03.2011.

#### **Creation of All India Judicial Service**

†2874. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would create All India Judicial Service on the pattern of Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service;

(b) if not, whether it is a violation of article 312 of the Constitution; and

(c) by when Government would create this service?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) The Government is seized of the matter of creation of an All India Judicial Service under article 312 of the Constitution which requires a Resolution to be passed by the Rajya Sabha enabling the Parliament to enact necessary laws.

#### **Changes in personal laws**

2875. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has only reformed the Hindu Personal Law and has failed to overhaul personal laws of minority communities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor since it shows lack of secular commitment;

(c) whether the Hindu Marriage Act needs changes to conform to the age limit in accordance with the provisions of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) It is not correct to say that the Government has only reformed the Hindu Personal Law and has failed to overhaul personal laws of minority communities. It is the consistent policy of the Central

Government not to interfere in the personal laws of the minority communities unless necessary initiative therefor comes from a sizeable cross section of the community concerned.

(c) and (d) Under clause (a) of section 2 of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, a “child” means a person who, if a male, has not completed twenty-one years of age and if a female, has not completed eighteen years of age and under clause (b) thereof, “child marriage” means a marriage to which either of the contracting parties

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



is a child. As per section clause (iii) of section 5 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, a marriage may be solemnized between any two Hindus if the bridegroom has completed the age of twenty-one years and the bride, the age of eighteen years at the time of marriage. Thus, there is no conflict in both Acts on the age of marriage.

#### **Special courts for speedy trials**

2876. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether backlog in the number of pending cases has been on the rise; and

(b) whether Government intends to mandate all States to set up special courts to ensure the speedy trial of cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act and the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) As per latest available information, the number of cases pending in the Courts for the last three years is given below:-

As on	Cases pending in the High Courts	Cases pending in the Subordinate Courts
31.12.07	38,16,983	2,54,18,165
31.12.08	38,74,090	2,64,09,011
31.12.09	40,76,837	2,72,75,953

(b) Yes, Sir. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, are implemented by respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. In accordance with section 14 of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, the State Government, for the purpose of providing for speedy trial, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, by notification in the official Gazette, specifies for each district, a Court of Session to be Special Court to try the offences under the Act. For ensuring speedy trial of cases under the Act, total 177 exclusive Special Courts have also been reportedly set up in the States.

#### **Sick industries**

2877. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of large, medium, small and micro industries as on 31 March, 2011, State-wise; and

(b) the number of closed and sick industries in the above categories, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Information on Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises (MSMEs) State-wise, at present is assessed through periodic conduct of All India Census for the sector. The latest All India Census of MSMEs (4th All India Census) was conducted with reference year 2006-07. As per 4th All India Census 2006-07, the details of registered MSMEs, States-wise are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) As per 4th All India Census 2006-07, number of closed registered MSMEs, State-wise, is given in Statement-II (See below).

Information on sickness is obtained from Reserve Bank of India (RBI). As per RBI data, number of sick MSMEs State-wise as on 31.03.2011 is as given in Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise distribution of registered working Enterprises*

State/UT Name	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	736	14	0	750
Andhra Pradesh	42708	2949	35	45692
Arunachal Pradesh	399	16	2	417
Assam	19238	599	27	19864
Bihar	49867	157	12	50036
Chandigarh	967	28	1	996
Chhattisgarh	22402	356	10	22768
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1671	45	0	1716
Daman and Diu	413	167	14	594
Delhi	3510	236	8	3754
Goa	2395	207	19	2621
Gujarat	196894	31676	1260	229830
Haryana	30741	2329	80	33150
Himachal Pradesh	11522	384	25	11931

Jammu and Kashmir	14572	408	13	14993
-------------------	-------	-----	----	-------

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	17699	471	20	18190
Karnataka	133524	2562	100	136186
Kerala	148497	1611	80	150188
Lakshadweep	2	0	0	2
Madhya Pradesh	105998	950	49	106997
Maharashtra	73936	12459	191	86586
Manipur	4480	12	0	4492
Meghalaya	2972	37	1	3010
Mizoram	3663	51	1	3715
Nagaland	1298	33	1	1332
Orissa	18840	745	21	19606
Puducherry	1275	165	11	1451
Punjab	45345	2675	90	48110
Rajasthan	52241	2541	103	54885
Sikkim	110	12	0	122
Tamil Nadu	226285	7349	247	233881
Tripura	1296	43	4	1343
Uttar Pradesh	184503	3089	150	187742
Uttarakhand	23349	389	27	23765
West Bengal	41420	1758	81	43259
ALL INDIA:	1484768	76523	2683	1563974

**Statement-II**

*State-wise distribution of closed registered Enterprises*

State/UT Name	Number of closed Enterprises
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	142

1	2
Andhra Pradesh	2250
Arunachal Pradesh	167
Assam	6266
Bihar	16344
Chandigarh	559
Chhattisgarh	15485
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
Daman and Diu	24
Delhi	0
Goa	2754
Gujarat	34945
Haryana	10973
Himachal Pradesh	4034
Jammu and Kashmir	1831
Jharkhand	3712
Karnataka	47581
Kerala	34903
Lakshadweep	0
Madhya Pradesh	36502
Maharashtra	41856
Manipur	929
Meghalaya	665
Mizoram	669
Nagaland	2395
Orissa	5744
Puducherry	711
Punjab	24553

1	2
Rajasthan	17342
Sikkim	86
Tamil Nadu	82966
Tripura	424
Uttar Pradesh	80616
Uttarakhand	8219
West Bengal	10708
ALL INDIA	496355

**Statement-III**

*Total sick units at the end of March, 2011 (Scheduled Commercial Banks)*

*— as per RBI Data*

States/UT	Micro, Small	Medium
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	0
Andhra Pradesh	11305	119
Arunachal Pradesh	109	0
Assam	506	229
Bihar	4872	28
Chandigarh	147	4
Chhattisgarh	1052	9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	28
Delhi	4250	85
Goa	155	4
Gujarat	4321	380





1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	575	231
Jammu and Kashmir	1631	148
Jharkhand	1476	7
Karnataka	7034	184
Kerala	5363	190
Madhya Pradesh	8124	82
Maharashtra	8815	201
Manipur	23	0
Meghalaya	276	10
Mizoram	7	3
Nagaland	23	0
Orissa	4967	18
Pondicherry	1457	0
Punjab	1478	259
Rajasthan	1743	33
Sikkim	21	4
Tamil Nadu	7106	978
Tripura	13	19
Uttar Pradesh	4674	500
Uttaranchal	362	45
West Bengal	7904	461
ALL INDIA:	90141	4416

#### Market Development Assistance Scheme

2878. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Coir Board has introduced Market Development Assistance Scheme (MDA) in lieu of the rebate scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Kerala Government has requested the Coir Board for the relaxation of its guidelines as most of the Coir Societies are not able to utilize the MDAs due to rigidity of guidelines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), through the Coir Board, introduced MDA Scheme in lieu of Rebate Scheme during the year 2000-01.

(b) The MDA aims at the promotion of the sale of Coir and Coir products and to provide financial support on continuing basis round the year to the cooperatives and Public Sector Enterprises who undertake market development programme in Coir. The MDA is linked with the sales performance of the beneficiary organization concerned during the previous years and aims at providing incentives for better performance. The MDA is granted at the rate of 10% of the average annual sales turnover of coir products including coir yarn and rubberized coir products during the preceding three financial years. The assistance will be shared on 1:1 basis between the Central Government and the concerned State/Union territories Government. Financial assistance provided under the Scheme is to be utilized for the following purposes: (i) Publicity (ii) Opening of new showrooms/sales outlets (iii) Market study (iv) Renovation of existing sales outlets (v) Setting up of market intelligence network/upgradation of design facilities like installation of Computer aided design Centre, engagement of qualified designers introduction of E-commerce facilities, computerization of showrooms etc. (vi) Godown (vii) Innovative marketing strategies including payment of discounts.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Government of Kerala had expressed difficulties faced by the Primary Coir Spinning Cooperative Societies in utilizing the assistance for the purposes included in the Scheme. The State Government, therefore, have recommended for relaxation of guidelines so as to utilize the MDA for purchase of raw-materials, payment of wages for production, to offer discount to attract customers and for purchase of transport vehicle. Any proposal for amendment in a Plan Scheme requires consultation with all stake holders. Coir Board has informed that they have taken up the matter

with all other Coir producing States. Further, since the current year is the last year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, any amendment in the Scheme on the basis of consultation with the stakeholders and evaluation of the scheme, if any, seems possible in the Twelfth Five Year Plan only.

**Employment opportunities in industries**

2879. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons employed in agro, rural, cottage and small scale industries separately, State-wise;

(b) whether a downward trend is being observed in the employment opportunities in such industries;

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

(d) the steps taken by Government to provide incentives and training to people for setting up more such industries; and

(e) the appropriate steps taken by Government to create more employment and setting up such industries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) As per 4th All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), around 594.61 lakh persons are employed in the MSME sector, including agro, rural, cottage and small scale industries. The State-wise details of employment created in rural non-farm sector under erstwhile Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) implemented by the Government from 01.04.1995 to 31.03.2008 through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and the present Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in Statement (See below). Further, overall estimated employment in khadi and village industries which was 103.91 lakh persons in the year 2008-09, increased to 113.17 lakh persons in the year 2010-11.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Government of India imparts training to persons employed or desirous of setting up of micro-enterprises through KVIC, a statutory organisation under this Ministry, through 39 departmental and non-departmental training Centres. Under PMEGP, a credit-linked subsidy scheme of the Government, implemented from 2008-09 through KVIC for generation of additional employment opportunities by establishing micro enterprises, a large number of training Centres have been accredited by KVIC for providing training in entrepreneurship development besides tie-up with National level entrepreneurship development institutions such as National Institute

for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida; National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NIMSME), Hyderabad and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati. Training is also provided under the Assistance to Training Institution and other schemes being implemented by this Ministry. Under PMEGP, financial assistance in the form of margin money subsidy ranging from 15% to 35% of the project cost is provided to first generation entrepreneurs for setting up new micro-enterprises.

**Statement**

*State/Union Territory (UT)-wise estimated employment opportunities  
generated under the khadi and village industries sector*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Estimated employment generated under REGP during 1994-95 to 2007-08 (No. of persons)	Estimated employment generated under PMEGP during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4
1.	Chandigarh	1580	694
2.	Delhi	5275	1000
3.	Haryana	239097	18901
4.	Himachal Pradesh	113482	9622
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	144985	40573
6.	Punjab	237323	19670
7.	Rajasthan	511727	46872
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7809	1477
9.	Bihar	59601	76399
10.	Jharkhand	41674	23686
11.	Orissa	93636	42231
12.	West Bengal	370292	142036
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	12081	5230
14.	Assam	185197	65216
15.	Manipur	19157	2792
16.	Meghalaya	36450	2873
17.	Mizoram	70710	5360
18.	Nagaland	109532	2213
19.	Tripura	40812	4110

1	2	3	4
20.	Sikkim	11730	553
21.	Andhra Pradesh	493070	135582
22.	Karnataka	304434	39810
23.	Kerala	260332	36240
24.	Lakshadweep	501	320
25.	Pondicherry	15261	1693
26.	Tamil Nadu	186344	89374
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	111	0
28.	Goa	25183	3001
29.	Gujarat	67386	27995
30.	Maharashtra	302302	65626
31.	Chhattisgarh	111335	19742
32.	Madhya Pradesh	298681	36146
33.	Uttarakhand	80954	18931
34.	Uttar Pradesh	485968	112520
TOTAL:		4944012	1098488

#### Contribution of MSME to industrial output

2880. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of substantial contribution of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to industrial output, employment and exports, Government is planning any strategic plan for the expansion of the sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises

(MSME) has its strategic action plan to promote growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises including Khadi, Village



and Coir Industry in priority areas of skill development, marketing, technology upgradation, infrastructure and credit availability. The same is available on the website of the Ministry at [www.msme.gov.in](http://www.msme.gov.in).

(c) Does not arise.

**Financial assistance under PMEGP**

2881. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of beneficiaries selected for financial assistance under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) by District PMEGP Task Force in Assam for 2009-10 and 2010-11 has neither received capital expenditure nor working capital from the financial institutions till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of beneficiaries including their proposal sanctioned under PMEGP through KVIC, KVIB, State DICs and other agencies in Assam beneficiary-wise, financial institution entitled and subsidy released for 2009-10 and 2010-11 till date, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a credit-linked subsidy programme of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and being implemented since 2008-09 through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) throughout the country including Assam for generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises by organizing traditional artisans and unemployed youth. 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. Beneficiaries selected by District Level Task Force Committee (DTFC) under PMEGP are forwarded to Banks for sanction. Banks take their own credit decision to sanction or reject the project on the basis of technical and financial viability of the project. DTFC under PMEGP in Assam have selected 3043 beneficiaries in 2009-10 and forwarded their cases to banks for sanction, out of which, 2430 cases were actually disbursed by banks. In 2010-11, DTFCs in Assam have

selected 6328 beneficiaries and forwarded their cases to banks for sanction, out of which disbursement was made in 4756 cases. KVIC has reported that sanctioned cases of a given year that remain undisbursed are considered for disbursal during the next year. However, according to KVIC, the nodal agency for PMEGP, no grievances from beneficiaries have been received as regard non-receipt of capital expenditure or working capital.

(c) More than 7,000 beneficiaries have been provided margin money assistance under

PMEGP for setting up of units in Assam during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 25 August, 2011). The details are as follows:-

Particulars	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (upto 25.08.2011)	
	No. of units	Margin money (in ` lakh)	No. of units	Margin money (in ` lakh)	No. of units	Margin money (in ` lakh)
KVIC	751	585.292	1481	1504.483	155	171.02
KVIB	600	508.344	1264	1311.434	73	73.51
DIC	1079	801.727	2011	1992.193	209	209.21
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>2430</b>	<b>1895.63</b>	<b>4756</b>	<b>4808.110</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>453.74</b>

**Jobs for SCs/STs**

2882. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total sanctioned staff strength in the Ministry, group-wise i.e. Group A to Group D;

(b) the number of jobs earmarked for SC/ST category, out of the total strength, as per Government's reservation policy; and

(c) the reasons, if any, for the staff strength not being in accordance with the Government's reservation policy?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) The sanctioned staff strength under the cadre of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is as under:-

Group	Total sanctioned staff strength
A	28
B	114
C	95

After the implementation of Sixth Central Pay Commission Group 'D' posts have been categorised as Group 'C' posts.

(b) the number of jobs earmarked for SC/ST category out of the total strength as per Government's reservation policy is as under:-

Group	Total sanctioned strength	Number of posts earmarked for SC/ST category	
		SC	ST
A	16 (To which reservation apply)	02	01
B	114	17	8
C	95	14	7

(c) The present filled position in Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' posts is 12, 85 and 73 respectively. Out of 12 Group 'A' posts where reservation policy applies, there is 1 (one) SC category officer. Out of 85 Group 'B' posts filled, 12 officials belong to SC category and 4 belong to ST category. Out of 73 Group 'C' posts filled 11 officials belong to SC category and 01 (one) belong to ST category. The majority of the posts in Groups 'A', 'B' and 'C' are borne on the centralised cadres i.e. Central Secretariat Service (CSS), Central Secretariat Clerical Service (CSCS) and Central Secretariat Stenographers Service (CSSS) and filled by DoPT and vacancies in these grades are intimated to DoPT for nomination of candidates.

#### **Competitive bidding for mining licences**

2883. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to allow mining licences to be awarded through competitive bidding;

(b) whether Government is going to make an exception for large area prospecting licences and may incentivise it as special instruments for locating deep seated and concealed deposits of minerals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) to (c) The Government had amended the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, vide Gazette (Extraordinary)

Notification No. 43 dated 9th September, 2010 to introduce provisions in the said Act for awarding mining licences for coal minerals through a process of competitive bidding. *Vide* this amendment, Section 11A has been inserted in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. In addition, the National Mineral Policy, 2008, advocates, with respect to non-coal non-fuel minerals, that transparency in allocation of

concessions will be ensured. In pursuant of this policy, the proposed legislative changes in the form of MMDR Bill is still under the consideration of the Government.

**Limestone mining proposal by GMDC**

2884. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government has recommended a proposal for inclusion of limestone minerals and grant of relaxation under provisions of section 6(1)(B) of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC) for limestone mineral from the existing lignite mining lease at village Tadkeshwar, Distt. Surat; and

(b) if so, by when the permission is likely to be granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Approval of the Central Government for the said proposal has been conveyed on 10.8.2011.

**Displacement from small mine due to new Mining Bill**

2885. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who would have to vacate their traditional small mines and quarries after passage of the proposed Mines Bill of 2011;

(b) whether Government has done a State-wise survey on the displacement caused by the proposed legislation;

(c) whether any scheme has been proposed by Government to give one time settlement to the people whose rights have been "abated"; and

(d) the formula adopted to give succour to such small mine-owners in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) to (d) The Government is considering a draft legislation in terms of the National Mineral Policy, 2008, to streamline the procedure for grant of mineral concessions, increase transparency reduce discretionary powers, ensure sustainable and scientific mining in the country. The draft legislation is yet to be introduced in Parliament.

#### **Revision of coal and non-coal mineral royalty**

2886. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rates of royalty in case of coal and non-coal minerals have been revised at regular intervals during the last three years and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the reasons for not compensating the loss of Rs. 126.31 crores sustained by Orissa due to late revision of royalty; and

(c) by when the compensation would be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) In terms of Section 9 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), royalty rates for minerals can be revised upward only once in three years. Accordingly, the royalty rates for coal minerals were last revised on 1.8.2007, and in case of non-coal major minerals (excluding coal, lignite and sand for stowing) the royalty rates were revised on 13.8.2009. In case of coal minerals, the Ministry of Coal has constituted a Study Group for further revision of rates of royalty for coal minerals.

(b) Revision of rates of royalty for minerals have been undertaken after due process of consultation with stakeholders and the revised rates of royalty are applicable only from the date of notification by which the States are benefitting from the revised royalty collections. There is no provision in the MMDR Act for compensation to State Governments in matters pertaining royalty.

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

#### **Royalty on mining**

2887. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided on the policy to share 26 per cent of profits in coal mining and 100 per cent of royalty in other minerals; and

(b) if so, what are the royalty rates per tonne for different minerals?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) The National Mineral Policy, 2008 enunciates that special care will be taken to protect the interest of host and indigenous population through developing models of stakeholder interest based on international best practice. Based on the policy, suitable legislation is under consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above. However, royalty rates for coal minerals were last notified on 1.8.2007 and for non-coal major minerals the royalty rates have been notified on 13.8.2009 by amending Second Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

**Small capacity pellet plants for iron ore fines**

2888. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 246 given in the Rajya Sabha on 14 March, 2011 and state:

(a) what efforts have been made by Government, so far, to investigate the viability of small capacity pellet plants for iron ore fines by using Chinese technology; and

(b) whether technical know-how from China has been imported to India, so far, so that necessary training could be imparted to our iron mines and if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) At the instance of the Government, the Centre for Techno-Economic Mineral Policy Options, a society set up under the aegis of Ministry of Mines, has prepared a position paper on "Development of iron ore pelletisation industry in India". As per the paper, the main technology based on which the existing pellet plants have been set up in the country have an individual plant capacity of 3-5 million tonnes per annum. The paper further holds that in order to revolutionize pellet manufacturing in India, there is a need to develop indigenous technology based on raw materials suitable to smaller capacities of 60,000 to 150,000 tonnes per annum. In another recent technical publication titled "Relevance of Iron Ore Pelletisation Industry In India" Centre for Techno-Economic Mineral Policy Options has also held that the Indian pelletisation industry is quite different from that of the Chinese pelletisation industry and the Chinese technology and

design institutes are still in the process of establishing the know how for pelletising hematite ore (which is largely used in India for steel production). In order to promote R&D efforts, the Government (through the Ministry of Steel) is providing financial assistance. As per available information, three such projects are under way with financial assistance from the Government.

(b) Data on import of technical know-how on pelletisation is not maintained.

**Budgetary allocation for Muslim community**

2889. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent report of the Centre for Equity Studies has asked Government to improve the lot of Muslims by making a dedicated 14 per cent budgetary allocation for the Muslim community on the lines of sub-plans for SC and ST;

(b) whether the report has questioned the efficacy of schemes for amelioration of minorities;

(c) whether the report dismisses UPA's minority outreach as tokenism;

(d) whether the Ministry lacks institutional and political authority to ensure compliance of its objectives from other arms of Government; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (e) The Report referred to has been prepared by the Centre for Equity Studies and other partners without consultation with the Ministry of Minority Affairs. The report has serious factual inaccuracies and has stated that the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) are not included in the 15 Point Programme while in fact they are included in the programme. It has also stated that the Ministry has a small programme for scholarship for Muslim girls and the number covered are minuscule, while in fact out of a total of 78.68 lakh scholarships for the minority communities, 38.45 lakh scholarships have been awarded to girls which represents 49% of the total scholarships awarded by the Ministry. The allocation for the Ministry of Minority Affairs for Eleventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 7000 crore and considering that this is the First Five Year Plan for the Ministry, the allocation cannot be considered as token. Further, the Ministry of Minority Affairs had launched the New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities in 2006. The Programme has been formulated in a manner so that it provides for earmarking upto 15% of the total annual allocation of each Ministry/Department concerned in important schemes which affect the social, educational and economic status of the minorities. It has also been possible to enforce earmarking in eight schemes under the programme. The achievements of last three years under these schemes is given in Statement (See below). Secondly, other schemes of targeted interventions on minority concentration districts, towns/cities having substantial minority population has also been made effective. All these supplement the schemes meant exclusively for minorities implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. For ensuring effective implementation, the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, which also covers the schemes and

programmes of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, is monitored closely and the progress of implementation is reviewed on quarterly basis in the Ministry, and on half-yearly basis by a Committee of Secretaries and then at the highest level in the Government.

**Statement**

*Achievements of schemes included in the Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for the  
Welfare of Minorities from 2007-08 to 2010-11*

**(A) Targets and Achievements (Physical) for schemes amenable to earmarking under the Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities:-**

Schemes	2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011	
	Earmarked minorities	Achievement	Earmarked minorities	Achievement	Earmarked minorities	Achievement	Earmarked minorities	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ICDS	25165	21014	The expansion of ICDS scheme has been approved by the cabinet on 16.10.2008. No target earmark for 2008-2009		35966	23712	15322	6934
SJSRY (micro-ent)	18031	17384	18031	24684	3750	9468	3750	15079
SJSRY (skill training)	22534	26579	22532	27837	30000	30416	30000	35288
IAY	319078	155980	319076	383245	607837	543413	433022	422263
SGSY	202908	143385	264400	275121	288539	179575	326601	244225
SSA - Pry. School	2236	1725	4404	3266	3465	3237	4969	3573

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SSA - UPS	2018	2008	4154	2662	1348	1220	1147	1103
SSA - Addl. Classroom	36847	36865	21102	15563	21168	20588	35806	34877
SSA - Teacher	21437	24866	21945	15759	8429	7765	48001	34941
SSA - New PS	2322	1201	1423	1386	2066	1905	11930	11922
SSA - New UPS	3600	3001	4301	3176	1719	1625	2370	2364
KGBV	314	219	479	434	479	475	No Target was fixed for 2010-2011	

**Abbreviations used:**

1. ICDS : Integrated Child Development Services operationalised by M/o Women and Child Development.
2. SJSRY : Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana implemented by M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.
3. IAY : Indira Awas Yojana implemented by M/o Rural Development.
4. SGSY : Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana implemented by M/o Rural Development.
- 5a. SSA - Pry school : Construction of Primary Schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.
- 5b. SSA - UPS : Opening of Upper Primary Schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.
- 5c. SSA - Addl. Classroom : Construction of Additional Classrooms under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.
- 5d. SSA - Teacher : Teacher Sanctioned under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.
- 5e. SSA - New PS : Opening of New Primary Schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

5f. SSA - New UPS : Opening of New Upper Primary Schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

6. KGBV : Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya.

**(B) Targets and achievements (Financial) for schemes amenable to earmarking under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities:-**

Schemes	FINANCIAL (Rs. in crore)							
	2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011	
	Earmarked minorities	Achievement	Earmarked minorities	Achievement	Earmarked minorities	Achievement	Earmarked minorities	Achievement
Priority Sector Lending	65558.26	58662.67	86774.00	82864.65	130462.43	111658.52	155916.57	143396.70
ITI COE	4.3	10.3614	56.93	29.31	25.97655	22.1856	42.34	21.17
SJSRY	50.4749	15.7632	34.2497	25.5892	33.4576	17.64	37.00	29.30
IAY	1055.9778	443.0618	1128.57	1040.28	2220.71	1463.06	1961.26	1622.92

**Abbreviations used:**

1. ITI COE : Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes into Centre of Excellence
2. SJSRY : Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana
3. IAY : Indira Awas Yojana

**(C-1) Achievement under schemes included in the 15 Point Programme where flow of funds/benefits of development project, located in towns/cities having a substantial minority population, is monitored**

Schemes	FINANCIAL (Rs. in crore)							
	2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011	
	Project	Sanctioned	Project	Sanctioned	Project	Sanctioned	Project	Sanctioned

	cost	amount	cost	amount	cost	amount	cost	amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BSUP (HUPA)	17421.11	6368.52	25251	5234.39	26651.11	5576.38	29719.67	7077.12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IHSDP (HUPA)			8401.23	1660.16	9422.79	1770.83	10581.19	1922.09
UIDSSMT (UD)		Included only from 2009-2010			12824.63	2533.16	12933.04	2624.79
UIG (UD)					58283.32	8623.66	60528.99	8623.66

**Abbreviations used:**

1. Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) implemented by M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.
2. Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) implemented by M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.
3. Integrated Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (IDSSMT) implemented by M/o Urban Development.
4. Urban Infrastructure and Government (UIG) implemented by M/o Urban Development.

**(C-2) Achievement under schemes included in the 15 Point Programme where flow of funds/benefits of development project, located in districts having a substantial minority population, is monitored**

**PHYSICAL**

Scheme and Ministry/ Department	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Habitations in minority concentration districts	Habitations covered	Habitations in minority concentration districts	Habitations covered	Habitations in minority concentration districts	Habitations covered



NRDWP (DWS)	Included only from 2009-10	-	170629	20822	16169
-------------	----------------------------	---	--------	-------	-------

**Abbreviations used:**

1. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) implemented by the D/o Drinking Water Supply.

(D) Achievements of scheme of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, included in the 15 Point Programme which are meant exclusively for minorities

(i) Pre-matric scholarship scheme

2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011	
No. of scholarship awarded	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	No. of scholarship awarded	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	No. of scholarship awarded	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	No. of scholarship awarded	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crore)
Scheme not launched		512657	62.21	1729076	202.94	4421571	446.25
TOTAL:		No. of scholarship awarded		:	6663304		
		Amount sanctioned		:	Rs. 711.4 crore		

(ii) Post-matric scholarship scheme

2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011	
No. of scholarship awarded	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	No. of scholarship awarded	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	No. of scholarship awarded	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	No. of scholarship awarded	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crore)
24868	9.63	170273	70.63	364387	148.74	525644	228.97
TOTAL:		No. of scholarship awarded		:	1085172		
		Amount sanctioned		:	Rs. 457.97 crore		

**(ii) Merit-cum-means based scholarship scheme**

2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011	
No. of scholarship awarded	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	No. of scholarship awarded	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	No. of scholarship awarded	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	No. of scholarship awarded	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crore)
17258	40.80	26195	64.73	35982	97.42	41056	108.75
TOTAL:		No. of scholarship awarded		:	120491		
		Amount sanctioned		:	Rs. 311.70 crore		

**(iv) Achievements under Free Coaching and Allied Scheme**

Year	Target		Achievement	
	No. of student/candidate to be coached	Amount allocated (Rs. in crore)	No. of student/candidate to be coached	Amount allocated (Rs. in crore)
2006-07	No target was fixed	1.60	690	0.41
2007-08	4000	10.00	4097	5.74
2008-09	5000	12.00	5532	11.21
2009-10	5760	15.00	4845	14.37
2010-11	6000	16.00	90	0.98
TOTAL:	34760	64.60	20776	40.01

**(v) Achievements under scholarship scheme to meritorious girl-students belonging to minority communities of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF)**

2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011	
Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	No. of scholarship awarded	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	No. of scholarship awarded	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	No. of scholarship awarded	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	No. of scholarship awarded
481.32	4011	1447.68	12064	1808.40	15070	2079.12	17326
TOTAL:		Funds (Rs. in lakh) :		48471			
		No. of scholarship awarded :		5816.52			

**(vi) Achievements under term loan and micro-finance schemes of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)**

	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Loan disbursed (Rs. in crore)	120.60	144.12	160.00	130.72	176	197.74	190.00	233.26
No. of beneficiaries		45700	47733	60000	51198	66000	104594	87984
158510								

### **Improving conditions of Muslims**

2890. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sachar Committee Report has raised concerns that though there is considerable variation in the conditions of Muslims across States, the community exhibits deficits and deprivation in practically all dimensions of development;

(b) if so, the steps Government has taken, so far, to improve the conditions of Muslims in the States where the situation is worse; and

(c) the steps Government has taken, so far, to comply with the recommendations of the Sachar Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The steps taken by the Government to improve the socio-economic conditions of Muslims in India as a follow-up of the various recommendations of the Sachar Committee are given in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *Ministry/Department-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. The status of implementation of the decisions taken by Government on the follow-up action on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee by different Ministries/Departments 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, 645 bank branches have been opened upto September, 2010. A total of 2448 bank branches have been opened upto

March, 2011 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. 1,43,396.70 crore upto March, 2011, which is 14.16% 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, 587088 accounts have been opened for minority women with Rs. 3984.72 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 1219 Entrepreneurial Development Programmes (EDPs) 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:-

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). 490 KGBVs have been sanctioned for minority concentration districts.

- (a) 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.
- (b) 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.

- (c) 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.



- (d) 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 239 Women's hostels during Eleventh Plan in minority concentration districts.
- (e) 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.
- (f) For subsequent access to higher education and employment, 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.
- (g) 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.
- (h) 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.

- (i) 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.
- (j) 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.

- (k) 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.
  - (l) All State Governments/UT administrations have been advised for using existing school buildings and community buildings as study Centres for school children.
  - (m) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has prepared text books for all classes in the light of the National Curriculum Framework-2005.
  - (n) 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, alongwith 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 72.09 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 has been enhanced every year and now stands at Rs. 700.00 crore. The corpus will be further increased by Rs. 50 crore which is available in the budget for 2011-12. 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. 2026.41 crores released to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations upto March, 2011 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.
- (c) Guidelines for giving special consideration in the recruitment of minorities in Government, Railways, nationalized banks and public sector enterprises was issued by the Department of Personnel and Training on 8th January, 2007. Since then, the annual recruitment of minorities has been monitored regularly on annual basis.

**(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. A working group in National Advisory Council (NAC) has drafted a Bill titled Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill, 2011. Comments of the MHA have been given already to NAC. (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 undertaken 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.

**Skill-training to unemployed minority youths**

2891. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of unemployed minority youth to be imparted skill-training;

(b) whether because of illiteracy and lack of skill development, minority youths are indulging in criminal and naxal activities;

(c) how the Ministry proposes to assist them to be gainfully employed or self employed; and

(d) the funds spent in this regard during the last three years, State-wise, district-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (d) In order to provide skill training to unemployed minority youths in the country who are a sizeable number, the Ministry of Minority Affairs has taken up a number of Schemes. They include:-

(i) Establishment of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and Polytechnics under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) given in Statement-I (See below).

(ii) Free Coaching is provided under the Scheme "Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for the candidates belonging to minority communities" given in Statement-II (See below).

(iii) Financial assistance/loans is provided by the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) given in Statement-III (See below).

Besides these exclusive Schemes, the Government of India has instituted a Coordinated Action on Skill Development has been instituted-with a three-tier structure involving PM's National Council on Skill Development supported by the National Skill Development Coordination Board and the National Skill Development Corporation. The action aims at creation of a pool of skilled manpower with adequate skills mat meets the employment requirement across various sectors of the national economy. The emphasis is on inclusively so as to deal with divides of gender, rural/urban, organized/unorganized employment and traditional/contemporary work place.

#### **Statement-I**

*Details of approved ITIs and polytechnics, fund released State-wise/  
district-wise under MsDP from 2008-09 to 2011-12*

States/UTs	Districts	Amount Released (Rs. in lakh)			
		Year	ITI	Year	Polytechnic
1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffar Nagar	2008-09 and 2009-10	512.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Bijnor	2008-09 and 2010-11	256.00	2010-11	615.00
	Moradabad	2010-11	164.72	2010-11	615.00
	Meerut	2009-10	121.94	2010-11	615.00
	Ghaziabad	2010-11	337.09	2010-11	574.05
	Rampur	2010-11	323.5		
	Bahraich	2010-11	124.5	2010-11	615.00
	Siddharth Nagar	2010-11	147.66		
	Bareilly			2010-11	600.37
	Barabanki	2010-11	37.1	2010-11	408.1
	Shahjahanpur			2010-11	1230.00
	Budaun			2010-11	172.5
	Baghpat			2010-11	1164.38
	Kheri	2010-11	13.5		
	Balrampur			2010-11	615.00
Manipur	Thoubal	2009-10	395.62		
Andaman and Nicobar Island	Nicobar	2010-11	497.69		
West Bengal	South 24 Parganas			2010-11	1230.00
	Murshidabad			2010-11	45.37
Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar			2010-11	591.95
	Hardwar			2010-11	615.00
Jharkhand	Sahibganj	2010-11	150.00		
Orissa	Gajapati	2010-11	405.00		
Haryana	Sirsa	2010-11	190.00		

**Statement-II**

*Total allocation and expenditure under Free Coaching and Allied Scheme*

Year of release	No. of institutes selected	No. of States/UTs covered	Target		Achievement	
			Physical (No. of students)	Financial (Rs. in crore)	Physical (No. of students)	Financial (Rs. in crore)
2008-09	71	20	4000	10.00	5522	7.30
2009-10	49	19	5000	12.00	5532	11.21
2010-11	22	21	5760	15.00	4845	14.37
2011-12 (upto 31.07.2011)	2	1	6000	16.00	90	2.36

**Statement-III**

*Details of financial assistance released by National Minorities  
Development and Finance Corporation*

Sl. No.	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Amount in Rs. lakhs	No. of beneficiaries	Amount in Rs. lakhs	No. of beneficiaries	Amount in Rs. lakhs	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47.25	637	45.00	704	0.00	0
2.	Assam	0.00	0	12.42	230	0.00	0
3.	Bihar	904.50	3357	4.50	60	453.89	1098
4.	Chandigarh	2.00	4	6.00	14	4.00	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	100.00	222	0.00	0
6.	Delhi	17.00	34	45.25	158	1.25	3
7.	Gujarat	300.00	1009	314.33	957	0.00	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	75.00	202	230.00	511	115.00	255
9.	Haryana	359.00	777	625.02	1389	0.00	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	420.00	1641	560.00	2272	583.00	1295



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. Jharkhand		61.2	150	0.00	0	0.00	0
12. Kerala		4,229.50	14729	5,183.50	31010	6,059.91	41950
13. Karnataka		450.00	1426	267.74	1246	0.00	0
14. Maharashtra		500.00	1000	500.00	1111	1,040.00	2311
15. Manipur		1.80	20	0.00	0	0.00	0
16. Madhya Pradesh		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
17. Meghalaya		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
18. Mizoram		300.00	910	309.81	790	129.00	287
19. Nagaland		500.00	1836	1,060.00	2870	451.00	2029
20. Orissa		27.00	382	38.25	553	0.00	0
21. Pondicherry		100.00	303	200.00	1061	200.00	443
22. Punjab		400.00	1628	469.64	1044	907.07	2015
23. Rajasthan		100.00	205	302.25	692	312.61	694
24. Tamil Nadu		965.25	8039	2,134.55	16439	917.01	8430
25. Tripura		50.00	206	96.00	213	100.00	222
26. Uttar Pradesh		0.00	0	0.00	0	5.40	24
27. Uttarakhand		0.00	0	20.00	45	0.00	0
28. West Bengal		3,214.49	12406	6,606.75	36320	8,128.00	67683
TOTAL:		13,023.99	50901	19,131.01	99911	19,407.14	128748

#### Sanctioned staff in the Ministry

2892. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total sanctioned staff strength in the Ministry, group-wise i.e. Group A to Group D;

(b) the number of jobs earmarked for SC/ST category out the total strength, as per Government's reservation policy; and

(c) the reasons, if any, for the staff strength not being in



accordance with the Government's reservation policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Details of total sanctioned staff in the Ministry, Group-wise i.e. Group A to Group C is given below:-

(i) Group 'A'	29
(ii) Group 'B'	41
(iii)	Group 'C' 23*
<hr/>	
TOTAL:	93
<hr/>	

\*Consequent upon the implementation of the Report of the Sixth Pay Commission, all the then Group 'D' staff have now been placed in Group 'C' vide Department of Personnel and Training's notification dated 8th February, 2011.

(b) The posts of Group 'C' Multi-Tasking Staff (MTS) in the Ministry are filled up by requisitions placed on the Staff Selection Commission and as per reservation policy, one post each of MTS is reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe against the sanctioned strength of 14 posts. The policy of reservation is not applicable for deputation posts. All other posts for the Ministry of Minority Affairs are provided by the Department of Personnel and Training.

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

#### **Incentives for private investment in solar energy**

2893. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of solar energy being generated in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government gives incentives for private sector investment in this field;

(c) the details of private sector investment, so far, made and the quantum of solar energy generated therefrom; and

(d) whether Government proposes to give more incentives, in view of the fact that solar energy generation is not commercially viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) By July, 2011 a total of 20 grid connected solar power plants of capacity of 1 megawatt or more have been commissioned in the country. The State-wise break up is given in

Statement (See below).

(b) Central and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions have announced preferential tariff for purchase of solar power from the project developers. During 2010-11, under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission the project developers have signed Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) with the respective State utility/distribution company or NTPC Vidyut Vyapar

Nigam (NWN) at a rate ranging from ` 10.95 per kWh to ` 18.52 per kWh, depending up on the capacity of the plant and the agency signing PPA.

(c) During 2010-11 about 800 MW capacity grid connected solar power projects were allotted by the Government under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission. Most of these solar power plants are being set up by private sector on build, own and operate basis. The average cost of a megawatt capacity grid solar power plant is in the range of ` 12.5 crore to ` 14.5 crore per megawatt.

(d) In addition to the high tariff announced for purchase of grid connected solar power, a number of other fiscal incentives like no customs and excise duty on solar modules, concessional duties on many other components and raw materials required for setting up of solar power plants are also available to the project developers. One of the objectives of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission is to achieve grid tariff parity by reducing the cost of solar power.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise break up of solar power plants of capacity of 1 megawatt or more commissioned in the country*

Sl. No.	State	Project developer	Capacity (MWp)	PV/ST	Location
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Power Generation 2 (India) Pvt. Ltd.		PV	Varadayapalem Mandel, Distt: Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh
2.	Delhi	Reliance Industries Ltd.	1	PV	Thyagaraj Stadium, Delhi
3.		North Delhi Power Ltd.	1	PV	Keshavpuram, Delhi
4.	Gujarat	Lancolnfratech Ltd.	5	PV	Charanka Solar Power, Distt: Patan, Gujarat
5.		Sun Edison	1	PV	Gandhinagar, near PDP Uni.

6.	Azure Power Private Ltd.	5	PV	Khadoda Village. Distt: Sabarkhanta, Gujarat
7. Haryana	C&S Electric Ltd.	1	PV	Village Nandha, Badhra Mandal, Distt: Bhiwani, Haryana

---

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Karnataka	Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd.	3	PV	Yelasandra Village, Bangarupet Taluka, Distt: Kolar, Karnataka
9.		Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd.	3	PV	Itmal Village, Chikodi Taluka, Distt: Belgaum, Karnataka
10.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra State Power Generation Co. Ltd.	1	PV	Chandrapur STPS, Chandrapur, Maharashtra
11.		Tata Power Company	3	PV	Mulshi, Distt: Pune, Maharashtra
12.		Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Sahkari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.	1	PV	Arvindnagar, Keshegaon, Tq. and Distt: Osmanabad Maharashtra
13.	Orissa	Raajratna Energy Holdings Private Ltd.	1	PV	Sadeipali, Distt: Bolangir, Orissa
14.	Punjab	Azure Power Private Ltd.	2	PV	Village Ahwan, Tehsil Ajanal, Distt. Amritsar, Punjab
15.	Rajasthan	Reliance Industries Ltd.	5	PV	Khasra No. 1133, Solar Group Village Khimsar, Tehsil: Khimsar, Distt: Nagaur, Rajasthan
16.		ACME Tele Power	2.5	CSP	Tower

	Ltd.				Bherukhada, Bikaner, Rajasthan
17.	Tamil Nadu Sapphire Industrial Infrastructures Private Ltd.			5 PV Village Rettai Pillai, Tynarkulam, Taluk New Kalltthur Sivaganga, Distt: Sivanganga, Tamil Nadu	
18.	B&G Solar Private Ltd.	1	PV	Komal West Village, Mayiladuthurai, Tamil Nadu	

---

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.		R.L. Clean Power Private Ltd.	1	PV	Marakathoor Village, Kalayarkoil Taluk, Sivaganga Distt: Tamil Nadu
20.	West Bengal	West Bengal Green Energy Development Corporation Ltd.	1	PV	Seebpore Power Station of DPSC Ltd., Block Jamuria, Asansol, West Bengal
TOTAL:			45.5		

#### **Solar energy potential**

2894. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that solar power has the potential to meet 7 per cent of the energy requirements of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) to what extent it has been tapped, so far; and

(d) what steps are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India has good potential for solar power as it receives solar energy equivalent to over 5,000 trillion kWh per year, which is far more than the total energy consumption of the country. The daily average solar energy incident varies from 4-7 kWh per square meter of the surface area depending upon the location and time of the year. Solar radiation is available at most locations in the country for about 300 days in a year.

A study published by KPMG, a global consulting company, in May, 2011 has forecast that solar power can meet 5-7% of India's total



power requirements by 2021-22.

(c) Total installed capacity of grid connected solar power plants as \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_ is 45.5 MW.

(d) The Government has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission in January, 2010, which aims to set up 20,000 MW grid solar power by 2022 in addition to 2,000 MW of off-grid solar power. Deployment of solar power is, thereafter, expected to increase rapidly due to declining prices of solar power, indigenization and technology improvements.

**Action plan to enhance renewable energy generation**

2895. 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 initiated an action plan to enhance the power generation through new and renewable energy sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India is blessed with possibility of generating more energy from new and renewable energy sources; and

(d) whether Government is yet to exploit these potentials fully?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry has formulated a Strategy and Action Plan for the renewable energy sector covering the principal resources of wind, biomass, solar and small hydro. This Plan envisages renewable power generation capacity to increase to 72,400 MW by 2022, comprising 20,000 MW solar power, 38,500 MW wind power, 6,600 MW small hydro power and 7,300 MW bio-power and highlights the resource requirement for achieving the same. The exploitation of solar power is being given a special thrust by the Government under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, launched in January 2010.

(c) and (d) As per various studies undertaken in the past there is an estimated potential of about 89,000 MW for power generation from different renewable energy sources, excluding solar, potential for which has been estimated for most parts of the country at around 30-50 MW per square kilometer of open, shadow free area covered with solar collectors. Against this potential, around 20,800 MW grid interactive renewable power generation capacity (14,723 MW wind power, 3,133 MW small hydro power, 2,898 MW biomass power, and 46 MW solar power) has been installed as on 31.7.2011.

**Promotion of renewable energy sources**

2896. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new initiatives have been taken by the Central Government in promoting renewable energy sources;

(b) if so, the details of initiatives taken during the last five years, State-wise;

(c) whether these initiatives are suited to the Indian environmental conditions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons why such initiatives have not been taken, so far?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has taken several new initiatives to promote new and renewable energy sources throughout the country. These include the following:-

- Project on electrification/illumination of all border villages (1058 nos.) in Arunachal Pradesh through solar PV and small hydro initiated in 2008.
- Introduction of a new scheme on Generation Based Incentives for Wind Power in 2009 to attract private investment by Independent Power Producers not availing Accelerated Depreciation benefit.
- Ladakh Renewable Energy Initiative for electrification of remote areas of Ladakh region through solar PV, solar thermal and small hydro power plants initiated in June, 2010.
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission has been launched in January, 2010 to give a boost to deployment of solar energy systems solar photovoltaic as well as solar thermal, with 22,000 MW target for solar power by 2022.
- Payment Security Mechanism for Grid Connected Solar Power Projects under the Mission.
- Launch of Renewable Energy Certificate mechanism; Amendment in National Tariff Policy to enable Solar specific RPO.
- Setting up of Centers of Excellence to encourage Research and Development efforts to improve efficiencies and reduce costs of solar energy systems.
- New schemes for promotion of Renewable power plants, especially biomass and solar, at tail-end of grid, to help stabilize the grid and improve local power supply condition have also been launched.
- New scheme for provision of Rural Solar Lighting Systems through easy Loans from Rural Banks.
- New scheme for promotion of Rice husk based gasifier systems for Village Electrification.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The initiatives have been quite suited to the

Indian environment conditions as amply evident by the good progress made in the country during the Eleventh Plan period upto 31.7.2011: addition of renewable power generation capacity of 10,500 MW and 400 MWeq off-grid capacity, coverage of nearly 4900 remote villages/hamlets with solar lighting, and deployment of a large number of other decentralized renewable energy systems including 2.75 mln. sq.m collector area mainly for water heating ,over 5 lakh biogas plants for rural energy needs and over 10 lakh solar PV systems (street lights/home lights/lanterns, etc.

### Identification of renewable energy sources

2897. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many researches have been conducted by the Ministry to identify sources of new and renewable energy in the country;

(b) how many such sources have been identified, so far; and

(c) what is the energy generation capacity of each of these sources?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry has been supporting R&D projects on resource assessment, research, design, development and demonstration and commercialization of renewable energy technologies for last about three decades. These projects were sponsored to various R&D organizations/institutions, industries, autonomous organizations, etc. for resource assessment and technology development to harness various sources of renewable energy. The prominent renewable energy sources are solar energy, wind energy, small hydro power and bio-energy. While projects are being set up for harnessing energy from these sources, other new and renewable energy sources and technologies namely, hydrogen energy, fuel cells, geothermal energy and tidal and wave energy from ocean are at R&D and demonstration stage.

(c) The estimated potential of energy generation capacity of each of the renewable sources in the country is given in Statement.

#### Statement

##### *Estimated potential of energy generation capacity of renewable energy sources/technologies in India*

Sl.No.	Renewable energy sources/ technologies	Estimated Potential (In MW <sub>eq.</sub> )
1	2	3
1.	Solar Energy	30-50 MW/sq. km.
2.	Wind Power	48,561
3.	Small Hydro Power (upto 25 MW)	15,384
4.	Bio-energy:	
	(a) Biomass Power	17,536

(b) Bagasse Cogeneration	5,000
(c) Waste to Energy	2,705

---

1	2	3
	(d) Family Type Biogas Plants	123.39 lakh nos.
5.	Geo-thermal Energy	10,000
6.	Tidal Energy	8,000

**Power generation from wind energy**

2898. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to generate power from wind energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any target fixed for power generation from wind energy during the current Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the achievements made, so far?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is promoting the wind power generation in the country. A total wind power capacity of 14723 MW has already been installed upto July, 2011 in different States. The State-wise break-up is given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) A target of 9,000 MW wind power capacity addition has been fixed for Eleventh Five Year Plan in the country. Out of this, 7,629 MW capacity has already been set up and the balance is expected in the remaining period of the current financial year.

**Statement**

*State-wise wind power installations*

States	Capacity (MW)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	198
Gujarat	2284



Karnataka	1765
Kerala	35
Madhya Pradesh	276

---

1	2
Maharashtra	2358
Rajasthan	1643
Tamil Nadu	6160
Others	4
TOTAL:	14723

**Use of waste land for renewable energy projects**

2899. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of waste land available in various States of the country;

(b) whether Government has any plan to utilize such land for development of renewable energy projects, wind mills, solar power projects, etc.;

(c) if so, what is the projected quantum of power generation out of such projects, State-wise;

(d) the quantum of power generation at present if Government has already started such projects; and

(e) whether Government has any plan to start such projects in backward States like Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, etc. and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) As per the Wasteland Atlas of India, 2010 brought out by the National Remote Sensing Centre, 14.91% of the total geographical area of the country has been identified as waste land. Percentage of the wasteland available in various States is given in Statement (See below).

(b) The National Biofuel policy announced by the Government in December, 2009 provides for use of waste/degraded lands for plantations of trees bearing non-edible oil seeds for production of bio-diesel. Windmills, solar power projects, etc. are also possible options. However, projects for generation of power from renewable energy sources in any region including wastelands fall within the

competence of State Governments to take up and execute. The Central Government only facilitates such projects through various financial/fiscal incentive.

(c) The power that can be generated from renewable energy projects in wastelands is difficult to quantify as it is highly location, resource and technology specific. No projections for the same have been made by the Union Government.

(d) and (e) No such projects on wastelands are reported to have been set up till date. The Ministry has also not received any concrete proposals from States to start such projects.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of percentage of the total waste land  
available in the country*

Sl. No.	State Name	Total Geographical Area (TGA)	Total Waste Land (TWL)	% to TGA
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	275068	38788.22	14.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83743	5743.84	6.86
3.	Assam	78438	8778.02	11.19
4.	Bihar	94171	6841.09	7.26
5.	Chhattisgarh	135194	11817.82	8.74
6.	Delhi	1483	83.34	5.62
7.	Goa	3702	496.27	13.41
8.	Gujarat	196024	21350.38	10.89
9.	Haryana	44212	2347.05	5.31
10.	Himachal Pradesh	55673	22470.05	40.36
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	101387	73754.38	72.75
12.	Jharkhand	79706	11670.14	14.64
13.	Karnataka	191791	14438.12	7.53
14.	Kerala	38863	2458.69	6.33
15.	Madhya Pradesh	308252	40042.98	12.99
16.	Maharashtra	307690	38262.81	12.44
17.	Manipur	22327	7027.47	31.48
18.	Meghalaya	22429	3865.76	17.24
19.	Mizoram	21081	6021.14	28.56

20. Nagaland	16579	4815.18	29.04
--------------	-------	---------	-------

---

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Orissa	155707	16648.27	10.69
22.	Punjab	50362	1019.50	2.02
23.	Rajasthan	342239	93689.47	27.38
24.	Sikkim	7096	3280.88	46.24
25.	Tamil Nadu	130058	9125.56	7.02
26.	Tripura	10486	1315.17	12.54
27.	Uttarakhand	53483	12790.06	23.91
28.	Uttar Pradesh	240928	10988.59	4.56
29.	West Bengal	88752	1994.41	2.25
30.	Union Territory	9490	337.30	3.55
TOTAL:		3166414	472261.95	14.91

#### Promotion of clean energy

2900. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission aims to enable

20,000 MW of solar energy to be deployed in the country by 2022 by providing an enabling policy framework by leveraging domestic and foreign investments;

(b) if so, how much capacity has been generated during the last three years;

(c) what is the latest assessment of the Ministry about the clean energy, in terms of possibilities, and how much total clean energy has been added during the last three years; and

(d) whether Government has taken any initiatives about public private partnership and foreign collaborations?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A capacity addition of 45.5 MW of grid connected solar power has been achieved during 2009-10 and 2010-11 and till date during current financial year.

(c) The total potential of renewable energy in the country has been estimated to be 89181 MW from wind, small hydro and bio resources. The potential of solar energy ranges from 30 - 50 MW per square kilometre of area depending upon location. 8155 MW capacity has been added during last three years and upto 30th June, 2011.

(d) Small hydro and waste-to-energy power projects are implemented through public private partnership. Foreign collaborations are encouraged for induction of latest technology, wherever possible.

**Renewable energy generation in Tamil Nadu**

2901. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of renewable energy generated in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether there is still significant potential for States, especially Tamil Nadu, to increase their renewable energy and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the incentives given for States to take up renewable energy initiatives?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A generation capacity of about 6,681 MW grid-interactive renewable power comprising 6,084 MW wind power, 97 MW small hydro power, 488 MW from biomass power, 5.65 MW urban/industrial wastes to power and 6 MW solar power has been installed in Tamil Nadu till 30.06.2011.

(b) Yes, Sir. A total potential for power generation of about 89000 MW from various renewable energy sources excluding solar has been estimated in the country including Tamil Nadu. State-wise details thereof are given in Statement-I (See below). The potential for solar power is estimated for most parts of the country at about 30-50 MW/sq. m. of open shadow free area covered with solar collectors.

(c) Central Financial Assistance in the form of capital subsidy/incentive is being provided for deployment of various types of renewable energy systems/devices in all States of the country, with higher levels of subsidy/incentive in Special Category States. Details thereof are given in Statement-II (See below). CFA is also provided to State level implementing agencies for various awareness creation and training activities under different renewable energy programmes based on specific proposals.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of estimated potential for renewable power generation in the country*



Sl. No.	States/UTs	Wind Power (MW)	SHP (MW)	Biomass Power (MW)	Bagasse Cogen. (MW)	Waste to Energy (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8968	560	578	300	123

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1329	8	0	
3.	Assam	0	239	212	0	8
4.	Bihar	0	213	619	300	73
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	993	236	0	24
6.	Goa	0	7	26	0	
7.	Gujarat	10645	197	1221	350	112
8.	Haryana	0	110	1333	350	24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	2268	142	0	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1418	43	0	
11.	Jharkhand	0	209	90	0	10
12.	Karnataka	11531	748	1131	450	151
13.	Kerala	1171	704	1044	0	36
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1019	804	1364	0	78
15.	Maharashtra	4584	733	1887	1250	287
16.	Manipur	0	109	13	0	2
17.	Meghalaya	0	229	11	0	2
18.	Mizoram	0	167	1	0	2
19.	Nagaland	0	189	10	0	
20.	Orissa	255	295	246	0	22
21.	Punjab	0	393	3172	300	45
22.	Rajasthan	4858	57	1039	0	62
23.	Sikkim	0	266	2	0	
24.	Tamil Nadu	5530	660	1070	450	151
25.	Tripura	0	47	3	0	2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	461	1617	1250	176
27.	Uttarakhand	0	1577	24	0	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	West Bengal	0	396	396	0	148
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	7	0	0	
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	6
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	131
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	3
	Others (industrial wastes)*				0	1022
TOTAL:		48561	15384	17536	5000	2705

\*State-wise potential not available.

#### **Statement-II**

*Central Financial Assistance (CFA) provided under various  
renewable energy programmes*

##### **A. CFA under Off-grid/Decentralized Programmes**

Sl.Off-grid/Decentralized Systems		Central Financial Assistance
No.		
1	2	3
1.	Remote Village Electrification: Renewable energy systems for Electricity generation/lighting for households in remote unelectrified census villages/hamlets	90% of the cost of electricity generation systems subject to a pre-specified maximum amount for each technology and an overall ceiling of Rs. 18,000 per household.  100% cost of a single light Solar PV home lighting system for BPL households.

<p>2. Family Type Biogas Plants</p> <p>NE Region States including Sikkim (except plain areas of Assam) Plain areas of Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand (excluding Terai region), Nilgiris of Tamil Nadu, Sadar, Kurseong and Kalimpong sub-divisions of Darjeeling, Sunderbans, Andaman and Nicobar Islands</p> <p><b>All Others</b></p> <p>3. Biomass Gasifiers</p>	<p>Rs. 11,700 to Rs. 14,700 per plant depending on capacity of plant and CDM benefits availed.</p> <p>Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 10,000 per plant depending on capacity of plant and CDM benefits availed.</p> <p>Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 10,000 per plant depending on capacity of plant and CDM benefits availed.</p> <p>Rs. 2,100 to Rs. 8,000 per plant depending on capacity of plant and CDM benefits availed.</p> <p>For Rural applications: Rs. 15.00 lakh/100 kW for village level electricity generation with 100% producer gas engine. 20% higher subsidy for Special Category States and Islands.</p> <p>For Industrial applications: Rs. 2.00 lakh/300 kWe for thermal applications Rs. 2.50 lakh/100 kWe with dual fuel engine Rs. 10.00 lakh/100 kWe with 100% producer gas engine For Institutional applications: Rs. 15.00 lakh/100 kWe with 100% producer gas engine</p> <p>Rs. 20.00 lakhs per MW subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 crore/project. (20% higher subsidy for Special Category States)</p>
---	---

4. Biomass Co-generation (non-bagasse) for captive use in industry	Rs. 1.0 to 3.0 crore/MWe, depending on technology. (20% higher subsidy for Special Category States)
5. Urban Waste to Energy	Rs. 20.00 lakh to Rs. 1.00 crore/MWe, depending on technology. (20% higher subsidy for Special Category States)
6. Industrial Waste-to-Energy Plants	Subsidy of 30% of project cost and/or 5% interest bearing loans.
7. Solar Energy Systems (Photovoltaic/ Thermal)	Rs. 1.00 lakh and Rs. 1.50 lakh per kW for commercial and non-commercial beneficiaries respectively. Higher support of Rs. 2.25 lakh per kW for projects in NE Region States Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir.
8. Small Aero-Generators and Hybrid Systems	Rs. 0.35 lakh per watermill for mechanical application Rs. 1.10 lakh per watermill for electrical application.
9. Micro-hydel plants/Water mills	

**B. CFA under Grid-Interactive Renewable Power Programmes:**

**1. Small Hydro Power**

**SHP Projects in State Sector:**

Category	Above 100 kW and upto 1000 kW	Above 1 MW – 25 MW
Special category	Rs. 50,000/kW and NE States	Rs. 5.00 crore for first MW + Rs. MW for each additional MW
Other States	Rs. 25,000/kW	Rs. 2.50 crore for first MW + Rs. MW for each additional MW

**SHP Project in Private/Co-operative/Joint Sector:**

Category	Upto 1000 kW	Above 1 MW - 25 MW
Special category 30 lakh/	Rs. 20,000/kW and NE States	Rs. 2.00 crore for first MW + Rs. MW for each additional MW
Other States 20 lakh/	Rs. 12,000/kW	Rs. 1.20 crore for first MW + Rs. MW for each additional MW

## 2. Biomass Power Project and Bagasse Cogeneration Projects:

### A. Private/Joint/Cooperative/Public Sector Sugar Mills

	Special Category States	Other States
	(NE Region, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal)	
Project Type	Capital	Subsidy
Capital Subsidy		
Biomass Power projects	Rs. 25 lakh × (C MW) <sup>0.646</sup>	Rs. 20 lakh × (C MW) <sup>0.646</sup>
Bagasse Co-generation by Private sugar mills	Rs. 18 lakh × (C MW) <sup>0.646</sup>	Rs. 15 lakh × (C MW) <sup>0.646</sup>
Bagasse Co-generation projects by cooperative/ public sector sugar mills		
40 bar and above	Rs. 40 lakh *	Rs. 40 lakh *
60 bar and above	Rs. 50 lakh *	Rs. 50 lakh *
80 bar and above	Rs. 60 lakh *	Rs. 60 lakh *
	Per MW of surplus power@	Per MW of surplus power@
	(maximum support Rs. 8.0	(maximum support Rs.
8.0	crore per project)	crore per project)

\*For new sugar mills, which are yet to start production and existing sugar mills employing backpressure route/seasonal/incidental cogeneration, which exports surplus power to the grid, subsidies shall be one-half of the level mentioned above.

@Power generated in a sugar mill (-) power used for captive purpose i.e. net power fed to the grid during season by a sugar mill.

### B. Bagasse Cogeneration projects in cooperative/public sector sugar mills implemented by IPPs/State Government Undertakings or State Government Joint Venture Company/Special Purpose Vehicle (Urja Ankur Trust) through BOOT/BOLT model

Project type	Minimum configuration	Capital subsidy
--------------	-----------------------	-----------------

1	2	3
Single cooperative, mill through BOOT/BOLT Model	60 bar and above	Rs. 40 L/MW of surplus power*



1	2	3
	80 bar and above	Rs. 50 L/MW of surplus power* (maximum support Rs. 8.0 crore/sugar mill)

\*Power generated in a sugar mill (-) power used for captive purpose i.e. Net power fed to the grid during season by a sugar mill.

**C. Bagasse Cogeneration Project in existing cooperative sector sugar mills employing boiler modifications**

Project type	Minimum configuration	Capital subsidy
Existing Cooperative Sugar Mill power*	40 bar and above	Rs. 20 L/MW of surplus power*
	60 bar and above	Rs. 25 L/MW of surplus power*
	80 bar and above	Rs. 30 L/MW of surplus power*

\*Power generated in a sugar mill (-) power used for captive purpose i.e. Net power fed to the grid during season by a sugar mill. CFA will be provided to the sugar mills who have not received CFA earlier from MNRE under any of its scheme.

**3. Wind Power:**

Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand)		Other States
For Demo. Projects	Rs. 3.00 crore $\times C^{0.646}$	Rs. 2.50 crore $\times C^{0.646}$
Commercial Wind Power	Generation Based Incentive (GBI) for Commercial Wind Power projects @ Rs. 050 per kwh subject to a maximum of Rs. 62.50 lakh/MW, which do not avail Accelerated Depreciation benefit.	

C : Capacity of the project in MW; ^: raised to the power

**4. Biomass Gasifier**

Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir,	Other States
---	--------------

Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand)

---

20% higher CFA

Rs. 15,000/kW

---

**5. Solar Power:**

- (i) Generation based incentive linked to CERC announced tariff guidelines for projects connected at 11kV and below.
- (ii) For projects connected at 33kV and above - National Vidyut Vyapar Nigam (NWN) to purchase power at a rate fixed by CERC

**KPMG Report on solar energy**

2902. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of a KPMG Report on solar energy;

(b) what quantum of energy would be generated through solar sources during the next ten years; and

(c) what financial support would be provided by the Central Government to State Governments to boost solar energy generation?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. KPMG has released a report on solar energy, which has projected significant growth in next ten years.

(b) Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, Government has set a target to set up 20,000 MW of grid connected solar power plants and 2,000 MW of off-grid solar projects by 2022.

(c) Government has announced a scheme to provide generation based incentive to the State utilities/distribution companies to purchase solar power from the project developers. In addition, Government has announced another scheme on bundling of solar power by NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam (NVVN), with thermal power available from the unallocated quota of NTPC stations and sell the bundled power to the States at the bundled price.

**Private investment in solar energy sector**

2903. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of private equity investment in the solar energy sector, as on date;

(b) the details of the average time taken in clearing investment plans and actual capacity addition done;

(c) the capacity addition done from private investors for solar energy in the first years of the current plan period and so far; and

(d) the total power capacity addition in megawatts from solar energy sources expected to be added during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Grid connected solar power projects are set up by solar project developers on build, own and operate basis. So far, about 826 MW capacity have been selected under various schemes of the Ministry. Assuming an equity to the tune of 30% by the project developers in financing of these projects, an investment of Rs. 3,200 crore is estimated to have taken place.

(b) The solar photovoltaic power projects were given a period of 12 months for installation and commissioning, while solar thermal power projects were given 28 months (after selection process which takes on an average 2 - 4 months' time period). So far, 45.5 MW capacity has been installed and commissioned.

(c) A capacity addition of 45.5 MW has been achieved during 2009-10 and 2010-11 and till date during current financial year.

(d) About 200 MW cumulative capacity is expected to be completed by the end of Eleventh Plan period under various programmes of the Ministry.

#### **Progress of rural electrification**

2904. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rural electrification in most of the States under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana has still not been completed;

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

(c) what action Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana

(RGGVY), 576 projects targeting electrification of 1.10 lakh un/de-electrified villages and release of electricity connections to 2.33 crore BPL households have been sanctioned in the country. Cumulatively, the electrification works in 98,612 un/de-electrified villages have been completed and electricity connections to about 1.69 crore BPL households have been released, as on 31.07.2011. The Bharat Nirman target for RGGVY is to electrify 1.00 lakh un-electrified villages and release of connections to 1.75 lakh BPL households by March, 2012. The details of coverage and achievement of electrification of un/de-electrified villages and release of BPL connection is given in Statement (See below).

(b) There have been some delays in some States in execution of the projects mainly for the following reasons:-

- (i) Delay in forest clearance for the land proposals required for execution of the Projects in some States;
- (ii) Delay in land acquisition for 33/11 KV sub-stations by States;
- (iii) Delay in issuance of road permit and way bills in some States;
- (iv) Delay in finalization of BPL lists by some States;
- (v) Delay in taking decision to waive State and local taxes on line materials by some States;
- (vi) Difficult terrain in some States; and
- (vii) Left Wing Extremism problems in some of the districts in some States.

(c) The Government of India has taken following steps to speed up the electrification of villages in the country under RGGVY:-

- (i) Government of India has set up an inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Power) which periodically meets to sanction projects and review progress of implementation.
- (ii) States have been advised to set up district committees to monitor the progress of rural electrification works. All the States have notified formation of district committees.
- (iii) The States have also been requested to hold monthly meeting of Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to resolve the bottlenecks in implementation of RGGVY.
- (iv) The Government of India and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the nodal agency for RGGVY, conduct frequent review meetings with all the stakeholders; the concerned State Governments, State power utilities and implementing agencies for expeditious implementation of the scheme as per the agreed schedule.

- (v) For speedier and effective implementation of projects, their execution has been taken up on turnkey basis by the Implementing Agencies.
- (vi) Wherever there is delay in forest clearance/Railway clearances etc. requiring inter-Ministerial interventions, the matters are taken up with concerned departments/ agencies at different levels to expedite the issue of necessary clearances.



**Statement**

*State-wise coverage and achievements of electrification of un/de-electrified villages and release of BPL connections for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY*

As on 31.07.2011

Sl. No.	Name of State	Un/de-electrified villages	Release of connections	BPL	
		Revised Coverage**	Achievement	Revised Coverage**	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	0	0	2724383	2641185
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2129	918	40810	17910
3.	Assam	8298	6789	991532	655241
4.	Bihar	22489	21271	2725282	1799868
5.	Chhattisgarh	1081	249	786894	461014
6.	Gujarat*	0	0	920142	747309
7.	Haryana*	0	0	250690	201634
8.	Himachal Pradesh	109	30	12764	6673
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	249	120	100541	36901
10.	Jharkhand	19134	17337	1806012	1190350
11.	Karnataka	61	61	952603	809975
12.	Kerala*	0	0	55755	17238
13.	Madhya Pradesh	850	392	1383059	475969
14.	Maharashtra*	0	0	1379799	1100974
15.	Manipur	882	307	107369	11518
16.	Meghalaya	1866	151	109478	36295
17.	Mizoram	137	59	27417	10508
18.	Nagaland	105	72	69899	22033
19.	Odisha	15001	13404	3199270	2383339
20.	Punjab*	0	0	148860	48397

21. Rajasthan	4322	3874	1216040	988735
---------------	------	------	---------	--------

---

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Sikkim	25	23	11458	8240
23.	Tamil Nadu*	0	0	498883	498883
24.	Tripura	160	116	123037	68374
25.	Uttar Pradesh	27759	27759	872372	872372
26.	Uttarakhand	1511	1511	227573	227573
27.	West Bengal	4169	4169	2645310	1547118
TOTAL		110337	98612	23387232	16885626

\*In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Punjab, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, all the villages were electrified prior to launch of RGGVY. As such no un/de-electrified village was proposed in the DPR. However, intensive electrification work of partly electrified villages have been taken up in these States.

\*\*This is the revised coverage based on the field survey as on date.

#### **Power theft**

2905. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power theft is a major impediment in the growth of power sector in the country;

(b) if so, the number of cases of power theft registered during the last three years;

(c) whether any special courts have been set up for speedy disposal of such cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Theft of electricity is one of the contributing factors in adversely impacting the financial health of power utilities and therefore, a constraint in attracting the investment in the power sector. This also contributes to poor quality of power supply, frequent load shedding and unscheduled outages.

(b) Based on the available information, details regarding theft cases registered during the last three years are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) and (d) To enable effective control of theft of electricity,

the Electricity Act, 2003 has incorporated specific provisions for detection of theft, speedy trial of theft related offences and also for recovery of the charges of electricity stolen. Administrative measures also include constitution of Special Courts (as per Section 153 of the Act) for speedy trial of offences committed under Section 135-140 of the Act. So far 24 States have constituted Special Courts for such purposes. Details are given in Statement-II (See below).

**Statement-I**

*Number of theft cases and revenue realised during last three years (As on 20th July, 2011)*

Sl. No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (till February, 2011)	
		No. of theft cases	Revenue realised (Rs. in crores)	No of theft cases	Revenue realised (Rs. in crores)	No of theft cases	Revenue realised (Rs. in crores)	No of theft cases	Revenue realised (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	125913	12.34	101603	9.29	11731 2	12.96		
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands*	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3.	Bihar#	1109							
4.	Chhattisgarh#	83							
5.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6.	Delhi	35373	113.26	35185	95.81	33203	70.80	6289.00	22.57
7.	Goa	Nil	0	Nil	0	Nil	0		
8.	Gujarat	34095	21.42	33842	23.39	34401	26.67	24525	15.36
9.	Haryana	34238	23.44	34006	24.88	44368	32.25		
10.	Himachal Pradesh	384	1.09	553	2.38	321	1.06		

11. Jharkhand	1779	10.5	4592	26.69	7268	24.76	14782	20.32	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12. Kerala	1144	5.78	504	2.73	369	3.55	388	2.27	
13. Karnataka	20071	36.14	39886	55.53	105747	139.36	79206	100.36	
14. Madhya Pradesh	265907	86.50	217395	78.92	236880	107.20	51001	28.61	
15. Maharashtra	91251	77.05	58241	66.71	52323	80.99	19063	28.26	
16. Manipur	0	0	36	0	4	0			
17. Meghalaya	974	0.09	808	0.19	1774	0.38			
18. Mizoram	83	0.003	75	0.004	77	0.002	280	0.014	
19. Orissa*				1529					2.64
20. Punjab	216239	46.11	161978	44.50	166480	57.02	80080	32.45	
21. Rajasthan	119981	50.33	09834	45.42	109753	46.07	92546	36.69	
22. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23. Tamil Nadu	3746	9.07	4425	9.81	6230	26.82	4766	18.61	
24. Tripura#	35								
25. Uttar Pradesh	18230	25.13	9539	16.67	10575	5.28	5685	4.72	
26. Uttarakhand	438	1.31	670	1.76	925	3.23	649	4.01	
27. West Bengal	8681	8.73	7673	8.97	5757	7.66	8299	6.2	

\*Figure for Orissa is cumulative figures since 2007.

**Statement-II**

*Status of setting up of Special Courts*

Sl. No.	States	Setting up of Special Courts
1	2	3
1	Assam	Yes
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-
3	Andhra Pradesh	Yes
4	Bihar	Yes
5.	Chhattisgarh	Yes
6.	Goa	-
7.	Gujarat	Yes
8.	Haryana	Yes
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Yes
10.	Jharkhand	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Yes
12.	Karnataka	Yes
13.	Kerala	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes
15.	Maharashtra	Yes
16.	Meghalaya	Yes
17.	Manipur	Yes
18.	Mizoram	-
19.	Nagaland	Yes
20.	Orissa	Yes
21.	Punjab	Yes
22.	Rajasthan	Yes



1	2	3
23.	Sikkim	Yes
24.	Tamil Nadu	Yes
25.	Tripura	Yes
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes
27.	Uttarakhand	Yes
28.	West Bengal	Yes
29.	Delhi	Yes
TOTAL: 29		24

**Status of proposals and DPRs under RGGVY**

2906. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of proposals and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) from various State Governments under RGGVY are pending with the Central Government for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when these proposals/DPRs are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 139 proposals/ Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) pertaining to Phase-II have been received in the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the nodal agency for RGGVY, from various State Governments. The proposals are under scrutiny in REC. The details of pending proposals is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of proposals/DPRs received in REC and are under scrutiny*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of proposals
---------	---------------	---------------------

1	2	3
1.	Chhattisgarh	02

1	2	3
2.	Karnataka	02
3.	Kerala	07
4.	Madhya Pradesh	20
5.	Tamil Nadu	03
6.	Assam	01
7.	Maharashtra	01
8.	Rajasthan	30
9.	Uttar Pradesh	69
10.	West Bengal	01
11.	Jharkhand	03
TOTAL:		139

#### Hydro electric projects in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh

2907. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hydro electric projects being undertaken by the Ministry in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh; and

(b) the status of the current/ongoing projects and the funds released in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The Ministry does not undertake any hydroelectric project in States including Arunachal Pradesh and Assam. However, three hydro-electric projects (25 MW and above) are under construction in the State of Arunachal Pradesh by Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under Ministry of Power. Details of these projects and fund released therein are given in Statement-I (See below). Details of hydroelectric projects under survey and investigation by CPSEs of Ministry of Power in the State of Arunachal

Pradesh is given in Statement-II  
(See below).

There are no Central Sector hydroelectric projects under  
implementation currently in Assam.

**Statement-I**

*Hydro-electric Projects under construction in the State of Arunachal Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ status/Estimated No. Executive Agency/ Installed Capacity/ Location	State	Commissioning	Present
			Schedule cost/Expenditure incurred	
<b>Central Sector Projects</b>				
1.	Subansiri Lower NHPC 8×250 = 2000 MW Distt. - Lower cumulative Subansiri/Dhemaji July, 2011	Assam/ Arunachal Pradesh	2013-15	Under Construction. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 8155.01 crs. The total expenditure upto is Rs. 5004.42 crs.
2.	Kameng NEEPCO 4×150 = 600 MW total cumulative expenditure upto 1495.83	Arunachal Pradesh	2016-17	Under construction. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 2496.90 crs. The Distt. - West Kameng June, 2011 is Rs. crs.
3.	Pare NEEPCO 2×55 = 110 MW total Distt. - Papum Pare expenditure upto Rs. 191.24	Arunachal Pradesh	2013-14	Under construction. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 573.99 crs. The cumulative June, 2011 is crs.

**Statement-II**

*Hydro-electric Projects under implementation (Survey and  
Investigation)  
in Central Sector in the State of Arunachal Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/ Implementing Agency	I.C. (MW)	Present Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Tawang-I  NHPC	600	Techno Economic Clearance (TEC) is awaited from CEA. MoEF vide letter dated 10.6.2011 accorded Environment Clearance.

1	2	3	4
2.	Tawang-II  NHPC		800 Techno Economic Clearance (TEC) is awaited from CEA. MoEF vide letter dated 10.6.2011 accorded Environment Clearance.
3.	Dibang  NHPC	3000	TEC accorded by CEA in January, 2008.  Validity of TEC extended upto January, 2012. CCEA clearance pending for want of Environment and Forest Clearance.
TOTAL:		4400	

#### **RGGVY work in Chhattisgarh**

†2908. SHRI SHIVPRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in Chhattisgarh where work is going on under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) by when this scheme would be completed; and

(d) whether any committee has been constituted to monitor the quality of this scheme or not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 16 projects (3 projects during Tenth Plan and 13 projects during Eleventh Plan) covering 14 districts have been sanctioned in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(b) The details of projects sanctioned in Chhattisgarh under RGGVY, district-wise, given in the Statement (See below).

(c) The electrification works for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY in Chhattisgarh are at various stages of implementation and are expected to be completed by the end of Eleventh Plan period.

(d) Yes, Sir. Under RGGVY, a three tier quality control mechanism has been introduced for Eleventh Plan Projects to ensure quality and proper supervision of rural electrification works.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Statement**

*District-wise details of projects sanctioned in Chhattisgarh under RGGVY*

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of implementing agency	Date of Sanction	Original sanctioned project cost (in Rs. lakhs)	Electrification of de-electrified Villages in No.	Un/Intensive electrification No. of electrified villagesto	Coverage	Achievement	Coverage	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Tenth Plan Projects</b>										
1.	Durg	NHPC	12.09.2006	6438.58	6	8	1188	1186	35580	43000
2.	Kawardha	NHPC	02.12.2005	3707.54	55	48	605	958	24811	40747
3.	Janjgir-Champa	NTPC	21.02.2006	4748.77	0	0	889	888	39365	52526
<b>Eleventh Plan Projects</b>										
4.	Baster	CSPDCL	26.02.2009	22094.1	703	3	575	0	126215	3864
5.	Dantewada	CSPDCL	21.07.2008	10640.41	85	19	839	0	54909	1920
6.	Dhamtari	NHPC	05.03.2008	2466.48	5	0	578	577	11264	10298

7.	Durg	NHPC	09.03.2010	1350.39	0	0	582	0	12549	0
8.	Kanker	NHPC	05.03.2008	5372.49	5	4	960	511	35323	17325
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Kawardha	NHPC	09.03.2010	2035.28	56	0	240	0	10021	0
10.	Mahasamund	NHPC	05.03.2008	4300.75	0	0	1106	1106	11834	11834
11.	Raipur	NHPC	05.03.2008	8063.44	19	15	2080	1509	72427	70085
12.	Rajnandgaon	NHPC	05.03.2008	5146.49	0	0	1589	959	20544	11899
13.	Bilaspur	NTPC	05.03.2008	6192.68	0	0	1565	739	122355	111688
14.	Korba	NTPC	05.03.2008	3603.39	49	15	573	494	26489	36796
15.	Raigarh	NTPC	05.03.2008	6929.28	34	17	1397	371	66542	34764
16.	Surguja	POWER GRID	21.07.2008	20818.09	115	120	1567	1	106937	14268
GRAND TOTAL:				113908.16	1132	249	16333	9299	777165	461014

### Ultra Mega Power Projects

2909. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to launch Ultra Mega Power Projects to accelerate power capacity addition;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of power projects which have already been awarded and the details of pending projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Power had launched an initiative for the development of coal based Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) each of about 4000 MW capacity for quick capacity addition through tariff based competitive bidding process.

(c) Four Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) namely Sasan in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra in Gujarat, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Tilaiya in Jharkhand have already been awarded to the identified developers and are at different stages of implementation. The benefits of these projects are envisaged to come in Twelfth Plan, however, as per the present status of development of the projects, two units of Mundra UMPP are expected to come in Eleventh Plan. The details of these UMPPs are given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of UMPP developer	Type	Date of transfer	Levellised tariff (in Rs. per kWh)	Successful
1.	Mundra, Gujarat	Coastal	23.04.2007	2.264	Tata Power Ltd.
2.	Sasan, Madhya Pradesh	Pithead	07.08.2007	1.196	Reliance Power Ltd.
3.	Krishnapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	Coastal	29.01.2008	2.333	Reliance Power Ltd.

4. Tilaiya, Jharkhand	Pithead	7.8.2009	1.77	Reliance	Power Ltd.
-----------------------	---------	----------	------	----------	---------------

---

Further, two UMPPs namely Sarguja in Chhattisgarh and Bedabahal in Orissa are in bidding process. The RfQ bids for Bedabahal UMPP in Orissa have been received on 1.08.2011. The last date for submission of RfQ bids for Sarguja UMPP in Chhattisgarh is 5th December, 2011.

The site for UMPP in Tamil Nadu is finalized at Cheyyur in Kanchipuram district alongwith the captive port at Pannaiyur. The second UMPP of Andhra Pradesh is proposed at Nayunipalli

village in Prakasham district. The other proposed UMPPs are in Karnataka, Maharashtra, two additional UMPPs in Orissa, one additional UMPP each in Gujarat, Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu. The initiation of bidding process in these UMPPs is contingent upon site finalization, the availability of necessary inputs/clearances from the State Government, Ministry of Environment and Forests and Ministry of Coal (for pit-head projects).

#### **Efficacy of power sector reforms**

2910. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the power sector reforms initiated in the year 2003 have proved to be a failure;

(b) if so, to what extent the objectives of such reforms were met and what are the reasons for the failure; and

(c) what remedial action has been taken to solve the problems in the power sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Power Sector Reforms initiated with the enactment of the Electricity Act, 2003 after amalgamating the then existing Electricity Laws is an ongoing process. The Statement of progress of reforms, problems faced and remedial action taken by the Government is given in the Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Progress of reforms, problems faced and remedial action taken  
by Government*

##### **1. De-licensing of power generation:**

Generation has been delicensed and captive generation is permitted. Hydro projects would, however, need approval of the State Government and concurrence from the Central Electricity Authority for a scheme estimated to involve a capital expenditure exceeding such sum as may be fixed by the Central Government, from time to time, by notification.

Electricity generation in the country from the conventional sources

and import of energy from Hydro Power Stations located in Bhutan increased from approximately 530 Billion Unit (BU) in 2003-04 to 771.5 BU in 2009-10.

**2. Competition in power generation:**

Guidelines for competitive bidding for procurement of Power by distribution licensees under the Electricity Act have been issued on 19.1.2005 by the Central Government. Based on

these guidelines, large coal based Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each are being developed through private sector participation. UMPPs will use more efficient super critical technology for generation of power. Tariff based International Competitive Bidding has been followed for selection of project developer. Four UMPP projects have been awarded - two pit head based viz. Sasan UMPP (6×660 MW) in Madhya Pradesh and Tilaiya UMPP (6×660 MW) to M/s Reliance Power Limited in Jharkhand and two coastal viz. Mundra UMPP (5×800 MW) in Gujarat and Krishnapatnam UMPP (5×800 MW) in Andhra Pradesh to M/s Tata Power Company and M/s Reliance Power Limited respectively.

The States are also actively involved in procurement of power through tariff based competitive bidding under Case-I based on the above guidelines.

**3. Liberal provisions for captive power generation:**

Captive generation has been liberalised in order to promote investment. Captive power generation has benefitted immensely from this and has reached 19,509 MW as on 31.03.2010 as per the information of Central Electricity Authority. A number of captive power plants have been selling surplus power through the power exchanges. Thus, a lot of latent capacity has come into the market. These are positive developments leading to an increase in the availability of power and the consequent depth of the power market.

**4. Mandatory setting up of Regulatory Commissions and formulation of their role and functions:**

Electricity Regulatory Commissions have been established in most States and Union Territories to regulate the sector including award and revoking of licences, tariff setting consistent with National Electricity Policy and Tariff Policy defining and enforcing performance standards and quality of service to consumers.

**5. Unbundling of State Electricity Boards (SEBs):**

Under Section 131 of Electricity Act, 2003, it has been mandated to reorganize the State Electricity Boards in the country to separate entities of Generation, Transmission and Distribution segments with the purpose of making them self sustaining. As on date 18 numbers of SEBs have been reorganized. This has helped in more accurate accounting of different businesses in power sector and brought

about a commercial orientation among the unbundled utilities.

**6. Open Access to Transmission/Distribution Systems**

The Open Access at Inter-State level is fully operational. With regard to Open Access at Inter-State level, during the financial year 2009-10, the total number of transactions under Open Access was 18128 as against 778 in 2004-05. As per information available with Forum of Regulators Secretariat, 24 SERCs have notified terms and conditions of Open Access



Regulations, 20 SERCs have determined cross subsidy surcharge, 25 SERCs have allowed Open Access upto 1 MW and above, 22 SERCs have determined transmission charges and 18 SERCs have determined wheeling charges.

**7. Power Trading recognized as a licensed activity:**

Power Trading has been recognized as a licensed activity, apart from generation, transmission and distribution and the Appropriate Regulatory Commissions have been empowered to fix the trading margins, if considered necessary. About 40 Inter-State trading licensees are there and the volume of traded electricity in 2009-10 was

33.91 BUs as against only 11.85 BUs in 2004-05. CERC has given approval to power exchange based transactions involving sale and purchase of electricity. Indian Energy Exchange and Power Exchange of India Limited are the two operational power exchanges in the country. Electricity trade through bilateral trading constitutes about 4 % of traded power and about 1% is traded through power exchanges.

**8. Regulatory Commissions to develop electricity markets:**

The Central Commission has issued power market regulations. With this, the market structure in the electricity sector has been codified. The regulations have defined various types of contracts and the roles and responsibilities of various market players. Through new trading margin regulations, long-term agreements have been exempted from trading margin in order to facilitate innovative products and contracts for new capacity addition which involves higher risk in transaction. Provisions have also been made to ensure that traders do not circumvent the ceiling of trading margin by routing the electricity through multiple transactions.

**9. Establishment of Appellate Tribunal**

An Appellate Tribunal has been established for disposal of appeals against the decision of the CERC and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions so that there is speedy disposal of such matters.

**10. Constitution of Forum of Regulators**

The Forum of Regulator was constituted vide Notification in February, 2005 in pursuance of the provisions under Section 166(2) of the Electricity Act, 2003 to provide a common platform to

Regulatory commissions across the nation for deliberation on Regulatory issues in order to harmonize regulatory practices in the best possible manner.

**11. Safeguarding consumer interests:**

Specific provisions have been made in The Electricity Act, 2003 relating to consumer protection. The Consumer Grievances Redressal fora have been constituted in 29 States and in 25 States, Ombudsman has been appointed.

**12. Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme  
(R-  
APDRP)**

For the reduction of AT&C losses on sustainable basis and improvement in power distribution sector, Government of India has launched Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) during Eleventh Plan period as a central sector scheme. The focus of R-APDRP Scheme is on actual demonstrable performance by utilities in terms of sustained AT&C loss reduction.

**R-APDRP:** The Government approved The Re-structured APDRP during the Eleventh Five Year Plan as a **Central Sector Scheme** on 31st July, 2008. PFC is the nodal agency for operationalising the programme. The focus of the programme is on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of loss reduction. Establishment of reliable and automated systems for sustained collection of accurate base line data, and the adoption of Information Technology in the areas of energy accounting will be necessary pre-conditions before sanctioning any projects for strengthening and up-gradation of sub-transmission and distribution networks .Projects under the scheme to be taken up in **Two Parts**. The activities to be covered under each part are as follows:-

**Part-A:** Preparation of Base-line data for the project area covering Consumer Indexing, GIS Mapping, Metering of Distribution Transformers and Feeders, and Automatic Data Logging for all Distribution Transformers and Feeders and SCADA/DMS system for big cities only. It will also include adoption of IT applications for meter reading, billing and collection, energy accounting and auditing, redressal of consumer grievances, establishment of IT enabled consumer service centers etc.

**Part-B:** Renovation, modernization and strengthening of 11 kV level Substations, Transformers/Transformer Centers, Re-conductoring of lines at 11 kV level and below, Load Bifurcation, Load Balancing, HVDS, installation of capacitor banks and mobile service centers etc. In exceptional cases, where sub-transmission system is weak, strengthening at 33 kV

or 66 kV levels may also be considered.

Initially 100% funds for Part-A and 25% (90% for special category States) funds for Part-B projects shall be provided through loan from the Government of India. The balance funds for Part-B projects shall be raised from financial institutions. The entire amount of loan for Part-A projects shall be converted into grant once the establishment of the required Base-line data system is achieved and verified by an independent agency appointed by MoP. Upto 50% (90% for special category States) of the project cost of Part-B projects shall be converted into grant in five equal tranches on achieving the 15% AT&C loss in the project

area on a sustainable basis for a period of five years. In addition, utility level loss reduction (AT&C losses) @ 3% per annum for utilities with baseline loss levels exceeding 30% and @ 1.5% for utilities with baseline loss levels less than 30% have to be achieved.

**Present status of R-APDRP:**

- Under Part-A of the Re-Structured APDRP 1401 projects worth of Rs. 5648.58 (including 18 Nos. SCAD A Projects worth Rs. 471.58 crore) to cover almost the entire country for establishment of IT enabled Baseline System have been approved by the GoI.
- Under Part-B, 775 projects worth Rs. 14854.43 crore for strengthening of sub-transmission distribution system, against 1118 eligible towns in the country have also been sanctioned so far.

The Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses in the country have reduced from 30.62% in 2006-07 to 28.44% in 2008-09.

A strategic Blueprint for the 12th Plan has been prepared by the Ministry of Power keeping in view the development of the Power Sector in line with a strategy for low carbon growth. This would enable environment friendly development of the Sector. The said Blueprint has been submitted to the Planning Commission.

**13. Renewable Energy Promotion:**

The promotion of renewable energy is one of the important objectives in the Act. The National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC) envisages the Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) to reach 15% in year 2020.

Almost all States have introduced Renewable Purchase Obligations. Renewable Energy Certificates mechanism has been introduced to overcome the geographical limitations of RE generation.

CERC has also created a facilitative framework for grid connectivity and evacuation for renewable.

*Problems faced and remedial action taken by the Government*

**1. Discom Financial Viability and persisting problems:**

Tariff revisions are not being done at regular intervals or petitions for revision of Annual Revenue Requirement are not being regularly filed by Discoms. Inadequate tariffs and short term loans

for buying power in short term market is deteriorating the financial condition of discoms.

**2. Implementation of open access at Intra-State level:**

Some States invoked Section 11 of Electricity Act to disallow open access to the generators within the State. As per the Electricity Act, 2003, Section 11 is meant to be invoked only in

extraordinary circumstances. (e.g. threat to security of State, public order, natural calamity etc.) and is not meant to restrict open access.

The Ministry of Power has filed SLP against the Karnataka High Court judgment upholding the Orders issued by the State Government of Karnataka under section 11 of the Act restricting open access. The matter is *sub-judice*.

#### **Closure of NTPC units due to environmental issues**

2911. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NTPC had to shut down many units in the country on the order of local authorities due to violation of pollution control guidelines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by NTPC to revive the closed units; and

(d) why NTPC has failed to adhere to the norms prescribed for pollution control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Orissa State Pollution Control Board (OSPCB) served closure notice on all the 4 units of the Talcher Super Thermal Power Station (TSTPS) Stage-II at Kaniha in Orissa due to issues relating to environment and ash management.

(c) Following the receipt of closure notice, NTPC took up with OSPCB and the Government of Orissa for revocation of notice. The closure notice was put on abeyance. Generation and supply of power resumed from 13.07.2011. An action plan comprising corrective measures is being implemented by NTPC and monitored by OSPCB.

(d) NTPC has been adhering to all the environmental/pollution control norms existing at the time of commissioning of the various stages. OSPCB, during various inspections/visits to the power plant over the years, has suggested various actions relating to environmental/pollution control norms. Some of these suggestions are under various stages of implementation by NTPC.

**New power projects**

†2912. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received for the establishment of power projects in States during 2011;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) the number of proposals received by Government for approval and approved during the said period;

(c) the reasons for pendency of these proposals for approval; and

(d) by when Government proposes to approve these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) With the enactment of the Electricity Act, 2003, concurrence of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is not required for setting up of new Thermal Power Projects. However, concurrence of CEA is required for setting up of Hydro Projects estimated to involve capital expenditure exceeding such sum as may be fixed from time to time, by notification by the Central Government. According to the guidelines, in case the Hydro Electric Scheme is found to be technically acceptable with necessary inputs to be furnished by the developers, the Authority shall accord concurrence for implementation of the hydroelectric scheme, as far as practicable within a period of 90 (ninety) working days from the date of submission of DPR complete in all aspects.

During the year 2011, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 7 Hydro Electric projects, have been concurred/accepted for accord of concurrence by the CEA. The details of these projects are given in the Statement-I (See below). DPRs of 9 Hydro Electric projects, submitted during 2011, are being examined by the Central Electricity Authority at present. The details of these projects are given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Hydro electric schemes concurred by CEA  
(During year 2011)*

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	State	Sector	Capacity unit × MW	Total capacity MW	Date of CEA concurrence
1.	Panan	Sikkim	Private	4×75	300	07.03.2011
2.	Nafra	Andhra Pradesh	Private	2×60	120	11.02.2011
3.	Nyamjang Chhu	Andhra Pradesh	Private	6×130	780	24.03.2011
4.	Kolodyne St-II	Mizoram	Central	4×115	460	07.06.2011*
5.	Tawang St-I	Andhra Pradesh	Central	3×200	600	10.06.2011*
6.	Tato-II	Andhra Pradesh	Private	4×175	700	27.06.2011*

7. Tawang St-II	Andhra Pradesh Central	4×200	800	30.06.2011*
-----------------	------------------------	-------	-----	-------------

---

TOTAL:			3760	
--------	--	--	------	--

---

\*Concurrence meeting held, letter to be issued shortly

**Statement-II**

*Hydro-electric Schemes under examination  
(Submitted during year 2011)*

Sl. No.	Scheme	State	Sector/Developer	Installed capacity (MW)
1.	Jelam Tamak	Uttarakhand	Central	3×42.66=128
2.	Demwe Upper	Andhra Pradesh	Private	4×272.5+1×50=1140
3.	Luhri	Himachal Pradesh	Central	4×194=776
4.	Naying	Andhra Pradesh	Private	4×250=1000
5.	Chango Yangthang	Himachal Pradesh	Private	3×46.67=140
6.	Miyar	Himachal Pradesh	Private	3×40=120
7.	Gongri	Andhra Pradesh	Private	2×72=144
8.	Pemashelpu	Andhra Pradesh	Private	3×30=90
9.	Ratle	Jammu and Kashmir	Private	4×195+1×30=810
TOTAL:				4348

**Shortage of coal for power generation**

2913. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that several coal based power plants in the country are running at half of their optimal capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether coal-based power plants are allowed to import raw materials on their own or they depend on Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries for the same; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure that power plants generate adequate power and that the shortage of raw material is met in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C.

VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The performance of coal based thermal power stations is dependent on a number of factors like installed capacity, design and age of the units, outages for repairs (forced) and

planned maintenance, quantity and quality of fuel, water, etc. Plant Load Factor (PLF) is an index of utilization of the capacity of a thermal power plant. The main reasons for low PLF include vintage of the units, technological obsolescence, long duration forced outages, supply of coal having coal quality at variance with the design coal, etc. The average Plant Load Factor, an index of utilization of thermal power stations, during the current year 2011-12 (upto July, 2011) was 75.0%. A Statement indicating coal-based power stations having registered PLF less than 50% during the period April-July, 2011 is enclosed in the Statement.

(c) Under the New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP), Coal India Limited (CIL) has been obligated to import coal for power utilities in the event of domestic availability of coal from CIL falling short of normative requirements of thermal power stations. However, in view of inadequate availability of coal from the domestic sources, power utilities have been advised to import coal (raw material) to bridge shortfall between requirement and its availability from the domestic sources. The agency through which coal is imported by the Power Utilities is decided by them on their own.

(d) The following steps are being taken by the Government of India to bring improvement in power generation:-

- (i) To bridge the gap between coal demand and indigenous coal availability, power utilities are being advised to import coal depending on the anticipated requirement and availability of coal from the domestic sources.
- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of import of coal by Ministry of Power/Central Electricity Authority.
- (iii) Renovation, modernization and Life extension of old and inefficient generating units.
- (iv) Allocation of captive coal blocks to Power Utilities.

#### **Statement**

*Coal-based Power Stations having PLF less than 50%  
during 2011-12 (April-July, 2011)*

State	Sector	Station	Capacity as on 31.07.2011 (MW)	PLF (%)
-------	--------	---------	---	---------

1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	Central	Indira Gandhi STPP	500	37.5
Punjab	State	GND TPS (Bhatinda)	440	46.0
Uttar Pradesh	State	Obra TPS	1372	31.6
		Panki TPS	210	49.2

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	State	Koradi TPS	1040	45.3
Tamil Nadu	State	Ennore TPS	450	31.7
Bihar	Central	Muzaffarpur TPS	220	18.5
	State	Barauni TPS	310	5.3
DVC	Central	Durgapur TPS	340	48.8
Jharkhand	State	Patratu TPS	770	5.1
West Bengal	Pvt.	Chinakuri TPS	30	38.2
	Pvt. Utility	New Cossipore TPS	160	23.6
	State	Bandel TPS	450	49.3
		D.P.L. TPS	690	24.6
		Santalidih TPS	980	32.5

**Increase in power tariffs in the capital**

2914. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has addressed the issue of conflict between the Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) and the distribution companies in the capital whereby the former has claimed fudging of accounts by these companies to justify revisions to higher pricing; and

(b) if so, the reasons for increased tariffs proposed to be implemented soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Electricity Tariff is determined by the Appropriate Commission as per the Sections 61 to 64 of the Electricity Act, 2003. Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) is the Appropriate Commission in this case. Procedure for determination of tariff has been prescribed in the Section 64 of the Act. Section 64(2) of the Act provides that all suggestions and objections received from the public will be considered by the Appropriate Commission while issuing the tariff order.

DERC has informed that the Commission considers the tariff petitions submitted by the respective distribution utilities, information available from the audited accounts, in particular the cash flows available to meet the various heads of expenditure, comments received from stakeholders during Public Hearings conducted by the Commission etc. besides various other



factors viz. power purchase requirement, expected revenue from sales, AT&C loss levels, operation and maintenance expenditure, return on capital employed, depreciation etc. while determining electricity tariff for different categories of consumers.

**Fund raising by REC and PFC**

2915. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) and the Power Finance Corporation (PFC) have decided to raise 1 billion dollars each from external commercial borrowings to finance Ultra Mega Power Projects and have sought Government's approval;

(b) whether these corporations have also requested for exemption of customs duty on construction equipments used in power projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) PFC has approached RBI for in-principle approval of US\$ 1 billion to set up a Medium Term Notes (MTN) programme for raising ECBs. The proceeds of the ECB would be utilized for funding the power projects including Ultra Mega Power Projects financed by PFC.

REC intend to mobilize more than US\$ 1 billion from ECBs during the current financial year i.e. 2011-12. The money will be utilized to fund infrastructure projects in the power sector. REC has since received approval for raising US\$ 750 million through ECB.

No proposals have been received from PFC and REC for exemption of custom duty on construction equipment using power projects

**Effect of short-supply of coal on power generation**

2916. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ambitious capacity addition targets in the power sector during the Twelfth Five Year Plan is not likely to be met due to acute shortage of coal;

(b) if so, what is the proposed additional power generation capacity during the Plan and the estimated requirement of coal to achieve this target; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to ensure adequate supply of coal for the new and upcoming projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): has not yet been firmed up by the Planning Commission. However, Planning Commission has set up

Working Groups on Power, Coal and Lignite, Railways (for transportation of coal), etc. The following measures have been taken/are proposed to be taken to ensure adequate supply of coal for new and upcoming projects:-

- (i) Coal linkage is available for approximately 45,000 MW projects and coal blocks have been allocated for projects aggregating around 22,000 MW under construction for completion in Twelfth Plan and beyond.
- (ii) Ministry of Coal/Coal India Ltd. (CIL) is being insisted upon to enhance production of domestic coal in the country.
- (iii) Import of coal by the power utilities depending on the availability of indigenous coal, to bridge the shortfall.
- (iv) Exploring the possibility of overseas mining and long term tie-up for import of coal.

#### **Sanctioning of power projects in Karnataka**

2917. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether detailed revised proposals for setting up of power projects in Dakshina Kannada and Udipi districts at a revised total cost of Rs. 96.82 crore, to be implemented by the Rural Electrification Corporation, is under consideration of Government;

(b) the details about current status of consideration of these proposals; and

(c) by when the approval would be communicated to all concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) Projects for Dakshina Kannada and Udipi districts of Karnataka with a total cost of Rs. 96.82 crores have been received in Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the nodal agency for RGGVY. These projects have been identified for Phase-II of RGGVY. The DPRs for the above projects are under scrutiny in REC.

#### **Response to bids invited by NTPC**

2918. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether NTPC is getting good response for bids invited by it through tenders; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during the Eleventh Five Year Plan State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh and the revenue generated during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project is divided into number of packages, which include main plant package, balance of plant packages, civil works packages etc. Till July, 2011 of Eleventh Five Year Plan,

NTPC invited tenders of main plant packages of the following projects and successfully awarded the same:-

Sl. No.	Projects	State
1.	Bongaigaon (3×250 MW)	Assam
2.	Barh-II (2×500 MW)	Bihar
3.	Vindhyachal-V (2×500 MW)	Madhya Pradesh
4.	Mauda-I (2×500 MW)	Maharashtra
5.	Rihand-III (2×500 MW)	Uttar Pradesh

Majority of other packages for these projects have also been awarded. However, as far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, NTPC has awarded main plant contract on ICB basis for 2×500 MW Simhadri Project in March, 2007.

The details of revenue generated by NTPC during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period are given below:-

All figures in ` crores

2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto June, 2011)
40017.68	45246.09	49246.65	57407.30	15167.89

#### Power generation capacity in Jharkhand

2919. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of thermal power generation capacity installed vis-a-vis power actually generated showing plant load factor of each power stations in Jharkhand at the inception of the State;

(b) the peak level of energy demand registered since then indicating availability of power, year-wise;

(c) the details of capacity addition, if any, in the State during the last three years; and

(d) the details of projected demand for power and plan for addition of thermal power capacity addition during the next five years in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C.

VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The details of thermal power generation capacity installed *vis-à-vis* power actually generated alongwith plant load factor of each power stations in Jharkhand at the inception of State and Peak Demand and Peak Met in Jharkhand (excluding the contribution of DVC in

Jharkhand) during the years 2002-03 to 2011-12 (upto July) is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Power plants with a capacity of 1525 MW have been commissioned in Jharkhand during last three years i.e. since 2009-10 onwards. The details are given below:-

Year	Sector	Station	Utility	Installed capacity (MW)	Total
2009-10	Central Sector	Chandrapura Extn.	DVC	2×250	500
2011-12	Central Sector	Kodarama TPP	DVC	1×500	500
(upto July'11)	Pvt. Sector	Maithon RB TPP, Unit-1	DVC-JV Tata	1×525	525
TOTAL:					1525

(d) As per 17th Electric Power Survey (EPS) report of Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the projected peak demand in Jharkhand excluding demand of DVC command area falling in Jharkhand in 2011-12 and 2016-17 works out as 2,332 MW and 3,585 MW respectively. However, the peak demand in Jharkhand (excluding DVC command area) upto July, 2011 was 1,108 MW.

The details of thermal power projects likely to be commissioned in Jharkhand during the next five years are given below:-

Sl. No.	Project	Implementing agency	Capacity (MW)	Expected year of commissioning (Full load)
1	2	3	4	5

**Central Sector**

1.	Koderma TPP St.-I Unit-2	DVC	500	2012-13
2.	Bokaro TPS Extn. Unit-1	DVC	500	2014-15

**Private Sector**

1.	Maithon RB TPP	DVC-JV Tata	525	2011-12
----	----------------	-------------	-----	---------





1	2	3	4	5
2.	Maitrishi Usha TPP	M/s Corporate Power		
	Unit-1	Ltd.	270	2012-13
	Unit-2		270	2012-13
3.	Adhunik Power TPP	M/s Adhunik Power and		
	Unit-1	Natural Resources Ltd.	270	2012-13
	Unit-2		270	2012-13

**Statement**

*Power generation capacity in Jharkhand*

Sector	Station	Utility Installed	2001-02			
		capacity				
		(MW)	Program	Actual	PLF	
			(MU)	Power	(%)	
				Generation		
				(MU)		
Central Sector	Chandrapura TPS	DVC	750	1600	1507	22.9
	Bokaro TPS		805	2500	2253	31.9
	Maithon GT		90	15	19	
State Sector	Patratu TPS	JSEB	840	1450	1422	21.1
	Tenughat TPS	TVNL	420	1450	1157	31.4
Private Sector	Jojobera TPS#Tata		240	-	-	-
-						
		PCL				

#PLF of Private Sector projects are being monitored in CEA since 01.04.2010

*Peak Demand and Peak Met of Jharkhand during the years  
2002-03 to 2011-12 (upto July\*)*

Year	Peak Demand	Peak Met
	(MW)	(MW)
1	2	3
2002-03	488	474
2003-04	544	475
2004-05	600	590



1	2	3
2006-07	687	671
2007-08	865	787
2008-09	889	887
2009-10	1,088	947
2010-11	1,108	1,052
2011-12 (upto July*)	1,030	833

\*Provisional

#### Performance of thermal power sector

2920. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of capacity addition of thermal power generation capacity envisaged year-wise since 2004-05 *vis-a-vis* actual capacity added and generation commenced till June 30, 2011 and those which are expected to be added during the next two years in the country;

(b) the details of volume of coal required to be met annually for the power generating units added so far, and estimated to be required for generation of power capacity to be added during the next two years; and

(c) the details of power generating units yet to get any coal linkage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Year-wise details of thermal power generation capacity envisaged/actual capacity added and generation commenced since 2004-05 till June 30, 2011 are given below:—

Year	Annual targets (MW)	Actual capacity added (MW)
2004-05	3161.52	2933.9
2005-06	3458.52	1588.8
2006-07	13122.72	4006.8
2007-08	12704.2	6620.0
2008-09	9304.2	2484.7
2009-10	13002.0	9106.0

2010-11	17793.0	11250.5
2011-12 (April to June)*	2535.0	2970

\*Target and achievement is for the period April to June, 2011 of 2011-12.

Coal India Ltd. has already signed Fuel Supply Agreements for CIL linked coal based power plants commissioned till 31.03.2009 for an annual contracted quantity of 306 MT. During the current year 2011-12, the requirement of coal for CIL linked thermal power stations commissioned during 2009-11 and part requirement of the units likely to be commissioned during 2011-12 has been estimated at about 75 MT. As against the requirement of 75 MT, additional availability of coal from CIL for newly commissioned units during 2009-12 would be around 41 MT. The developers are meeting the balance requirement of coal through e-auction/import.

Capacity addition target and its fuel-wise and year-wise break-up thereof for the Twelfth Five Year Plan have not yet been finalized. However, Planning Commission has set-up a Working Group on power under the chairmanship of Secretary (Power) which, *inter-alia*, will work-out the source/sector-wise capacity addition programme alongwith the requirements of various fuels including coal. Moreover, coal linkage is available for approximately 45,000 MW capacity of projects which are under construction for likely benefits during Twelfth Plan and beyond.

#### **Status of UMPPs**

2921. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the position, as on 1st August, 2011, with regard to setting up of coal-based Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) including the selection of sites, holding of auctions for the selection of private parties for their commissioning, etc.; and

(b) by when the entire process for the commissioning of the proposed UMPPs is likely to be completed leading to power generation and its distribution to various States and entities etc. in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) At present, four Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) namely Sasan in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra in Gujarat, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Tilaiya in Jharkhand have already been awarded to the identified developers and are at different stages of implementation.

Further, two UMPPs namely Sarguja in Chhattisgarh and Bedabahal in Orissa are in bidding process. The RfQ bids for Bedabahal UMPP in Orissa has been received on 1.08.2011. The last date for submission of RfQ bids for Sarguja UMPP in Chhattisgarh is 5th December, 2011.

The site for UMPP in Tamil Nadu is finalized at Cheyyur in Kanchipuram district alongwith captive port at Pannaiyur. The second UMPP of Andhra Pradesh is proposed at Nayunipalli village in Prakasham district. The other proposed UMPPs are in Karnataka, Maharashtra, two additional UMPPs in Orissa, one additional UMPP each in Gujarat, Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu. The initiation of bidding process in these UMPPs is contingent upon site finalization, the

availability of necessary inputs/clearances from the State Government, Ministry of Environment and Forests and Ministry of Coal (for pit-head projects).

(b) The awarded UMPPs are envisaged for Twelfth Plan. As per revised Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) and present status of project development as indicated by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), two units of Mundra UMPP are expected to come in this Plan period. The remaining units of Mundra and other awarded UMPPs are expected in Twelfth Plan (except last unit of Tilaiya UMPP, which is likely to come in Thirteenth Plan). Other remaining UMPPs which are in pipeline are likely to come in Thirteenth Plan.

#### **Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme**

2922. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details about the level of implementation and achievements of the Programme, State-wise; and

(c) whether feeder separation work is also taken up under the Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) was launched by the Ministry of Power in July 2008 as a Central Sector Scheme for improving the urban power distribution sector in the country. Power Finance Corporation (PFC) is the nodal agency to operationalize the R-APDRP.

The total amount of central financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed to various State power utilities under the R-APDRP during each of last three financial years and the current year is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) The projects under the R-APDRP scheme are taken up in two parts: Part-A and Part-B. Part-A includes the projects for IT applications for energy accounting/auditing, GIS, consumer indexing, SCADA and IT based consumer service centers etc. and Part-B for system strengthening of distribution network.

Under Part-A of R-APDRP, 1401 projects worth Rs. 5177 crores and 42

projects for SCADA worth Rs. 982.45 crores and under Part-B of R-APDRP, 907 projects worth Rs. 19367.43 crores have been sanctioned.

The standard project completion cycle for Part-A and Part-B schemes is 24 months and 36 months respectively from date of award. At present, R-APDRP schemes are at different stages of implementation and are yet to be fully implemented.

(c) The focus of R-APDRP, Part-B projects is on strengthening of distribution network in urban areas. As per R-APDRP guidelines, the scope under Part-B includes feeder separation work also in eligible urban towns.



**Statement**

*Year-wise sanctions and disbursements under R-APDRP*

All Amounts in Rs. crores

As on 17.08.2011.

State Disburse-	Utility Disburse-	Sanctions 2008-09	Sanctions 2009-10	Sanctions 2010-11	Sanctions 2011-12	Sanctions cumulative 2008-09	Disburse- ment 2008-09	Disburse- ment 2009-10	Disburse- ment 2010-11	Disburse- ment 2011-12	Disburse- ment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Haryana	UHBVNL	75.16	0.00	230.69	0.00	305.85	21.47	1.07	0.00	0.00	22.54
	DHBVNL	70.88	19.59	0.00	185.10	275.57	20.24	6.90	0.00	0.00	27.14
	TOTAL:	146.04	19.59	230.69	185.10	581.42	41.71	7.97	0.00	0.00	49.68
Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	0.00	81.06	337.52	0.00	418.58	0.00	24.32	101.25	0.00	125.57
Jammu and Kashmir	J&K PDD	0.00	134.49	17.50	0.00	151.99	0.00	40.35	5.25	0.00	45.60
Punjab	PSEB	0.00	784.68	0.00	984.31	1768.99	0.00	150.40	0.00	0.00	150.40
Chandigarh	ED	0.00	0.00	33.34	0.00	33.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	AWN	52.03	155.01	255.63	0.00	462.67	14.87	18.89	46.39	0.00	80.15
	JaVVNL	163.53	63.78	476.06	0.00	703.37	46.50	7.87	86.18	0.00	140.56

	JoVVNL	100.38	23.96	716.93	0.00	841.27	28.68	1.43	119.64	0.00	149.76
	TOTAL :	315.94	242.75	1448.62	0.00	2007.31	90.05	28.19	252.22	0.00	370.46
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Uttar Pradesh	MVVNL	2.50	228.36	470.93	0.00	701.79	0.00	69.26	70.64	0.00	139.90
	PoorvaVVNL	0.00	108.97	350.85	0.00	459.82	0.00	32.69	52.63	0.00	8532
	PaschimVVNL	0.00	203.01	474.11	0.00	677.12	0.00	60.90	71.12	0.00	132.02
	DVVNL	0.00	93.69	535.81	562.53	1192.03	0.00	27.37	80.37	0.00	107.74
	Total:	2.50	663.00	1831.70	562.53	3059.73	0.00	190.22	274.76	0.00	464.98
Uttarakhand	UPCL	8.55	117.27	0.00	0.00	125.82	2.44	35.31	0.00	0.00	37.75
TOTAL UTILITIES (NORTH) :			473.03	2013.87	3899.37	1731.94	8118.21	134.20	476.76	633.49	0.00
1244.45											
Madhya Pradesh	MPPKVVCL(E)	86.50	0.00	679.81	0.00	766.31	0.00	22.14	97.97	0.00	120.11
	MPMKVVCL(C)	92.04	23.02	862.64	0.00	977.70	0.00	34.85	134.69	2.55	172.09
	MPPKVVCL(W)	49.55	338.03	166.64	11.24	565.46	0.00	65.58	21.58	0.00	87.15
	TOTAL :	228.09	361.05	1709.09	11.24	2309.47	0.00	122.56	254.24	2.55	379.35
Gujarat	PGVCL	0.00	637.57	166.93	0.00	804.50	0.00	22.58	118.95	0.00	141.52
	DGVCL	0.00	206.60	32.18	0.00	238.78	0.00	7.01	34.53	0.00	41.55

	MGVCL	47.37	149.41	26.18	0.00	222.96	13.54	14.59	23.30	0.00	51.43
	UGVCL	0.00	57.59	33.82	0.00	91.41	0.00	9.89	13.84	0.00	23.73
	TOTAL :	47.37	1051.17	259.11	0.00	1357.65	13.54	54.07	190.62	0.00	258.23
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chhattisgarh	CSEB	0.00	122.45	0.00	216.56	339.01	0.00	36.74	0.00	0.00	36.74
Maharashtra	MSEDCL	162.18	162.24	1793.51	165231	3770.24	46.34	50.99	197.09	28.95	323.37
	BEST	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	Goa ED	104.89	5.84	0.00	0.00	110.73	0.00	31.47	0.00	0.00	31.47
Daman and Diu	ED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL (WEST) :		542.53	1702.75	3761.71	1880.11	7887.10	59.88	295.83	641.95	31.50	1029.15
Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	175.03	0.00	82.91	65.15	1064.09	50.03	2.49	123.59	0.00	176.11
	APEPDCL	60.66	3.31	0.79	0.00	64.76	17.38	0.82	0.74	0.00	18.94
	APNPDCL	44.50	160.94	12.47	0.00	217.91	12.75	24.72	0.00	0.00	37.47
	APSPDCL	107.83	68.43	39.19	0.00	215.45	30.84	11.78	0.00	0.00	42.62
	TOTAL :	388.02	232.68	876.36	65.15	1562.21	111.00	39.81	124.32	0.00	275.13
Karnataka	BESCOM	260.57	291.07	0.00	0.00	551.64	0.00	78.17	43.78	0.00	121.95
	CESCOM	27.73	103.14	76.42	0.00	207.29	0.00	8.32	26.93	0.00	35.25

	GESCOM	30.32	207.84	0.00	0.00	238.16	0.00	11.21	30.12	0.00	41.33
	HESCOM	52.62	205.48	72.88	0.00	330.98	0.00	15.78	0.00	41.75	57.54
	MESCOM	12.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.07	0.00	3.62	0.00	0.00	3.62
TOTAL :		383.31	807.53	149.30	0.00	1340.14	0.00	117.11	100.83	41.75	259.68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kerala	KSEB	0.00	214.40	926.33	28.99	1169.72	0.00	64.31	75.51	71.56	211.39
Tamil Nadu	TNEB	70.04	450.87	3357.82	0.00	3878.73	19.93	120.76	526.23	4.77	671.69
Puducherry	PD	0.00	27.53	0.00	0.00	27.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL (SOUTH) :		841.37	1733.01	5309.81	94.14	7978.33	130.93	341.99	826.89	118.08	1417.89
Bihar	BSEB										
Jharkhand	JSEB	8.82	151.78	0.00	0.00	160.60	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
West Bengal	WBSEDCL	0.00	159.98	551.41	0.00	711.39	0.00	47.99	82.05	0.00	130.04
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	PD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL (EAST) :		90.00	425.16	551.41	0.00	1066.57	0.00	136.37	82.05	0.00	218.42
Assam	APDCL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL:		0.00	173.18	0.60	0.00	173.78	0.00	51.95	0.00	0.00	51.95
Arunachal Pradesh	PD	0.00	0.00	37.68	0.00	37.68	0.00	0.00	11.30	0.00	11.30
Nagaland	PD	0.00	0.00	34.58	0.00	34.58	0.00	0.00	10.37	0.00	10.37
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Manipur	PD	0.00	31.55	0.00	0.00	31.55	0.00	0.00	9.47	0.00	9.47
Meghalaya	MeSEB	0.00	33.97	0.00	0.00	33.97	0.00	0.00	10.19	0.00	10.19
Mizoram	PD	0.00	34.26	0.86	0.00	35.12	0.00	0.00	10.54	0.00	10.54
Sikkim	PD	0.00	26.30	68.46	0.00	94.76	0.00	7.89	20.54	0.00	28.43
Tripura	PD	0.00	34.37	0.82	0.00	35.19	0.00	10.31	0.00	0.00	10.31
TOTAL (NE):		0.00	333.63	143.00	0.00	476.63	0.00	70.14	72.41	0.00	142.56
TOTAL:		1946.93	6208.42	13665.30	3706.19	25526.84	325.01	1321.09	2256.79	149.58	4052.46

Note: Amount sanctioned is sanctioned project cost by R-APDRP Steering Committee.

(Source: PFC)

### **Projects undertaken by NHPC**

2923. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medium/large hydro electric projects cleared with NHPC and the stages of their execution and commissioning; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the capacity of NHPC is not being fully utilized and they are starved of new projects and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Fourteen hydro-electric projects (HEPs) with an aggregate installed capacity of 5295 MW of NHPC are under operation. Another ten HEPs with total capacity of 4502 MW are under various stages of construction. Out of these, Chamera-III (231 MW), Uri-II (240 MW) and Chutak (44 MW) HEPs are likely to be commissioned during the current year. The details of these projects are given in the Statement-I (See below).

Twelve more HEPs of NHPC, with an aggregate installed capacity of 9651 MW are under various stages of development. The details of these projects are given in the Statement-II (See below). In addition, seven projects with installed capacity of 2485 MW are under process of Survey and Investigation for preparation of Detailed Project Report is given in the Statement-III (See below). Besides these, NHPC has also signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Orissa Hydro Power Corporation Ltd. (OHPC) and Government of Orissa for formation of a Joint Venture Company (JVC) to develop hydroelectric projects with an aggregate capacity of 320 MW in Orissa. NHPC is also pursuing development of HEPs through Joint Venture in neighbouring countries like Bhutan, Myanmar, etc.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *List of projects under operation and under construction*

Sl. No.	Project	State	Installed capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4

#### **Power Stations under Operation**

1.	Baira Siul	Himachal Pradesh	180
2.	Loktak	Manipur	105
3.	Salal	Jammu and Kashmir	690
4.	Tanakpur	Uttarakhand	120
5.	Chamera-I	Himachal Pradesh	540

1	2	3	4
6.	Uri-I	Jammu and Kashmir	480
7.	Rangit	Sikkim	60
8.	Chamera-II	Himachal Pradesh	300
9.	Dhauliganga-I	Uttarakhand	280
10.	Dulhasti	Jammu and Kashmir	390
11.	Teesta-V	Sikkim	510
12.	Sewa-II	Jammu and Kashmir	120
13.	Indira Sagar (NHDC-JV)	Madhya Pradesh	1000
14.	Omkareshwar (NHDC-JV)	Madhya Pradesh	520
TOTAL:			5295

**Projects under Construction**

1.	Teesta Low Dam-III	West Bengal	132
2.	Chamera-III	Himachal Pradesh	231
3 .	Nimoo Bazgo	Jammu and Kashmir	303
4.	Parbati-III	Himachal Pradesh	520
5.	Teesta Low Dam-IV	West Bengal	160
6.	Uri-II	Jammu and Kashmir	240
7.	Chutak	Jammu and Kashmir	44
8.	Subansiri (Lower)	Arunachal Pradesh/Assam	2000
9.	Parbati-II	Himachal Pradesh	800
10.	Kishanganga	Jammu and Kashmir	330
TOTAL:			4502

**Statement-II**

*List of Projects awaiting statutory clearances/Government approvals*

Sl. No.	Project	State	Installed capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Kotli Bhel Stage-I A	Uttarakhand	195



1	2	3	4
2.	Kotli Bhel Stage-I B	Uttarakhand	320
3.	Kotli Bhel Stage-II	Uttarakhand	530
4.	Teesta-IV	Sikkim	520
5.	Dibang	Arunachal Pradesh	3000
6.	Tawang-I	Arunachal Pradesh	600
7.	Tawang-II	Arunachal Pradesh	800
SUB TOTAL:			5965

#### **JV Projects**

*JV between JKSPDC, NHPC and PTC Ltd.*

8.	Pakal Dul	Jammu and Kashmir	1000
9.	Kiru	Jammu and Kashmir	600
10.	Kwar	Jammu and Kashmir	520

*JV between NHPC, Government of Manipur*

11.	Loktak Downstream	Manipur	66
-----	-------------------	---------	----

*JV between NHPC, SJVNL and Government of Manipur*

12.	Tipaimukh	Manipur	1500
-----	-----------	---------	------

SUB TOTAL:			3686
TOTAL:			9651

#### **Statement-III**

*List of Projects under DPR/FR stage*

Sl. No.	Project	State	Installed capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Bursar	Jammu and Kashmir	1020
2.	Lachen	Sikkim	210
3.	Chhungar Chal	Uttarakhand	240

1	2	3	4
4.	Garba Tawaghat	Uttarakhand	630
5.	Khartoli Lumti Talli	Uttarakhand	55
6.	Dhauliganga Intermediate*	Uttarakhand	210
7.	Gori Ganga IIIA*	Uttarakhand	120
TOTAL:			2485

\*The Implementation agreement between NHPC and Government of Uttarakhand is yet to be signed. The same is under process.

#### **Acquisition of foreign mining company by NTPC**

2924. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether NTPC has proposed to acquire the assets of Australian firm Griffin Coal Mining Company including a power project and its associated coal mines;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any action regarding this acquisition proposal of NTPC for such coal mine in Australia; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the present status of this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply of given at (a) above.

#### **NTPC's tie-up for coal transportation**

2925. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's largest power producer NTPC has tied up with Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) to ensure smooth transportation of coal besides deciding to import coal directly;

(b) whether this move, prompted by recurrent congestions on railway network is delaying coal supply to NTPC power projects;

(c) if so, whether this eco-friendly transport would reduce the burden on Railways as IWAI has agreed to transport three million tonnes of imported coal annually to NTPC power plants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's position on this

issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) A Tripartite Agreement for development of waterways and transportation of imported

coal to NTPC's Farakka Power Station has been signed on 11th August, 2011 among NTPC, Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) and Jindal ITF

(c) and (d) Transportation through Inland water ways will reduce the burden on Railways. This will also make possible supply of additional indigenous coal through Railways to Farakka Power Station resulting in optimum utilization of the capacity of the plant.

#### Power situation in Maharashtra

2926. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, despite Maharashtra generating power on a large scale, there is a shortage of five thousand megawatts in the State, in view of supply and demand gap;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government has taken or proposes to take to increase the power generation in the State to meet its entire demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The energy and peak shortage in Maharashtra during April-July, 2011 was 14.9% and 18.6% respectively. The details of power supply position in respect of Maharashtra during the current year (April- July, 2011) are given below:-

	Energy				Peak			
	Require-	Avail-	Shortage		Demand	Met	Shortage	
	ment	ability						
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
July, 2011*	10,094	8,727	1367	13.5	18,123	15,030	3093	17.1
(April-July, 2011)*		45,455	38,693	6762	14.9	20,072	16,340	3732
				18.6				

MU = Million Unit \*Provisional

(c) Electricity being a concurrent subject in the Constitution of India, supply and distribution of electricity in a State comes under

the purview of the concerned State Government/Power Utility. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power projects and transmission systems through Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). The mid-term appraisal of the Eleventh Plan carried out by the Planning Commission, included a capacity addition target of 5350 MW (740 MW in Central Sector, 2500 MW in State Sector and 2110 MW in Private Sector) in Maharashtra during the

Eleventh Plan. Projects aggregating 3930 MW (740 MW in Central Sector, 1500 MW in State Sector and 1690 MW in Private Sector) have been commissioned in Maharashtra till 25th August, 2011. Projects of 1960 MW (1000 MW in State Sector and 960 MW in Private Sector) are likely to be commissioned in Maharashtra during the remaining period of Eleventh Plan.

**Pace of augmenting power generation**

2927. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand of power in the country has increased at the rate of 3.6 per cent per annum during the last three decades, whereas the power generation has increased by only one per cent per annum;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for slow growth of power generation;  
and

(c) the corrective measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The average annual growth rate of demand and availability of power in terms of energy in the country from 1984-85 to 2010-11 is 6.35% and 6.28% respectively. The details of energy requirement and availability in the country during the aforementioned period are given in Annexure. The growth in power generation is basically dependent on growth in generating capacity addition. The reasons for slow pace of generating capacity addition in the country included resettlement and rehabilitation issues, law and order problems, slow progress of civil works, poor geology, difficult site conditions, shortage Of manpower, etc. The pace of generating capacity addition has gained momentum in the last few years and the growth in energy availability during 2009-10 and 2010-11 exceeded the growth in energy requirement as could be seen from the figures given in the Statement (See below).

(c) The steps taken/being taken by the Government to augment the power generation in the country include the following:-

- (i) Acceleration in generating capacity addition.
- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (iv) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment through Joint Ventures.
- (v) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.

- (vi) Thrust to import of coal by the power utilities to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources.
- (vii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (viii) Strengthening of inter-State and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power.
- (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**

*Energy requirement and energy availability in the country from  
1984-85 to 2010-11*

Year	Energy requirement  (MU)	Energy availability  (MU)	Rate of Growth	
			Energy requirement	Energy availability
			(%)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5
1984-85	155432	145013		
1985-86	170746	157262	8.97	7.79
1986-87	192356	174276	11.23	9.76
1987-88	210993	187976	8.83	7.29
1988-89	223194	205909	5.47	8.71
1989-90	247762	228151	9.92	9.75
1990-91	267632	246560	7.42	7.47
1991-92	288974	266432	7.39	7.46
1992-93	305266	279824	5.34	4.79



1993-94	323252	299494	5.56	6.57
1994-95	352260	327281	8.23	8.49

1	2	3	4	5
1995-96	389721	354045	9.61	7.56
1996-97	413490	365900	5.75	3.24
1997-98	424505	390330	2.59	6.26
1998-99	446584	420235	4.94	7.12
1999-00	480430	450594	7.04	6.74
2000-01	507216	467409	5.28	3.60
2001-02	522537	483350	2.93	3.30
2002-03	545674	497589	4.24	2.86
2003-04	559264	519398	2.43	4.20
2004-05	591373	548115	5.43	5.24
2005-06	631757	578819	6.39	5.30
2006-07	690587	624495	8.52	7.31
2007-08	739343	666007	6.59	6.23
2008-09	777039	691038	4.85	3.62
2009-10	830594	746644	6.45	7.45
2010-11	861591	788355	3.60	5.29
<b>Average Rate of Growth</b>			<b>6.35</b>	<b>6.28</b>

**Achievement of capacity addition target**

†2928. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the target fixed for attaining the total new installed capacity could not be achieved by States during the last financial year;

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

(c) the steps Government is considering to take to deal with this situation in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) As against the capacity addition target of

6609.5 MW for

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the State Sector for the year 2010-11, a capacity of 2759 MW was achieved in the State Sector by the States during the year. Some States did not achieve the capacity addition target for the State Sector for the year 2010-11. These include, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(c) Several steps have been initiated to ensure that the capacity addition target for the current financial year is achieved. These include rigorous monitoring of projects at different levels including by Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority, Power Project Monitoring Panel and Advisory Group under the Chairmanship of Minister of Power; augmentation of manufacturing capacity of BHEL to 20,000 MW by 2012; periodic review of issues related to supply of power equipment from BHEL by a Group under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Heavy Industry); and sensitization of stakeholders to enlarge the vendors base to meet Balance of Plants requirements.

#### **Legislation for DNA profiling**

2929. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has proposed any legislation regarding DNA profiling;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the current status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A DNA Profiling Bill has been prepared by the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology in consultation with Center for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics, Hyderabad. The objectives of this Bill are to regulate the use of DNA analysis of body substance profiles; making provision for establishment of DNA Profiling Board to lay down standards for laboratories, collection of body substances; to establish a National and/or State DNA Data Bank; and to create policies for use and access to information from data bank. The Draft Bill was circulated to the concerned Ministries/Departments. The document was revised based on the comments received. The draft Bill has also been sent to the Chief Secretaries of all the States for feedback.

(c) The final version of the draft Bill was approved by the Legal Division of Ministry of Law and Justice. Draft Bill was then drafted

by the Drafting Section of the Ministry of Law and Justice. Draft Bill including financial implications is under consideration by the competent authority.

**Role of technology in generating sustainable livelihood**

2930. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that technology can play a role in generating sustainable livelihood and to create inclusive growth in the backward areas of our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken in this direction in Karnataka compared to other States during the last three years; and

(d) the future programmes worked out, so far, for the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The socio-economic development programmes of the Ministry of Science and Technology primarily aim at reaching technology to the weaker sections of the society so that they derive benefit in terms of sustainable livelihoods, reduced drudgery and in general an improved quality of life. Technology is a key enabler and a tool for empowerment of the people in every sphere of application. The pre-eminent role of Science and Technology in ensuring increase of sustainable growth is well established. Technology has a role to play in different ways on various initiatives of the goal in the furtherance of its pro-poor Schemes.

(c) In Karnataka a number of projects have been implemented for generating sustainable livelihood and to create inclusive growth in areas of both farm and non farm activities to include diversified agriculture, post harvest processing, nursery technology, biofertilizers, food processing, medicinal and aromatic plants, cottage industries, low cost housing, energy, skill up gradation in sectors such as electronics, sericulture, technology upgradation for Kolhapuri footwear and de-fluoridization of drinking water etc. Similar projects have been implemented in other States of the country also.

(d) Future programmes worked out so far for the remaining period of the Eleventh Five Year Plan are waste management for value addition and income generation, facilitating rural/women technology parks, sanitary napkin production units and a 13 part radio serial on Gender Empowerment in Kannada is being broadcast from a number of AIR stations in Karnataka. Issues of sustainable livelihood nutrition occupational health etc. are highlighted in the radio serial. A

project CSIR 800 aims at providing a better life to 800 million people in the country by bringing solutions in the area of health, agriculture and energy. The above is an illustrative and not an exhaustive list of initiatives taken and to be continued.

**Development of fruits by NBRI**

2931. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI) for developing

varieties of fruits in Gujarat, as the Gujarat Agricultural University has already communicated its desire in this regard;

(b) whether NBRI is extending its activities in South Gujarat as this region is largest producers of a variety of mangoes;

(c) whether NBRI is conducting further detailed study about world famous Alphonso mango variety of South Gujarat as this variety is in dead condition and it requires urgent research work; and

(d) whether NBRI is intending to communicate with the Gujarat Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI), Lucknow, a constituent laboratory of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), had communicated its response in affirmative to Agricultural University, Gujarat. There has been no response from the University. CSIR-NBRI has thus not taken any further action.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) CSIR-NBRI is willing to extend cooperation to the Agricultural University, Gujarat and is awaiting its response.

#### **Bargi Vyapvartan Yojana as National Project**

†2932. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented the scheme of declaring big irrigation projects as national projects and giving them 90 per cent aid under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to declare Bargi Vyapvartan Yojana of Madhya Pradesh as a national project; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon so far, and by when it is likely to be declared a national project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 7.2.2008 approved the scheme of national projects and also



approved 14 projects as national projects.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The list of these 14 projects is given in the Statement-I (See below). The criteria for selection of National Projects is given in the Statement-II (See below). As per the guidelines of National Projects, the projects are eligible for 90% grant of the balance project cost (cost of work) of irrigation and drinking water components of the project.

(c) and (d) Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested to include Bargi Diversion Project of Madhya Pradesh in the scheme of National Projects. The proposal has been examined.

A new project is declared as national project after ascertaining its eligibility for assistance and availability of funds, clearance from Expenditure Finance Committee/Project Investment Board and on the recommendation thereupon of a high powered Steering Committee and thereafter obtaining the approval of Union cabinet.

**Statement-I**

*List of projects declared as National Projects*

SI.No.	Name of the Project	(1) Irrigation (ha.) (2) Power (MW) (3) Storage (MAF)	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Teesta Barrage	(1) 9.23 lakh (2) 1000 MW (3) Barrage	West Bengal
2.	Shahpur Kandi	(1) 3.80 lakh (2) 300 MW (3) 0.016 MAF	Punjab
3.	Bursar	(1) 1 lakh (indirect) (2) 1230 MW (3) 1 MAF	Jammu and Kashmir
4.	2nd Ravi Vyas Link	Harness water flowing across border of about 3 MAF	Punjab
5.	Ujh Multipurpose Project	(1) 0.32 lakh ha (2) 280 MW (3) 0.66 MAF	Jammu and Kashmir
6.	Gyspa Project	(1) 0.50 lakh ha	Himachal Pradesh

( 2 ) 240 MW

( 3 ) 0.6 MAF

---

1	2	3	4
7.	Lakhvar Vyasi	(1) 0.49 lakh (2) 420 MW (3) 0.325 MAF	Uttaranchal
8.	Kishau	(1) 0.97 lakh (2) 600 MW (3) 1.04 MAF	Himachal Pradesh/ Uttaranchal
9.	Renuka	(1) Drinking water (2) 40 MW (3) 0.44 MAF	Himachal Pradesh
10.	Noa-Dehang Dam Project	(1) 8,000 ha. (2) 75 MW (3) 0.26 MAF	Arunachal Pradesh
11.	Kulsi Dam Project	(1) 23,900 ha. (2) 29 MW (3) 0.28 MAF	Assam
12.	Upper Siang	(1) Indirect (2) 9500 MW (3) 17.50 MAF (4) Flood moderation	Arunachal Pradesh
13.	Gosikhurd	(1) 2.50 lakh (2) 3 MW (3) 0.93 MAF	Maharashtra
14.	Ken Betwa	(1) 6.46 lakh (2) 72 MW (3) 2.25 MAF	Madhya Pradesh

#### **Statement-II**

*The criteria for selection of National Projects is as under*

(a) International projects where usage of water in India is required by a treaty or where planning and early completion of the project is necessary in the interest of the country.

(b) Inter-State projects which are dragging on due to non-resolution of Inter-State issues relating to sharing of costs,

rehabilitation, aspects of power production etc., including river inter-linking projects.

(c) Intra-State projects with additional potential of more than 2,00,000 hectare (ha.) and with no dispute regarding sharing of water and where hydrology is established

**Creation of resources from water**

†2933. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the news item captioned 'wealth out of water' published in the media recently;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Government sponsored local resources have been utilized to create sources of income through water harvesting and management;

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

(d) whether Government would implement this scheme in the country at the national level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Government of India is aware of the news item captioned 'Wealth out of water' published in 'The Pioneer' on 21st April, 2011, underlining the fact that the revival of lakes and tanks addresses the problem of water shortage as well as generates employment for local communities.

(b) and (c) State Governments conceive, plan and implement various schemes, *inter alia*, to utilize water to create sources of income through water harvesting and management through revival of lakes and tanks.

(d) Government of India encourages such initiatives of water conservation and participatory approach to water resources management through policy directives and providing technical and financial assistance to the State Governments through various schemes, like Demonstrative Projects on Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge to Ground Water under Ground Water Management and Regulation, Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells and Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies.

**Rengali Irrigation Project as a national project**

2934. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES

be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rengali Irrigation Project in Orissa is considered to be declared as a national project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) by when the same is likely to be declared a national project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The Government of Orissa have recently requested to include Rengali Irrigation Project in the scheme of National projects.

(b) and (c) A new project is declared as national project after ascertaining its eligibility for assistance and availability of funds, clearance from Expenditure Finance Committee/Project Investment Board and on the recommendation thereupon of a high powered Steering Committee and thereafter obtaining the approval of Union cabinet.

**Bina multi-purpose project in Madhya Pradesh**

†2935. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of Bina multipurpose project has been received from Madhya Pradesh Government;

(b) if so, when the proposal was received and its present status;

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for the disposal of the proposal;

(d) whether the long time taken in the disposal of the proposal does not cause hindrance to the development related works; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Detailed Project Report (DPR) on Bina Complex Multi-Purpose Project, Madhya Pradesh was received in Central Water Commission (CWC) in October, 2010 for techno-economic appraisal. The same has been examined and observation of CWC and central agencies were sent to the State Government. The State Government has to submit compliance. Apart from above, statutory clearances from Ministry of Environments and Forests (MoEF) and Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) are also required to be submitted.

(c) As per the "Guidelines for Submission, Appraisal and Clearance of Irrigation and Multi-Purpose Projects, 2010" of CWC, normally for project proposals submitted with CDO certificates, appraisal will be



completed within six months and for other proposals it would be completed within 12 months provided response of the concerned State in respect of the observations of Central Agencies are received within 3 months.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) and (e) Irrigation being a State subject, the irrigation projects are planned, executed and funded by the State Governments as per their priorities.

The time taken in clearance of the project is related to the time taken by the project authorities in furnishing compliance to the comments/observations of CWC/Central Agencies and submission of Statutory clearance from agencies including MoEF and MoTA.

#### **Proposal for irrigation schemes**

†2936. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes submitted by Himachal Pradesh Irrigation and Public Health Department to the Central Water Commission, the Flood Management Board, the Central Ground Water Board and NABARD, during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the number of schemes sanctioned therefrom and the number of those under consideration and by when they are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Proposals of 6 irrigation projects (2 Major and 4 Medium) were submitted by Himachal Irrigation and Public Health Board to Central Water Commission (CWC) during last three years. Out of the above 6 irrigation projects, 3 Medium projects were accorded investment clearance by the Planning Commission and one project was accepted by Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources. Remaining two projects are under appraisal in CWC. Details are given in the Statement (See below).

Three Flood protection schemes were submitted by Himachal Irrigation and Public Health Department to Central Water Commission (CWC) during last three years (year 2009-Nil, year, 2010-Nil, year, 2011 – 3 schemes). These three proposals are under appraisal in CWC.

Time taken in clearance of projects depends upon time taken by the project authorities in furnishing compliance to the observations given by CWC and other central agencies and submission of other statutory clearances such as clearances from MoEF, MoTA as necessary.

Information regarding schemes submitted by Himachal Pradesh

Irrigation and Public Health Board Department to NABARD, during the last three years, year-wise is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*Irrigation projects of Himachal Pradesh presently under Appraisal in CWC*

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Major/Medium	River/Basin	District benefited	Year of receipt in CWC	Benefits (Th. ha.)	Estimated cost (crore)
1.	Renuka Dam* (Multipurpose) *Projects	Major	Giri/ Yamuna	Water supply to Delhi	January, 2007	Water supply to Delhi and 40 MW	3572 (PL-2009)
2.	Irrigation Project for Nadaun area in Tehsil Nadaun	Medium	Beas	Hamirpur	May, 2010	3.00 (CCA) 6.471 (Annual Irrigation)	91.46 (PL-2009)

*Irrigation projects of Himachal Pradesh accepted by Advisory Committee of MoWR/  
approved by Planning Commission*

Sl. No.	Meeting No.	Date of meeting	Project Name	Major/ Medium	Estimated cost in Rs. crore	Benefits in ha.	Date of approval by Planning Commission
1.	106th	16.09.2010	Balh Valley (Left Bank) Irrigation Project (Revised)	Medium	103.78	4,354	05.04.2011
2.	108th	04.01.2011	Siddhata Irrigation Project (Revised)	Medium	95.29	5348	05.04.2011
3.	109th	14.03.2011	Phina Singh Irrigation Project (New)	Medium	204.51	8472	15.07.2011
4.	110th	20.07.2011	Shahnehar Irrigation Project (Revised)	Major	387.17	24772	

#### **Setting up of Husk Power Systems**

2937. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Husk Power Systems (HPS) generates clean, safe and efficient electricity at affordable rates in some of India's most remote communities, and it is currently serving 130 villages, or more than 100,000 people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to establish it in other States; and

(d) whether there is any plan to establish HPS in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) M/s Husk Power System, Patna has set up 60 biomass gasifier plants for generating electricity using rice husk in about 200 villages/hamlets of West Champaran, East Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi and Lakhisarai districts of Bihar. Electricity is being provided in the evening to the villagers for 5-6 hours daily for lighting 2-3 lamps per household by charging ` 45-60 per month.

(c) and (d) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has been promoting biomass gasifier based power generating systems for meeting unmet demand of electricity in rural areas using agricultural residues including rice husk, in association with State Governments, NGOs, village level organizations, institutions and entrepreneurs through out the country. Central Financial Assistance of ` 15,000 per kilowatt is being provided for installation of biomass gasifier with 100% producer gas engines besides support for laying local distribution network after successful installation and commissioning of the system. MNRE is organizing interaction meets and seminars to promote such systems for power generation depending upon availability of agro residues and other biomass feedstock such as corn cobs, cotton stalks and bamboo in other States including Assam.

#### **Irrigation system in Bihar**

†2938. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Son Canal system is the oldest system of irrigation and it used to cater only to Bihar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that water is being supplied to Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh at present therefrom as a result of

which Bihar is not getting sufficient share out of it and irrigation is affected thereby; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard so that Bihar may get supply of sufficient water?

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that the Sone Canal system is the oldest system of irrigation in Bihar. The system has been functioning since the year 1876.

(b) Sone Basin water is to be distributed among Member-States as per Bansagar Agreement signed by the then co-basin States of Madhya Pradesh (MP), Uttar Pradesh (UP) and Bihar in 1973 in which annual yield of river Sone and its tributaries was assessed as 14.25 Million Acre Feet (MAF). Out of which 5.25 MAF was allocated to MP, 1.25 MAF to UP and 7.75 MAF to Bihar.

(c) Ministry of Water Resources set up a Joint Operation Committee (JOC) for Rihand reservoir consisting of members from UP, Bihar and Central Electricity authority (CEA) under the Chairmanship of Member (WP&P), Central Water Commission (CWC) for formulation of guidelines for operation of Rihand reservoir, after assessing the water availability, irrigation requirements in Bihar and Power to be generated with a view to meet the requirements of both the States. The meetings of JOC are convened every year after withdrawal of monsoon to recommend the release from Rihand reservoir based on water position in Rihand reservoir at the end of monsoon, irrigation demand of Bihar and hydropower generation plan of UP.

#### **Utilisation of river water in Chhattisgarh**

†2939. SHRI SHIVPRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to use the running water of rivers of Chhattisgarh for drinking, irrigation and industrial purposes;

(b) whether any necessary step has been taken to stop the water flow in the rivers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) Water being a State subject, the State Government of Chhattisgarh has taken necessary steps for planning and implementation of water resources projects for drinking, irrigation, industrial purposes, etc., from the water of rivers in Chhattisgarh.

#### **Ashok Chawla Panel on scarce water resources**

2940. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received the  
recommendations/suggestions by the

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Ashok Chawla panel to check exploitation and scarcity of water across the country;  
and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations/suggestions made by this panel and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The Committee on Allocation of Natural Resources (CANR) under the chairmanship of Shri Ashok Chawla submitted its report on 31st May, 2011. The major recommendations of CANR on water are given in the Statement (See below). The recommendations of CANR have been referred to Group of Ministers.

**Statement**

*Major recommendations of the Committee on Allocation of Natural Resources (CANR) on water*

- (i) The Committee sees an urgent need to have a comprehensive national legislation on water. This can be either done through bringing water under the Concurrent List and then framing the appropriate legislation; or, by obtaining consensus from a majority of the States that such a "framework law" is necessary and desirable as a Union enactment. The legal options in this regard need to be examined by the Ministry of Water Resources. The national legislation should clarify a common position on a number of issues, e.g., need to consider all water resources as a conjunctive, unified whole; water as a common property resource; principles of allocations and pricing and so on. The framework legislation should recognize that pollution also leads to conjunctive use of water, which makes the resource unusable for other purposes.
- (ii) In the meantime, the Committee recommends amending the River Boards' Act, 1956 and include groundwater in its ambit, while assigning the River Boards Act (RBA) a managerial role in management of water resources. The process of seeking political consensus from States for making the Act more effective should be taken up pro-actively by the Union Government Ministry of Water Resources.

(iii) The Committee recommends aquifer level mapping, alongwith hydro-geological studies, and pilot projects to be initiated in different settings to address the problems of groundwater management urgently. Each of these pilots should cover an area of 5,000 to 10,000 hectares or boundaries of an aquifer, whichever is less. Comprehensive programmes of aquifer management can be built up based on these studies, in respect of these pilots. For better results, these pilots should be designed so that they converge seamlessly into ongoing schemes like the NREGA, IWMP, and ongoing drinking water and sanitation projects. The pilots should take into account community awareness and

participation, self-regulation of groundwater enhancement of coverage of water saving methods, including changes in cropping pattern and so on.

(iv) Finally, the Committee suggests that the focus on command area management should be restored and merger of Command Area Development (CAD) programmes with the AIBP schemes can be contemplated in this regard.

#### **Projects for artificial recharging of ground water**

2941. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked to make projects for artificial recharging of ground water, revival of tanks/ponds, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to finance the implementation of these schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount allocated/released for this purpose;

(e) whether the Central Water Commission (CWC) and the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) have also made and implemented any scheme for artificial recharging of ground water in certain areas of Andhra Pradesh;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) During Eleventh Plan Central Ground Water Board under Ministry of Water Resources implemented demonstrative projects on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water under the central sector scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation during Eleventh Plan, with an outlay of Rs. 100 crores for which States were asked to submit the proposals.

Government of India has also approved two schemes for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies, one with external assistance with outlay of Rs. 1500 crore and the other one with domestic support with outlay of Rs. 1250 crore.

(c) and (d) State-wise details of projects approved, their cost and funds released for demonstrative projects on rainwater harvesting and

artificial recharge to ground water are given in Statement-I (See below). State-wise details of fund released under the Scheme of Repair Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies is given in Statement-II (See below).

(e) to (g) Central Ground Water Board has implemented pilot/demonstrative projects on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge during Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Plan in Andhra Pradesh. Project-wise details of funds released to the implementing agencies in the State are given in Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of demonstrative recharge projects, approved cost  
and  
funds released during Eleventh Plan (As on 24.8.2011)*

Sl. No.	State	No. of demonstrative recharge projects being implemented	Approved cost (Rs. in crore)	Funds released (Rs. in crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	5.54	4.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2.60	1.82
3.	Bihar	2	0.96	0.67
4.	Chandigarh	1	7.76	5.43
5.	Delhi	1	0.43	0.30
6.	Gujarat	2	3.17	2.21
7.	Himachal Pradesh	9	1.80	1.26
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	0.78	0.55
9.	Jharkhand	2	1.91	1.34
10.	Karnataka	4	4.02	2.80
11.	Kerala	7	0.93	0.78
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	4.32	3.02
13.	Maharashtra	1	0.15	0.11
14.	Nagaland	1	1.13	0.79
15.	Orissa	14	4.64	3.25
16.	Punjab	3	2.60	1.10
17.	Rajasthan	15	0.60	0.42
18.	Tamil Nadu	4	5.26	4.32
19.	Uttar Pradesh	3	27.71	21.42
20.	West Bengal	1	1.11	1.11
TOTAL:		80	77.42	56.97



**Statement-II**

*Status position of the scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration  
(RRR)  
of Water Bodies (Domestic Support)*

(Rupees in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Water Bodies	Total project cost	Fund released during 2009-10	Fund released during 2010-11
1.	Orissa	1321	254.33	72.12	75.00
2.	Karnataka	427	232.77	74.04	47.47
3.	Andhra Pradesh	1029	339.69		189
4.	Bihar	15	64.45		25.00
5.	Uttar Pradesh (Bundelkhand)	28	46.15		29.08
6.	Madhya Pradesh (Bundelkhand)	78	41.89		7.33
7.	Meghalaya Umiam Lake	1	44.57		1.78
TOTAL:		2899	1023.85	146.16	374.66

**Statement-III**

*Details of projects of rain water harvesting and artificial recharge  
implemented in Andhra Pradesh*

Plan period	District	Types of structures	Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Fund released (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
VIII	Ranga Reddy	Sub-surface dyke	2.11	2.11
IX	Mahabubnagar	Percolation tanks, check dams	21.23	21.23
	Khammam	Rainwater collection channels and recharge pits	30.05	30.05
2003*	Hyderabad	Rooftop rain water harvesting	24.10	24.10





1	2	3	4
X	Kadapa	Check dams and percolation tanks 117.45	117.45
XI	Chittoor	Check dams and percolation tanks 130.02	130.02
	Hyderabad	Recharge pond with shafts 39.90	27.93
	Medak	Check dams and percolation tanks 308.94	216.258
	Warangal	Check dams and percolation tanks 75.18	52.64
TOTAL:			748.98 621.788

\*Fresh water year.

#### Security of Mullaperiyar dam

2942. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed about the recent earthquakes happened in the surrounding areas of some of the major dam sites in Kerala, especially in and around Mullaperiyar and Idukki dams;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any data of scientific study report regarding the security of the Mullaperiyar dam; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Recently, two earthquakes with eip-centre around Mullaperiyar Dam in Idukki district of Kerala, as per detail given below, were located by National Seismological network of India Meteorological Department:—

Date		Origin time		Latitude	Longitude	Depth	Magnitude	Region
Year	Month	day	Hr. Min. Sec.	(Degree North)	(Degree East)	(km.)	(In Richter Scale)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
2011	07	26	07 39	17.0	9.6	76.6	15	3.5 Kottayam-Idukki



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2011	07	26	08	45	56.0	9.7
						76.6
				15	3.2	Kottayam-Idukki
						districts Border

(c) and (d) An Empowered Committee for Mullaperiyar Dam constituted on the directions of the Supreme Court, to look into issues raised before it, is examining the issue of safety of Mullaperiyar dam (including seismic safety) through expert agencies and the matter is subjudice.

#### **Depletion of underground water**

2943. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware about the fact that underground water level is going down very sharply year by year due to indisciplined water exploitation and if so, what stringent action has been taken by the Ministry;

(b) whether the Central Government has issued any directives to all the State Governments in this regard; and

(c) whether the Ministry intends to make any law or amending law to curb indisciplined underground water exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The analysis of long-term water level data collected by Central Ground Water Board has indicated that water levels in certain parts of some States/UTs have registered decline, which can be attributed to inadequate rainfall over the years/indiscriminate withdrawal of ground water for various purposes. The Government has constituted Central Ground Water Authority, under Section 3(3) of Environment (Protection) Act of 1986, to regulate and control the ground water development and management in the country.

(b) Central Ground Water Authority has issued directions to Chief Secretaries of 12 States and Administrators of 2 Union Territories having Over-exploited blocks to take necessary measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground waters/rain water harvesting. CGWA has notified 43 areas in the country for regulation of ground water

development.

(c) 'Water' is a State subject, therefore, States are primarily responsible to take necessary action to curb indisciplined underground water exploitation. However, Ministry of Water Resources has circulated the Model Bill to all the States and Union Territories to regulate and control the development of ground water. So far as 11 States/UTs namely Andhra Pradesh,

Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have enacted ground water legislation.

#### **New water policy**

†2944. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new water policy is needed to solve all of the problems associated with country's river water;

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereon;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a National Water Policy was formulated a few years back to solve the same water problems; and

(d) if so, when was the policy formulated and the name of the schemes implemented to solve such problems under the said policy alongwith the date of their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Due to rapid growth in population and urbanization, the demand of water in the country has increased significantly, creating a water stress situation. Therefore, Government of India has undertaken review of National Water Policy to ensure sustainable and equitable development.

(c) and (d) National Water Policy was first formulated in 1987, which was subsequently reviewed and a revised National Water Policy was adopted by National Water Resources Council in the year 2002. In pursuance, the State Governments have been asked to formulate State Water Policies in line with the provisions of National Water Policy, backed with an operational action plan in a time bound manner. Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments with a view to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes.

#### **Construction of wall along Ghaggar Canal**

2945. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the construction of concrete wall by Haryana Government along the sides of

Ghaggar Canal;

(b) whether it is a fact that the concrete wall once completed would cause unprecedented floods in Punjab endangering the life and property of thousands of people in that State;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) what is the reaction of Government towards such an action by Haryana Government and whether Government has issued any direction to the State Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES  
(SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In a letter dated 03.07.2011 from Hon'ble Chief Minister of Punjab addressed to Hon'ble Prime Minister, it is mentioned that Haryana intends providing a concrete toe wall/lining on the outer slope of the left embankment of the Hansi-Butana canal in a length of about 3.5 km., which will hinder the flow of flood water leading to a submergence of hundreds of villages in Punjab.

(c) and (d) The matter is sub-judice in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and both Punjab and Haryana have filed replies/counter-replies in the matter.

---

**12.00 NOON**

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**

**II. MoU between GoI and NSIC**

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Notification No S.O. 1252(E), dated the 1st June, 2011, publishing the Coir Industry (Registration) Amendment Rules, 2011, under sub-section (4) of Section 26 of the Coir Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4747/15/11]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) and the National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4746/15/11]

**MoU between GoI and IREDA**

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH):

Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between



the Government of India (Ministry of New and Renewable Energy) and the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4894/15/11]

**I. Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities and related papers**

**II. MoU between GoI and NMDFC**

**III. Reports of Law Commission of India**

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Sir, I lay on the Table—

**I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—**

- (a) Forty-seventh Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, for the period from July, 2008 to June, 2010, under clause (2) of article 350(B) of the Constitution of India.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4857/15/11]

**II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Minority Affairs) and the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), for the year 2011-12.**

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4857A/15/11]

**III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Law Commission of India:—**

- (a) Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Report on Conversion/Re-conversion to another religion – mode of proof.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4988/15/11]

- (b) Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Report on Court-fees in Supreme Court vis-a-vis Corporate Litigation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4989/15/11]

**Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and**

**Public Distribution**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND  
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following  
Notifications of the Ministry of

Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs), under sub-section (4) of Section 52 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009:-

- (i) G.S.R. 317 (E), dated the 13th April, 2011, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 71 (E), dated the 7th February, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4954/15/11]

- (ii) G.S.R. 318 (E), dated the 13th April, 2011, publishing the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) (Amendment) Rules, 2011.

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution) Notification No. G.S.R. 579 (E), dated the 28th July, 2011, notifying the Factory-wise Fair and Remunerative Price of Sugarcane for the sugar season 2010-11, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5040/15/11]

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 559 (E), dated the 21st July, 2011, publishing the Consumer Protection (Second Amendment) Rules, 2011, under sub-section (1) of Section 31 of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4955/15/11]

#### **MoU between GoI and BECIL**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Information and Broadcasting) and the Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5047/15/11]

#### **MoU between GoI and NLC**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Coal) and the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4847/15/11]

### **Notifications 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 sub-  
section (3) of Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) G.S.R. 78 (E), dated the 10th February, 2011, publishing  
the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and  
Forms (Amendment) Rules,  
2011.
  - (ii) G.S.R. 258 (E), dated the 26th March, 2011, publishing  
the Companies (Director Identification Number) Amendment  
Rules, 2011.
  - (iii) G.S.R. 259 (E), dated the 26th March, 2011, publishing  
the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and  
Forms (Amendment), Rules,  
2011.
  - (iv) G.S.R. 289 (E), dated the 31st March, 2011, publishing  
the Companies (Particulars of Employees) Amendment Rules,  
2011.
  - (v) G.S.R. 303 (E), dated the 6th April, 2011, publishing the  
Director's Relatives (Office or Place of Profit)  
Amendment Rules, 2011.
  - (vi) G.S.R. 351 (E), dated the 29th April, 2011, publishing  
the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and  
Forms (Amendment) Rules, 2011.
  - (vii) G.S.R. 357 (E), dated the 2nd May, 2011, publishing the  
Director's Relative (Office or place of Profit) Rules,  
2011.
  - (viii) G.S.R. 378 (E), dated the 11th May, 2011, publishing the  
Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2011.
  - (ix) G.S.R. 407 (E), dated the 26th May, 2011, publishing the

Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms  
(Amendment) Rules, 2011.

- (x) G.S.R. 408 (E), dated the 26th May, 2011, publishing the  
Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms  
(Amendment) Rules, 2011.
- (xi) G.S.R. 419 (E), dated the 30th May, 2011, publishing the  
Companies (passing of the resolution by postal ballot)  
Rules, 2011.

- (xii) G.S.R. 427 (E), dated the 2nd June, 2011, publishing the Companies Director Identification Number (Second Amendment) Rules, 2011.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 429 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2011, publishing the Companies (Cost Accounting Records) Rules, 2011.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 430 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2011, publishing the Companies (Cost Audit Report) Rules, 2011.
- (xv) G.S.R. 502 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2011, publishing the Company law Board (Qualifications, Experience and other Conditions of Service of Members) Amendment Rules, 2011.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 507 (E), dated the 5th July, 2011, publishing the Companies Director Identification Number (Third Amendment) Rules, 2011.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 514 (E), dated the 7th July, 2011, publishing the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Amendment) Rules, 2011.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 533 (E), dated the 14th July, 2011, publishing the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Amendment) Rules, 2011.
- (xix) G.S.R. 653 (E), dated the 30th March, 2011, amending Notification No. 447 (E), dated the 28th February, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (i) to (xix) See No. L.T. 5230/15/11]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 641 of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) G.S.R. 70 (E), dated the 8th February, 2011, regarding amendment in Schedule XIII of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) S.O. 447 (E), dated the 28th February, 2011, replacing the existing Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956 by new Schedule VI.
- (iii) G.S.R. 396 (E), dated the 23rd May, 2011, regarding amendment in Schedule XIII of the Companies Act, 1956.

(iv) G.S.R. 534 (E), dated the 14th July, 2011, amending  
Notification No. G.S.R. 396 (E), dated the 23rd May,  
2011, to substitute certain entries in the original  
Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (i) to (iv) See No. L.T. 5232/15/11]



III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Corporate Affairs , under sub-section (5) of Section 39 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959:—

(i) G.S.R. 112 (E), dated the 25th February, 2011, publishing the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) (Amendment) Rules, 2011.

(ii) G.S.R. 196 (E), dated the 08th March, 2011, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R 112 (E), dated the 25th February, 2011.

[Placed in Library. For (i) and (ii) See No. L.T. 4847/15/11]

(iii) G.S.R. 211 (E), dated the 15th March, 2011, publishing the Cost and Works Accountants Procedures of Meetings of Quality Review Board and Terms and Conditions of Service and Allowances of the Chairperson and Members of the Board (Amendment) Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4993/15/11]

IV. 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:—

(i) G.S.R. 110 (E), dated the 25th February, 2011, publishing the Chartered Accountants (Election to the Council) (Amendment) Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4889/15/11]

(ii) S.O. 567 (E), dated the 15th March, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 789 (E), dated the 20th March, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4906/15/11]

(ii) G.S.R. 226 (E), dated the 22nd March, 2011, publishing the Chartered Accountants (Procedure of Investigations of Professional and other Misconduct and Conduct of Cases) Amendment Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4992/15/11]

- (iv) G.S.R. 477 (E), dated the 24th June, 2011, publishing the Appellate Authority (Allowances payable to, and other terms and conditions of service of Chairperson and members and the manner of meeting expenditure of the Authority) Amendment Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4792/15/11]

V. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 620 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) S.O. 591 (E), dated the 18th March, 2011, amending Notification No. S.R.O.355, dated the 7th January, 1957, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4907/15/11]

- (ii) G.S.R. 326 (E), dated the 18th April, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 978 dated the 28th May, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5233/15/11]

VI. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. Nil dated July, 2011, amending Notification No. S.R.O. 355, dated the 7th January, 1957, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (2) of Section 620 of the Companies Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5234/15/11]

VII. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under Section 40 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1959:-

- (i) No. EL-2011/25, dated the 24th May, 2011, regarding election to the Council and the Regional Council, 2011-Extension of last date and time for receipt by post of Ballot Papers back from Voters.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4888/15/11]

- (ii) F.No. EL-2011/26, dated the 14th June, 2011, regarding elections to the Eighteenth Council of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India for the term 2011-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4888/15/11]

- (iii) F.No. EL-2011/27, dated the 14th June, 2011, regarding election to four Regional Councils of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India for the

term 2011-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4888/15/11]

(iv) No.EL-2011/16, dated the 24th March, 2011, publishing  
Corrigendum to Notification Nos. EL-2011/1 to EL-2011/9,  
dated the 3rd March, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4887/15/11]

VIII. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 79 of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008:—

(i) G.S.R. 914 (E), dated the 15th November, 2010, publishing the Limited Liability Partnership (Second Amendment) Rules, 2010.

(ii) G.S.R. 506 (E), dated the 05th July, 2011, publishing the Limited Liability Partnership Rules, 2009 (Amendment) Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. For (i) and (ii) See No. L.T. 5231/15/11]

IX. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No G.S.R. 111 (E), dated the 25th February, 2011, publishing the Company Secretaries (Election to the Council) (Amendment) Rules, 2011, under Section 40 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1940.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4889/15/11]

X. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under Section 40 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1959:—

(i) G.S.R. 372 (E), dated the 10th May, 2011, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 110(E), dated the 25th February, 2011.

(ii) G.S.R. 373 (E), dated the 10th May, 2011, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 111(E), dated the 25th February, 2011.

[Placed in Library. For (i) and (ii) See No. L.T. 4889/15/11]

XI. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 637 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) G.S.R. 222 (E), dated the 18th March, 2011, regarding delegation of powers to the Registrar of Companies.

(ii) G.S.R. 223 (E), dated the 18th March, 2011, regarding delegation of powers and functions to the Regional Directors.

[Placed in Library. For (i) and (ii) See No. L.T. 5230/15/11]

**I. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of NPCC and related papers**

**II. Report (2006-07) of the National Commission for Minorities, New Delhi**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND THE  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT  
PALA): 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 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC), 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.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4892/15/11]

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 13 of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992:-

- (a) Annual Report of the National Commission for Minorities, New Delhi, for the year 2006-07.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.

- (c) Action Taken Memorandum on the Recommendations contained in the above Report of the Commission.

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4793/15/11]

- (3) Corrigendum (in English) in respect of Action Taken Memorandum on the Recommendations contained in the Report mentioned at (1) (c) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5235/15/11]

#### **I. Notifications of Ministry of Power**

II. MoU between NHPC Ltd. and NHDC Ltd.

III. MoU between GoI and NHPC Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): Sir, I to lay on the Table -

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power, under sub-section (1) of Section 59 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001:-



- (i) No. 02/11(7)/09-BEE, dated the 13th April, 2010, publishing the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Qualifications for Accredited Energy Auditors and Maintenance of their List) Regulations, 2010.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4944/15/11]

- (ii) No. 02/11(6)/05-BEE, dated the 28th April, 2010, publishing the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Manner and Intervals of Time for Conduct of Energy Audit) Regulations, 2010.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4941/15/11]

- (iii) No. 02/11(2)/07-BEE, dated the 30th October, 2010, publishing the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Certification Procedures for Energy managers) Regulations, 2010.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4943/15/11]

- (iv) G.S.R. 645 (E), dated the 30th July, 2010, publishing the Energy Conservation (Inspection) Rules, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4942/15/11]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power, under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:-

- (i) F.No. CEA/TETD/MP/R/02/2011, dated the 14th February, 2011, publishing the Central Electricity Authority (Safety Requirements for Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations, 2011, alongwith delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4818/15/11]

- (ii) No. L-7/145(160)/2008-CERC, dated the 30th March, 2011, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Fees and charges of Regional Load Despatch Centre and other related matters) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4948/15/11]

- (iii) No. L-7/145(160)/2008-CERC, dated the 2nd May, 2011, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and conditions of Tariff) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4946/15/11]

(iv) F.No. L-7/145(160)/2008-CERC, dated the 22nd June, 2011, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4947/15/11]

- (v) G.S.R. 558 (E), dated the 21st July, 2011, publishing the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity Salary, Allowances and other conditions of Service of the Officers and Employees (Amendment) Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4945/15/11]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Memorandum of Understanding between the NHPC Limited and the NHDC Limited, for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4817/15/11]

- (b) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the NHPC Limited, for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4816/15/11]

#### **Statements for various Sessions**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements showing the action taken by Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Session shown against each:-

1. Statement No. XXXII One Hundred and Ninety-third Session, 2001.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5252/15/11]

2. Statement No. XXI Two Hundred and Second Session, 2004.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5253/15/11]

3. Statement No. XXIV Two Hundred and Fourth Session, 2005.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5254/15/11]

4. Statement No. XXI Two Hundred and Fifth Session, 2005.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5255/15/11]

5. Statement No. XX Two Hundred and Sixth Session, 2005.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5256/15/11]

6. Statement No. XX Two Hundred and Seventh Session, 2006.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5257/15/11]

7. Statement No. XV Two Hundred and Eighth Session, 2006.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5258/15/11]
  8. Statement No. XVI Two Hundred and Ninth Session, 2006.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5259/15/11]
  9. Statement No. XV Two Hundred and Tenth Session, 2007.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5260/15/11]
  10. Statement No. XV Two Hundred and Eleventh Session, 2007.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5261/15/11]
  11. Statement No. XIII Two Hundred and Twelfth Session, 2007.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5262/15/11]
  12. Statement No. XII Two Hundred and Thirteenth Session, 2008.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5263/15/11]
  13. Statement No. IX Two Hundred and Fourteenth Session, 2008.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5264/15/11]
  14. Statement No. VIII Two Hundred and Fifteenth Session, 2009.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5265/15/11]
  15. Statement No. VII Two Hundred and Seventeenth Session, 2009.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5266/15/11]
  16. Statement No. VI Two Hundred and Eighteenth Session, 2009  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5267/15/11]
  17. Statement No. V Two Hundred and Nineteenth Session, 2010.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5268/15/11]
  18. Statement No. III Two Hundred and Twentieth Session, 2010.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5269/15/11]
  19. Statement No. II Two Hundred and Twenty-first Session, 2010.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5270/15/11]
  20. Statement No. I Two Hundred and Twenty-second Session, 2011.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5271/15/11]
-

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (उत्तराखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं वस्त्राग संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2010-11) के नस्नललखित प्रस्तिवेदनों की ँक-ँक प्रस्ति (अंग्रेजी तथा हस्दि में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं :-

- (i) कृषि मंस्त्रालय (कृषि और सहकारिता वस्त्राग) की अनुदान मांगों (2011-12) के संबंध में बाईसवां प्रस्तिवेदन ;
- (ii) कृषि मंस्त्रालय (कृषि अनुसंधान और शस्त्रि वस्त्राग) की अनुदान मांगों (2011-12) के संबंध में तेईसवां प्रस्तिवेदन ;
- (iii) कृषि मंस्त्रालय (पशुपालन, डेयरी और मत्स्यपालन वस्त्राग) की अनुदान मांगों (2011-12) के संबंध में चौबीसवां प्रस्तिवेदन ; और
- (iv) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंस्त्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2011-12) के संबंध में पच्चीसवां प्रस्तिवेदन।

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL**

SHRI R.C. SINGH (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (2010-11):-

- (i) Sixteenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Coal;
- (ii) Seventeenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Mines;
- (iii) Eighteenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry Steel; and
- (iv) Nineteenth Action Taken Report on observations/recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Modernisation and Expansion of Steel Sector' of the Ministry of Steel.

**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL**

SHRI R.C. SINGH (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Action Taken Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (2010-11):-

- (i) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/

observations contained in the Ninth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Second Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of the Ministry of Mines; and

- (ii) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Tenth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Third Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of the Ministry of Steel.

---

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

SHRI H.K. DUA (Nominated): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs (2010-11):-

- (i) Ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs; and
- (ii) Tenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of External Affairs.

---

**STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

SHRI H.K. DUA (Nominated): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the replies to the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Ministry of External Affairs.

---

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixth and  
Eighth  
Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing  
Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution**



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND  
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Sir, I make a statement  
regarding status of

implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixth and Eighth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution.

**प्रो . राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन् , नयिम 187 के तहत...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, I have given Notice. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, wait. ...(Interruptions)... This is not the way. ...(Interruptions)... Please wait. I have called him. ...(Interruptions)...

**प्रो . राम गोपाल यादव** : श्रीमन् , मैंने एक...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please wait, Mr. Deepak Das. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, you cannot stop us...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. ...(Interruptions)... Please.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: You cannot give permission for this. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your notice is incomplete. ...(Interruptions)... It is insufficient. ...(Interruptions)... Please let him speak.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Please allow him, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is raising a privilege motion. ...(Interruption)...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया** (झारखंड): प्रिविलेज मोशन की बात है...(व्यवधान) ... बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

#### QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Request for permission to raise privilege motion against

Shri Om Puri and Shrimati Kiran Bedi

**प्रो . राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैंने आपकी अनुमति से वशिषाधिकार हनन का एक नोटिस दिया है, मैं उसको रखना चाहता हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ... श्रीमन् , 26.8.2011 को रामलीला मैदान में सखिल सोसायटी के मंच से फ्लिमकार ओम पुरी द्वारा संसद सदस्यों के लिये अनपढ़, गंवार , नास्त्रायक एवं चोर , जैसे असंसदीय एवं अशोभनीय शब्दों का प्रयोग किया गया , जिसे सटार न्यूज चैनल से सीधे प्रसारित किया गया। श्री ओम पुरी का यह कृत्य एक सटार न्यूज द्वारा इसका प्रसारण सदन की अवमानना है और संसद सदस्यों के वशिषाधिकार का हनन है। कृपया इसे संज्ञान में लेकर इस मामले को राज्य सभा की

वशिषाधिकार समिति के सुपुर्द करने की कृपा करें। श्रीमन् ,  
में एक मन्डि में एक लाइन और कहना चाहता हूं ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजपाल सहि सैनी (उत्तर प्रदेश): एक मन्डि में ,  
... (व्यवधान) ... एक परमिशन ... (व्यवधान) ...

**प्रो . राम गोपाल यादव :** श्रीमन् , जहां तक बलिा पढ़े -लखि लोगों का सवाल है , तो इतिहास इस बात का गवाह है कि अकबर महान बलिा पढ़े -लखि थे , लेकिन अपने प्रबंध तंत्र के लखि ही उनको महान कहा गया। जसि व्यक्ति ने , इंग्लैण्ड के राजा ने , सखिल लखिटीज के लखि पहला चार्टर , मैग्नाकार्टा स्वीकृत कयिा , वह बलिा पढ़ा -लखि था। दुनिया का जो सबसे ज्यादा अमीर व्यक्ति बना , वह बलिा गेट्स माइक्रोसॉफ्ट का मालिक स्कूल का ड्राप आउट था , धीरू भाई अंबानी एक पेट्रोल पंप के मामूली कर्मचारी थे , वे कसि कॉलेज में पढ़ने नहीं गए , लेकिन उन्होंने एक बहुत बड़ा साम्राज्य , एम्पायर खड़ा कर दयिा। इस संसद में अस्सी फीसदी से ज्यादा लोग ग्रेजुएट हैं , पढ़े -लखि हैं , ... (व्यवधान )... एक मखिट , जो बलिा पढ़े -लखि हैं , वे पढ़े -लखिों से भी ज्यादा कखिल हैं , उनका बहुत बड़ा योगदान है , इसलिए पूरे सदन को , उसकी गरिमा को एक तरह से erode करना खराब बात है। जो स्वयं बैठे थे , जखिके लखि ये लोग नारे लगा रहे थे , जखिकी टोषी लगाए हुए लोग घूम रहे थे , वे कत्तिने पढ़े -लखि हैं ?... (व्यवधान )...

**श्री वक्रिम वर्मा** (मध्य प्रदेश ) : सर , यह इस देश के बलिा पढ़े -लखि मतदाताओं का भी अपमान है।

**प्रो . राम गोपाल यादव :** यह पूरे देश के बलिा पढ़े -लखि लोगों का अपमान तो है ही , साथ ही सदन का भी अपमान है , इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप इस मामले को प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेजने की कृपा करें।

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद** (बखिर ) : उपसभापति जी , मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री राम कृष्ण यादव** (बखिर ) : उपसभापति जी , मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री प्रभात झा** (मध्य प्रदेश ) : उपसभापति जी , मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु** (कर्नाटक ) : उपसभापति जी , मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The matter is under consideration of Mr. Chairman. ... (Interruption)... The matter is under consideration of Mr. Chairman. ठीक है ... (व्यवधान )... Please sit down. श्री

मोहम्मद अदीब।

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं उसी मसले पर, जसि पर डॉ. राम गोपाल जी ने कहा है, उसमें दो बातें और जोड़ना चाहता हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आपने नोटिस दिया है, वह भी अंडर कंसीडरेशन है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : जी! उपसभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि करिब बेदी, जो यहां की पुलिस ऑफिसर रही हैं, उन्होंने 26/25/24 तारीख को पार्लिया मेंट और पार्लियामेंट के सांसदों को बुला-भला कहा। कल एन.डी.टी.वी. पर प्रशांत भूषण, जो एक वकील हैं, उन्होंने यह कहा है कि संसद में घूस लेकर बलि पास किए जाते हैं। यह इस संसद पर एक बड़ा इल्जाम है। इसकी गवाही मैं, सांसद, हमारी एक साथी यहां मौजूद हैं, जन्होंने कंडम भी कथि, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि यहां जो भी बलि पास होना है, वह घूस लेकर पास कथि जाता है। जसि तरह से करिब बेदी और अन्य लोगों ने सांसदों का मजाक उड़ाया है, संसद को इसको सीरियसली लेना चाहिए और बताना चाहिए। इसके लखि सख्त से सख्त कानून की जो सजा हो, वह होनी चाहिए और यह मामला प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेजा जाए। मैं अपने साथियों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जसि तरह का मजाक कथि गया है, उस संदर्भ में इसकी गरिमा को कायम रखा जाए।

جناب محمد ادیب (اثر پردیش) : سبھا پتی جی، میں اسی مسئلے پر، جس کو ڈاکٹر رام گوپال جی نے کہا ہے، اس میں دو باتیں اور جوڑنا چاہتا ہوں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

شری اپ سبھا پتی: آپ نے بھی نوٹس دیا ہے، وہ بھی under consideration ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

جناب محمد ادیب : جی، اپ سبھا پتی جی، میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کرن بیدی، جو یہاں کی پولیس آفیسر رہی ہیں، انہوں نے 26/25/24 تاریخ کو پارلیمنٹ اور پارلیمنٹ کے سنسڈوں کو برا بھلا کہا۔ کل اینڈیٹیوی۔ پر پرشانت بھوشن، جو ایک وکیل ہیں، انہوں نے یہ کہا کہ سنسڈ میں گھوس لے کر بل پاس کئے جاتے ہیں۔ یہ اس سنسڈ پر ایک بڑا الزام ہے۔ اس کی گواہی میں، سانسڈ، ہماری ایک ساتھی یہاں موجود ہیں، جنہوں نے نے کنڈم بھی کیا، لیکن انہوں نے کہا کہ یہاں جو بل پاس ہوتا ہے، وہ گھوس لے کر پاس کیا جاتا ہے۔ جس طرح سے کرن بیدی نے سنسڈوں کا مذاق اڑایا ہے، سنسڈ گو اس کو سیریسلی لینا چاہئے اور بتانا چاہئے اور اس کے لئے سخت سے سخت قانون کی جو سزا ہے، وہ ہونی چاہئے اور یہ معاملہ پریویلیج کمیٹی کو بھیجا جائے۔ میں اپنے ساتھیوں سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جس طرح کا مذاق کیا گیا ہے، اس سنڈریہم میں اس کی گرما کو قائم رکھا جائے۔

(ختم شد)

श्री वी.पी. सहि बदनौर (राजस्थान) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ

श्री रघुनन् दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The sense of the House would be conveyed to Mr. Chairman.

श्री शविनन्द तवारी (बहिर) : उपसभापति जी, मैं एक मंबिट में इशारा करना चाहता हूँ प्रशांत भूषण हों, बाकी लोग हों, सब पढ़े -लखि काबिल लोग हैं, लेकिन इन लोगों ने जसिको नेता माना और जसिको नेता मानकर एक आंदोलन खड़ा करने की कोशिश की, वह आदमी ट्रक इसइवर था, वह आदमी बहुत ही कम पढ़ा -लखि था, जो

यह साबित करता है और हमको ऐसा लगता है कि इस देश में जो पढ़े -  
लिखे लोग हैं, वे इस देश को उतना नहीं समझते हैं, जितना अनपढ़  
लोग समझते हैं। यह उसी का नतीजा है कि सरकार में भी जो पढ़े -  
लिखे लोग हैं, उन लोगों ने प्रधान मंत्री को सलाह

---

†[ ]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

दी कि अन्ना हजारे को गिरफ्तार किया जाए ... (व्यवधान) ... और जो भ्रष्टाचार का मुद्दा है, वह समाज को ... (व्यवधान) ... उद्वेलित कर रहा है, जिसको एक अनपढ़ आदमी ने महसूस किया ... (व्यवधान) ... यह सही था, इसलिए हमने पढ़े-लिखे आदमी ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : जीरो ऑवर ... (व्यवधान) ... तबिरी जी, देखिए, यह हो गया है ... (व्यवधान) ... This matter is over. ... (Interruptions) ... See, I will tell you. You have given a notice. The notice was insufficient. There was no documentary evidence. So, it will be taken up tomorrow. ... (Interruptions) ... It will be taken up tomorrow. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, it is a serious problem. The land of the State is indebted to Bangladesh... ... (Interruptions) ... There is a secret discussion between the Central Government and the State Government. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why you have not attached any documents or anything. You are just saying it. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, hon. Chief Minister has given a statement in Assam. ... (Interruptions) ... Sir, this is a serious issue. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; we will give it tomorrow. ... (Interruptions) ... We will give it tomorrow. Now, we take up Zero Hour. Shri Rajniti Prasad.

#### MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

##### Resentment among the employees of Air India due to non-payment of their salaries

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बल्लिरी) : सर, मैं जीरो ऑवर के माध्यम से सदन में एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाना चाहता हूँ। एयर इंडिया के कर्मचारियों को कई महीनों तक तन्ख्वाह नहीं मिली है। तन्ख्वाह नहीं मिलने के कारण जब वहाँ का कोई कर्मचारी या पालट लोगों को यह बताता है कि आप लोग जो यात्रा करते हैं, हमें उसी से तन्ख्वाह मिली है, तो उसके अधिकारी उसे suspend कर देते हैं। सर, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी कर्मचारी को यह अधिकार नहीं है कि जो आदमी टिकट खरीद कर हवाई



जहाज की यात्रा करते हैं , उनसे वह यह कहे कि हम लोगों को तन्ख्वाह नहीं मिलती है ? क्या एयर इंडिया के अधिकारियों को उसे suspend करने का काम करना चाहिए ? यह गलत काम किया गया है।

इसलिए मैं सदन और नागर वस्त्रानन मंत्री से यह माँग करता हूँ कि ऐसे suspension को जरूर वापस लिया जाए और एयर इंडिया के कर्मचारियों को नयिमित तरीके से तन्ख्वाह देने का काम किया जाए।

#### **Increasing attacks on women passengers in trains**

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this august House to the serious issue of increasing cases of sexual harassment, molestation and rape being faced by women passengers while travelling in trains and in premises of railway

stations. While answering a question in the other House, the hon. Railway Minister had stated that in 2011 only, 120 cases of attacks, five cases of rape against women passengers have been reported. Sir, the shocking reality is that this number is increasing in the last three months. Sir, last Saturday, on 27th August, a lady doctor who was travelling in a night train in West Bengal was attacked and molested by a government employee. Sir, in Kerala, in February, 2011, a 23 year old girl was thrown out of a moving train. She was brutally attacked with a stone on her head and raped. She died after struggling for life for four days in a hospital. At that time, there was a hue and cry to ensure protection of women passengers in trains. The Southern Railway authorities promised to the Members of Parliament and other organisations that they will take necessary immediate action to ensure protection of women passengers. They also promised that they will hold a meeting to discuss these kinds of issues, but that promise has not been kept.

Sir, in the last week also, a 13 year old girl was pushed out a train and then raped. She was from Orissa. The girl's younger sister was also attacked. Now, that girl is lying in an unconscious state in the ICU of a medical college because she is having serious head injuries. We do not know what will happen to her life. Sir, there are many cases of rape, molestation, etc., which have been reported from various parts of our country. These cases have been reported from Mumbai, Rajasthan, Patna, and many other parts of the country.

The Railway Protection Force is responsible for ensuring safety of woman passengers, inside the train and within the premises of railway station. Thousands of posts are lying vacant in the RPF. In 2009 Railway Budget, there was a promise of 12 Companies of Women Vahini, a special protection force, for protection of woman passengers. There was a proposal in this regard. But that promise also went in vain and posts are still vacant. Thousands of RPF posts are lying vacant. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... I urge upon the Government, through you, Sir, to ensure safety of woman passengers in train. Thank you.

#### **Derogatory remarks against freedom fighters**

श्री गंगा चरण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद , सर। यह बहुत ही सीरियस मामला है। अभी मामनीय राम गोपाल जी ने संसद सदस्यों

के अपमान के बारे में चर्चा की, लेकिन मैं स्वतंत्रता  
 संग्राम सेनानियों के अपमान के बारे में आज सदन को अवगत  
 करवाना चाहता हूँ। This is a very serious matter. सरकार में  
 हमारे बहुत ही सीनियर मंत्री लोग बैठे हुए हैं। मैंने  
 एचआरडी मन्निस्टर से एक सवाल किया था, मेरा सवाल नम्बर 89 था।  
 मैंने लिखा था कि महारानी अवंतीबाई लोधी फ्रीडम फाइटर रही  
 हैं, जिन्होंने 1857 की लड़ाई लड़ी, उनको इतिहास के पाठ्यक्रम  
 में शामिल किया जाए। मंत्री जी का जवाब आया, जिसमें मंत्री  
 जी ने उनके बारे में बताया, "रामगढ़ रियासत, जो आज मंडला  
 जिला, मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित है, की महारानी अवंतीबाई लोधी  
 का नाम उन वीरांगनाओं में याद किया जाएगा, जिन्होंने 1857 के  
 स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में अपना जीवन न्यौछावर किया था। देश  
 में जब विभिन्न राजाओं तथा जमींदारों ने अंग्रेजी हुकूमत  
 के खिलाफ लामबंदी शुरू की थी, तब

महारानी अवंतीबाई ने भी लगभग 4000 सैनिकों की एक टुकड़ी तैयार की थी और 1857 में स्वयं इसका नेतृत्व किया था। उन्होंने अंग्रेजी सेना के खिलाफ अदम्य पराक्रम का परिचय दिया और 20 मार्च, 1858 को वह वीरगति को प्राप्त हुई। ”

सर, मेरा दूसरा सवाल था कि क्या इसे आप पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल करेंगे, जिसका उत्तर उन्होंने उत्तर दिया, “राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या कार्य द्वाारा, 2005 में पाठ्यचर्या बोर्ड को कम करने पर बल दिया गया है। इसमें संशोधन की गई है कि पाठ्यक्रम को प्रबोधन एवं वृत्तिवस्तु के मामले में सचित्र व सोदाहरण बनाया जाना चाहिए, न कि थकाने वाला। ”

सर, मेरा इस बात पर ऑब्जेक्शन है कि उन्होंने कहा कि यह पाठ्यक्रम में बोझ बनेगा। यह बहुत खराब बात है। यदि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानियों का इतिहास पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल किए जाने को एचआरडी मंत्री बोझ समझते हैं, यह बहुत ही नबिदा की बात है। माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह कांग्रेस पार्टी भी आंदोलन से ही नकिली है और इन्होंने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन का नेतृत्व भी किया है। मैं इनसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ, यह बड़े ही शर्म की बात है कि ये कसिके रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं? आज हमारे नौजवानों के लिए कौन सा मॉडल बनेगा ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपको इस क्वेश्चन के ऊपर हाफ़ इन ऑवर डिस्कशन लेना चाहिए था। यह ज़ीरो ऑवर कहाँ हो पाएगा ?

**श्री गंगा चरण:** सर, मैंने इसके लिए नोटिस दिया था, लेकिन यह डिस्कशन में नहीं आया, आपने इसे उसमें नहीं लिया ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है ... (व्यवधान) ... जिसकी कुर्बानियाँ की वजह से हम सदन में बैठे हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, यह सवाल बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपका माइक ऑफ़ हो गया है।

**श्री गंगा चरण:** सर, मैं इतना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार।

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) :** सर, क्या यह वाकई सच है कि मंत्री जी ने कहा कि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानियों का इतिहास पढ़ाने से बच्चों पर बोझ पड़ेगा ?

**श्री उपसभापति :** यह बहुत ही गंभीर मसला है, आप इस वृत्ति के लिए हाफ़ एन ऑवर डिस्कशन के लिए नोटिस दीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** सर, यह बहुत गंभीर मसला है ... (व्यवधान) ...।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्री (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, यह बहुत अपमान की बात है ... (व्यवधान) ...।

श्री उपसभापति : अहलुवालिया जी, यह बहुत गंभीर मसला है, इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि जीरो ओवर में आपको इसका जवाब नहीं मल्लिगा ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : इससे सरकार क्या बताना चाहती है ? वह फ्रीडम फाइटर्स को अपमान कर रही है वह बच्चों को उनका इतिहास बताना नहीं चाहती ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, आपको जीरो ओवर में इसका जवाब नहीं मल्लिगा।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : मंत्री जी इसका जवाब दें ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : मंत्री जी रस्पाँड करना चाहते हैं, सुन लीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

कोयला मंत्री (श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल) : सर, आपकी अनुमति से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल उठाया है और महारानी अवंतीबाई के त्याग की प्रशंसा की है, उससे मैं अपने को संबद्ध करता हूँ और हमारी सरकार भी उससे संबद्ध है। महारानी अवंतीबाई के त्याग को कोई ignore नहीं कर सकता है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा : आपकी सरकार ने जवाब दिया है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : आप पूरा रफ़्लाइ सुन लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा : कहा गया है कि यह थकाने वाला है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : आप पूरा रफ़्लाइ तो सुन लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप पूरी रफ़्लाइ सुन लीजिए, उसके बाद आप अपना objection रखिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा : आपकी सरकार ने कहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, ठीक है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : महारानी अवंतीबाई के त्याग को कोई भी ignore नहीं कर सकता है और ... (व्यवधान) ... सरकार उसकी प्रशंसा करती है। ... (व्यवधान) ... जहाँ तक text book में उनको शामिल करने का प्रश्न है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, नहीं। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप इस पर half an hour discussion के लिए नोटिस दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... यह नोटिस नहीं, इसके लिए अलग से नोटिस दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री गंगा चरणः सर, half an hour discussion के लिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप नोटिस दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा : दे दिया है, सर। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : सर, ... (व्यवधान) ... जहाँ तक text book में उनको शामिल करने का प्रश्न है ... (व्यवधान) ... तो मैं खुद भी अपनी सरकार से यह अनुरोध करूँगा, ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं HRD Ministry से अनुरोध करूँगा कि महारानी अवंतीबाई को text book में शामिल किया जाए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : इस पर half an hour discussion के लिए नोटिस नहीं दिया है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा : दया है, सर।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : अच्छा, मैं उसे देखूँगा। ... (व्यवधान) ...  
ठीक है।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा : सर, ... (व्यवधान) ... इसके बजाय  
कि ये \* करें, और कहें कि हम \* रहे हैं, माफ़ी माँगा रहे  
हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, नहीं। ... (व्यवधान) ... यह ठीक नहीं  
है। ... (व्यवधान) ... यह निकाल दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा : आप कह रहे हैं कि आप justify कर  
रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज़। ... (व्यवधान) ... इसमें ज्यादा बहस  
की जरूरत नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

---

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल :** सर, महारानी अवंतीबाई के त्याग को कोई भी ignore नहीं कर सकता है... (व्यवधान) ... हम उनकी प्रशंसा करते हैं... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री उपसभापति :** इसमें ज्यादा बहस की जरूरत नहीं है... (व्यवधान) ... मैं half an hour discussion की नोटिस देखूंगा। ... (व्यवधान) ... Now, Shri Prakash Javadekar. ... (Interruptions) ...

**श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल :** सर, ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं भारत सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि... (व्यवधान) ... यह गौरव की बात है कि महारानी अवंतीबाई वहाँ पैदा हुई थीं... (व्यवधान) ... महारानी अवंतीबाई उत्तर प्रदेश में पैदा हुई थीं... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** सर, आप मंत्री को बुलाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप मंत्री को बुलाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप मन्निस्टर को बुलवाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... मंत्री जी यहाँ जवाब दें और खेद व्यक्त करें। ... (व्यवधान) ... वे खेद व्यक्त करें। आप मंत्री जी को बुलाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... यह एक बात है? ... (व्यवधान) ... स्वाधीनता संग्राम के सेवानियों की कुर्बानियों के कारण आज आज़ाद भारत में मौज़ उड़ा रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि इनका बोझ बढ़ जाएगा ! ... (व्यवधान) ... इनका बोझ बढ़ जाएगा ! ... (व्यवधान) ... आप मंत्री को बुलाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... मंत्री को बुलवाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री उपसभापति :** इस पर half an hour discussion के लिये नोटिस दए हैं ,... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** सर, आप पहले मंत्री को बुलवाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप Minister को बुलवाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... Mini Minister को बुलवाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप पहले Minister को बुलवाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... ये ऐसे कैसे बोलेंगे ? ... (व्यवधान) ... नहीं , नहीं आप उनको बुलवाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... यह क्या है ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप अपनी सीट्स पर जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** आप मन्निस्टर को बुलवाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... यह क्या है ? ... (व्यवधान) ... स्वाधीनता संग्राम के सेवानियों देश पर कुर्बान हो गए , ... (व्यवधान) ... फाँसी के फंदे पर चढ़ गए और आप उनको कहते हैं कि यह क्या है ? ... (व्यवधान) ... आप उनको बुलवाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप मन्निस्टर को बुलवाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप मन्निस्टर को डायरेक्ट कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप ज़रा शान्त हो जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ...



पार्लियामेंटरी                      अफेयर्स                      ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : स्वाधीनता संग्राम के इतिहास के साथ खल्लिवाड़ मत कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... स्वाधीनता संग्राम के इतिहास के साथ खल्लिवाड़ मत कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप मन्निस्टर को बुलाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप अपनी सीट्स पर जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... वे बोलेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप उनको बोलने तो दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : आप मन्निस्टर को बुलाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... HRD Minister को बुलाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मन्निस्टर बोलना चाहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : HRD Minister को बुलाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : वे इस पर बोलेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप उनका जवाब सुन कर react कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप उनका जवाब सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप उनका जवाब सुन कर react कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... Let us hear the Minister. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : हम कसिका जवाब सुनें ?... (व्यवधान) ... क्या ये HRD Minister हैं ? ... (व्यवधान) ... ये क्या जवाब देंगे ?... (व्यवधान) ... ये क्या जवाब देंगे ?... (व्यवधान) ... HRD Minister को बुलाइए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : हम उनको बुलाएंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ... हम उनको बुलाएंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): We have already heard Mr. Jaiswal. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : वे इतनी बड़ी बात कह गए! ... (व्यवधान) ... इतनी बड़ी बात कह गए! ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : अहलुवालिया जी, ... (व्यवधान) ... पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मनिस्टर क्या कहना चाहते हैं , पहले आप वह सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, ... (व्यवधान) ... Question का answer Minister concerned ने ... (व्यवधान) ... इनको क्या पता है ?... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप इनकी बात तो सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : आप HRD Minister को बुलाइए ... (व्यवधान) ...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल) : सर, सदन की भावनाओं से ... (व्यवधान) ... सदन में जो सदस्य उत्तेजित हैं , उनकी भावनाओं को हम समझते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... अगर HRD Ministry ने इस तरह का कोई उत्तर दिया है , तो मैं HRD Minister से अभी बात करूंगा और उनसे चाहूंगा कि वे सदन में आकर अपनी बात रखें। मैं आप लोगों की भावनाओं को तुरन्त उन तक convey करूंगा। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा : आप मनिस्टर को बुलाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : अभी वे दूसरे सदन में भी नहीं हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... अभी वे दूसरे सदन में भी नहीं हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा : जल्दी होंगे यह लखि है , उनको बुलाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : आप Minister को बुलाइए , जन्होंने  
जवाब दिया है। ... (व्यवधान) ...  
उनको यहाँ सदन में बुलाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... तब तक के लिए हाउस  
को adjourn कीजिए।  
... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : हम उनको बुलाएंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप अपनी  
सीट्स पर जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... अभी कैसे हो सकता  
है ? ... (व्यवधान) ... हम उनको बुलाएँगे। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : जसिने जवाब दिया है , उनको  
बुलाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... उनको यहाँ पर सदन में  
बुलाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्री : आप सरकार में हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...  
आप ऐसी बात कह रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : उनको सदन में  
बुलाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : अभी कैसे हो सकता है?... (व्यवधान) ... बुलाएंगे ... (व्यवधान) ... बुलाएंगे ... (व्यवधान) ... आप जाइए ... (व्यवधान) ... बुला रहे हैं , आप लोग जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... उनको बुलाएंगे ... (व्यवधान) ... The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

The House then adjourned at twenty-six minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at forty minutes past twelve of the clock,  
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a mistake in translation. In the English version it is correct. So, we will direct the Government to rectify the mistake. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, it should be included. ... (Interruptions) ... The subject should be included. ... (Interruptions) ... There are two aspects. One is inclusion of the subject and another is the correction. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just now we verified it. The answer in English is different and Hindi translation is different. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Whatever it may be. They have rejected. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will direct the Government to correct the answer. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: One minute, Sir. In the English version, they have said that it will be included. ... (Interruptions) ... So, it has to be included. ... (Interruptions) ... The Government should include it. ... (Interruptions) ... But they say that the States can look into it. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, when we are talking about a Uniform Education Policy..... (Interruptions) ... How will you..... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The mistake was pointed out, which was giving a different meaning. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश) : लेकिन हब्दी में तो लोगों ने उसे पढ़ लिया ... (व्यवधान) ... उनका अपमान तो हो गया। ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, वह पूरा इंटरनेट पर है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

यह अपमान हैः ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, इनको माफ़ी मांगनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): हम स्वतंत्रता सेमानी का अपमान सहन नहीं करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री वीर सहि (उत्तर प्रदेश): इनको माफ़ी मांगनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : यह अवंतीबाई का अपमान हैः ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, let Pranab Babu say that they will accept it. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : सर, अंग्रेजी के उत्तर में यह स्पष्ट है कि अगर राज्य सरकारें चाहें तो इसको शामिल कर सकती हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... एचआरडी मनिस्टर से जैसे ही सम्पर्क होता है, हम उनको बताते हैं। हम खुद सदन की भावनाओं के साथ हैं कि इस पर पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि सदस्यों को इसी बात से संतुष्ट रहना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : पुनर्विचार क्या ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : पुनर्विचार inclusion के लिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा : आपको खेद व्यक्त करने में क्या दक्षिण है ? ... (व्यवधान) ... आप गलत रफ्लाइ के लिए खेद व्यक्त कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister will come and make a statement at 2 o'clock. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: When, Sir?

श्री उपसभापति : दो बजे।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : क्या मंत्री दो बजे आएंगे ?

श्री उपसभापति : आएंगे।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : क्या मंत्री दिल्ली में हैं ? ... (व्यवधान) ... मंत्री दिल्ली में नहीं हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... दिल्ली में मंत्री नहीं हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : सर, ठीक है, दो बजे तक हाउस adjourn कर दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा : सर, दो बजे तक हाउस adjourn कर दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us not waste time. ... (Interruptions) ... Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia. ... (Interruptions) ... Mr. S.S. Ahluwalia, I appeal to you to please sit down. ... (Interruptions) ... आप सीट पर चले जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... इस को issue मत बनाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... I appeal to you not to make it an issue. ... (Interruptions) ... I have directed the Minister to come and the Minister will ... (Interruptions) ... पाणि जी, आप सीट पर जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... That is why she is coming. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (आंध्र प्रदेश): पाणि जी, खुट्टिआ जी  
उड़ीसा की बात कर रहे हैं: ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

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

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Kapil Sibal.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, the distinguished Member, in fact, had sent a ...

श्री राजपाल सहि सैनी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा मामनीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि आप हब्दी अच्छी जानते हैं इसलिए आप हब्दी में बोले।

श्री कपिल सखिल : सर, अब ये आप तय करेंगे कि मैं किसी भाषा में बोले या फिर मैं बैठ जाता हूँ जब आप बोलेंगे, तब मैं उसी भाषा में बोल दूँगा।

श्री उपसभापति आप बोलिए।

श्री कपिल सखिल : यह सही नहीं है, उचित नहीं है। मेरी माँ ने मुझे ऐसे स्कूल में नहीं भेजा ... (व्यवधान) ... मुझे संस्कृत या हब्दी आती हो, यह मेरा कसूर नहीं है। उन्होंने भी उस दखि यही बात बोली, यह बात सही नहीं है। हम आपका सम्मान करते हैं।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्री : आप नाराज़ न हों। आप जवाब दें।

श्री कपिल सखिल : यह सही नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति : सखिल जी, आप बोलिए।

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, the distinguished Member has raised the issue of that distinguished freedom fighter, Maharani Avantibai Lodhiji, and had also requested for half-an-hour discussion on the subject, and we responded to him in the following terms.

"NCF 2005 also lays stress on contextualizing knowledge by utilizing events of the concerned area. A chapter on Maharani Avantibai Lodhi has been incorporated in the Hindi language textbooks of Class V by Madhya Pradesh Government. NCERT syllabus and textbooks are not rigid. NCERT is always open to constructive suggestions for inclusion of new material in the syllabus and textbooks. Suggestions of the hon. Members of Parliament will be conveyed to NCERT. जो भी भावनाएं यहां व्यक्त की गयी हैं, उनके बारे में मैं एनसीईआरटी को बताऊंगा और जो उचित होगा, वह हम करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, we had requested two things and the answer may be 'yes or no.' We can't compel the Minister to give the answer in 'yes'. One of the things that we requested is that in Hindi, there was a mistake. I want to know whether they regret for the word used 'थकानेवाला' and the second thing is, whether they will issue a



direction to NCERT to include this in the syllabus. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a general answer. General answer is already there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री कपिल सच्चिद** : जहां तक गलत ट्रांसलेशन हुआ था, उसके लिए हम खेद व्यक्त करते हैं कि ऐसा ट्रांसलेशन नहीं होना चाहिए था। जहां तक आपकी भावनाओं का सवाल है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा** : आप इन्क्लूड करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री कपिल सच्चिद** : मैं यहां बैठकर ऐसी डाइरेक्शन नहीं दे सकता। एनसीईआरटी एक बॉडी है। जहां तक आपकी भावनाएं हैं, सारे मैसेज की भावनाएं हैं, मैं उनको जरूर व्यक्त करूंगा और उन्हें बोझूंगा कि उनको सामने रखते हुए, जो भी सही है, वह जरूर करें।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्री : इनको इन्क्लूड करें। इनको हस्ति बक्स में इन्क्लूड करें। ... (व्यवधान) ... इनको इन्क्लूड करने में क्या दक्कत है ?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: As far as the normal syllabus is concerned, we agree with the hon. Minister that NCERT normally looks into it and it is in their discretion. They approve or disapprove some subject or some chapter. But here it is an issue of a freedom fighter, a renewed freedom fighter. Even the Minister has said, 'distinguished freedom fighter.' It was there earlier. But now it has been deleted. The mood of the House is, ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: It is not there earlier.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Please. You can correct me. I will stand corrected also. The issue is that that particular subject about that freedom fighter has to be included. Let the Minister give a firm assurance to the House. Otherwise, what is the meaning of discussing this in the House? ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, the Minister has said that NCERT is the body which includes all this. He said that he will convey the sentiments of the House. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: If NCERT goes wrong tomorrow, can nobody correct it? Does the Parliament have no say?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. The NCERT also cannot say that they will not respect the sentiments of the House.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: They have to. They will have to. ... (Interruptions) ... You have seen their stand in the morning. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: The sense of the House should be mentioned. It should be explicit. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what he said. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री गंगा चरण मंत्री जी की भावना ... (व्यवधान) ... सरकार की भावना सही नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: The sense of the House should be mentioned. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If I have understood clearly, the hon. Minister has said, 'I agree with it and the sentiments of the House will be conveyed to the NCERT.' ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: But what is the difficulty in saying as to what is the sense of the House?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The sense of the House is to be included. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: That is what we want him to say.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I have said that the sentiments of the House that her name should be included would be conveyed to the NCERT. What more can I say? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: You have said it now.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I had said that earlier also.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall have further consideration of The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill, 2011.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, just for the record, the distinguished Member had mentioned that her name was included in the syllabus earlier. That is not correct. It was not deleted and it was never included earlier.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I wish to say something.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not the Zero Hour.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I know that it was raised in the Zero Hour. But I wish to say that in VP House, since three days there is no water. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was admitted in the Zero Hour.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, we don't need the Zero Hour; please, look into the matter. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will look into it. We would direct the.....(Interruptions)... VP House is not under us, but we shall definitely...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, please, look into the matter. About 50 MPs are staying there. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, we are not able to reach Parliament in time. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, whether it is Members of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha, our Members are staying there. If there is no water...  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House Committee will be asked to look into it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Instructions will be issued.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, House Committee people are not...*(Interruptions)*... You may, please, take some action.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be done. ...*(Interruptions)*...  
Instructions will be issued. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, on Thursday, there was some problem and we had postponed the discussion. We are in consultation with those who had suggested amendments to the Bill and I had a talk with the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs too. It was decided that we would take up The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill, 2011, after The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2011. But now, the Minister is not available.

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): He is coming. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The MoS is here.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I am talking about the Health Minister for discussions on the Indian Medical Council Bill. It was decided in the morning... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, the Minister of State for Health is here. We could start the discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: We had already started the discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, what is the problem with taking up The State Bank of India Bill? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, there is an amendment and we are discussing the matter. Let us discuss... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Let us take up The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2011. Shrimati Maya Singh.

---

#### GOVERNMENT BILLS

##### **The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2011**

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2011...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the Minister for Health is here. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have already started the discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):

There are two Cabinet Ministers here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्रीमती माया सहि : सर, यह इंडियन मेडिकल कौंसिल बलि , 2011  
बहुत ही छोटा है , लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं कुछ बातों की ओर  
सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगी। इसमें एक वर्ष के बदले  
दो वर्ष का समय बढ़ाने

के लिए यह बलि लाया गया है। उपसभापति महोदय, जब 1950 में भारत एक गणतान्त्रिक देश बना था, तब संविधान निर्माताओं ने देश के साथ यह वायदा किया था कि हम नागरिकों के मौलिक अधिकारों का और इस संविधान में जो संवैधानिक संस्थाएं हैं उन संस्थाओं की जो शक्तियां हैं, उन सभी शक्तियों की रक्षा करेंगे। लेकिन मंत्री जी, आप यह जो बलि ला रहे हैं, जसिमें आप एक लोकतान्त्रिक और चुबी हुई संस्था को ही खत्म करने जा रहे हैं। मंत्री जी, इस संस्था को खत्म करके, इसके बदले में अपना वर्चस्व कायम करना या उसके ऊपर अपना हक जमाना, यह ठीक नहीं है और मैं इसे ठीक नहीं समझती हूँ।

उपसभापति महोदय, MCI की स्थापना 1934 में अंग्रेजों के समय में हुई थी। उस वक्त के तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री, स्वर्गीय जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी के वजिन से और राजकुमारी अमृत कौर के प्रयासों से इसमें 1956 में अमेंडमेंट आया। जो अमेंडमेंट आया, उसमें यह कहा गया कि मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया को statutory body रहने देंगे, इसे इलेक्ट्रिक गवर्निंग बॉडी बनी रहने देंगे। इसमें 1956 से 2000 के बीच में 6 अमेंडमेंट कए गए हैं, इसमें 6 संशोधन कए गए हैं, तो हम यह भी नहीं कह सकते हैं कि भविष्य में आगे संशोधन की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूँ कि आपने MCI के पूर्व चेयरमैन को भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप में हटाया और यह जो आपने कदम उठाया है, इस कदम में हमारी पूरी सहमति है, इस कदम से हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि एक व्यक्ति के कारण आप एक चुबी हुई पूरी अटॉर्नोमस बॉडी को खत्म नहीं कर सकते हैं। मंत्री जी, इसमें चुने हुए जो मेम्बर्स आते हैं, वे हर यूनिवर्सिटी के होते हैं, वे हर स्टेट से चुनकर आते हैं, इसमें जो चुने हुए मेम्बर्स हैं, उनकी संख्या नॉमिनेट मेम्बर्स से ज्यादा है। इसमें उनका प्रभुत्व ज्यादा है, इसको मैं एक लोकतान्त्रिक प्रक्रिया मानती हूँ। मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे जानना चाहती हूँ कि AICTE के चेयरमैन पर जो भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगे थे, तो क्या इस वजह से आप AICTE को खत्म कर देंगे? सेबी में करोड़ों का घोटाला हुआ, तो क्या आप सेबी को खत्म कर देंगे? एक मंत्री ने दूर संचार विभाग में लाखों-करोड़ों का घोटाला कर डाला, तो क्या आप दूर संचार विभाग को समाप्त कर देंगे? एक हमारे सम्माननीय सांसद ने और कुछ सम्माननीय सदस्यों ने भारतीय ओलम्पिक संघ में हेराफेरी की, उसमें जो घोटाले हुए, क्या उसके कारण आप भारतीय ओलम्पिक संघ को खत्म कर देंगे? अगर ऐसा नहीं है, तो फिर एक चुबी हुई संस्था को, लोकतान्त्रिक संस्था को खत्म करने का आपको कोई हक



नहीं हैं, यह मैं आपसे कहना चाहती हूँ इतने सारे घोटाले यूपीए सरकार के समय में हुए हैं, तो क्या आप पूरी सरकार ही खत्म कर देंगे ? इसलिए मंत्री जी, आपको चुनी हुई एक लोकतांत्रिक संस्था को खत्म करने का कोई हक नहीं है, यह मैं आपसे कहना चाहती हूँ

मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया को आर्डिनेंस के तहत लाकर आपने इतनी जल्दबाजी क्यों की? आपकी सरकार बजट सत्र पूर्ण होने के बाद एक हफ्ते के अंदर आर्डिनेंस लेकर आई, यह एक संदेह पैदा करने वाली बात है जो पहले थे, उन सबको आपने पहले हटाया, जबकि वर्तमान मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया में जो प्रश्न वधान हैं, उनके बारे में मंत्री जी, आप जानते हैं और इसमें यह बात कही गई है कि there is a provision for Commission of Inquiry. लेकिन सरकार उस वक्त Commission of Inquiry उनके खिलाफ रख सकती थी, परन्तु आपने inquiry करके कानून को, कानून की रीति से, काम करने के लिए, उसे चलने नहीं दिया। आपने एक बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नेर्स लाकर के एक नई व्यवस्था कायम कर दी। आपने भ्रष्टाचार के कारण MCI के पूर्व चेयरमैन को हटाया था और उनके स्थान पर दूसरे व्यक्ति को प्रेसिडेंट बनाकर मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया के स्वरूप को यथावत रखकर काम किया। मुझे आश्चर्य और हैरानी इस बात की है कि यूपीए सरकार को यह आर्डिनेंस लाकर सारी की सारी मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया को डजिल्व करने की क्या जरूरत पड़ी ?

उसके बाद छः वर्ष का बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नेन्स बनाने की क्या आवश्यकता हो गई? मंत्री जी, मेरा आपसे यह प्रश्न है कि पछिले साल आपने छः गवर्निंग बोर्डों के मेम्बर्स खुद चुने थे। साल भर के अंदर ही आपने उन सभी छः मेम्बर्स को हटा दिया। क्या वे सब नकारा थे? क्या साल भर में ही उनके ऊपर भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लग गए? क्या उनमें एक भी लायक नहीं था, जो आपने सबको एक साल में ही हटा दिया? उन छः मेम्बरों को हटाने के बाद, आपने जल्दिको रखा है, उन पर भी अंगुलियां उठ रही हैं। पर्दे के पीछे क्या है, यह हमें माफ़ूम नहीं है, आप यह सदन को बताएं। मेरा आपसे यह आग्रह है, मेरी आपसे यह मांग है कि मेडिकल प्रोफेशन बहुत नोबल प्रोफेशन है, आप मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया की पवित्रता को यथावत रखें। आपको उसमें कोई भी संशोधन, कोई भी प्रसवधान करना है तो करें, उस पर कोई रोक नहीं है, लेकिन जो उसका मूल स्वरूप है, उससे आप छेड़-छाड़ न करें। इसके साथ ही मैं आपसे यह भी पूछना चाहूंगी कि स्वर्गीय जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी का इंडियन मेडिकल काउंसिल का जो वज़िन है, उन्होंने सही किया था या आप सही कर रहे हैं, यह हमें बताइए? मंत्री जी, आपके यहां भूरे कमेटी में एक नयिम है कि 50 लाख की आबादी पर एक मेडिकल कॉलेज होगा, लेकिन मेडिकल कॉलेज का एपूवल भी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट देती है। आपने पुडुचेरी जैसे छोटे प्रदेश में, जिसकी आबादी पांच लाख है, 9 मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलने की परमिशन दी है। दूसरी तरफ कई ऐसे बड़े राज्य हैं, जिनमें इतने मेडिकल कॉलेज खुलने की बात नहीं कही गई है। एक प्रश्न के द्वारा हमारे बहिर के माननीय सदस्य इस बारे में पूछ रहे थे। इसी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश भी एक बड़ा राज्य है, राजस्थान है और मैं स्वयं मध्य प्रदेश से हूँ, आपके यहां चक्कर लगा-लगा कर, कॉलेज खोलने की अनुमति के लखे परेशान हैं, फरि कॉलेज खोलने की अनुमति नहीं मंजूर रही है। उनको अनेकों नयिमों, कायदे-कानूनों का हवाला देकर वर्षों से टाला जा रहा है। मैं मध्य प्रदेश के संदर्भ में भी यह बात कह रही हूँ कि हमें सागर में सालों साल मशक्कत करने के बाद बामुश्किल सफलता मिली। मंत्री जी, NDA की सरकार ने 2001 की जनगणना को आधार मानकर 6 नए AIIMS के निर्माण की बात कही थी। उनमें से भोपाल और मध्य प्रदेश में भी एक-एक AIIMS के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है। वर्तमान में 2011 की जनगणना को आधार मानकर अगर हम स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की समीक्षा करें, तो आज देश भर में 6

AIIMS नहीं , बल्कि काफ़ी नए AIIMS के निर्माण की जरूरत है। क्या सरकार की उनको स्थापित करने की इच्छा शक्ति है ? मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि उनके निर्माण में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है , उनकी वर्तमान में क्या स्थिति है ? ये नए AIIMS आम जन के इलाज करने में कब तक सक्षम हो जाएंगे ? ताकि गरीबों को अपनी बीमारी के इलाज के लिए दिल्ली में धक्के न खाने पड़ें और वे अपने राज्य में ही इस सुविधा का लाभ ले सकें । मंत्री जी , मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहूंगी कि एरिया के मुताबिक , रूल के अनुसार सभी जगह का इक्वल डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन करके , मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलने की मंजूरी देनी चाहिए।

गाँव में डॉक्टर नहीं जाते हैं , क्योंकि वहां पर डॉक्टरों को पर्याप्त सुविधा नहीं मिलती है। मेरा आपसे यह आग्रह है कि अगर कोई डॉक्टर पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट मेडिकल कोर्स में एक साल रूल सर्विस करता है , तो उसको 10% incentive मिलना चाहिए , अगर दो साल करता है तो आप उसको 20% incentive दें , अगर तीन साल करता है तो उसे 30% दें। उसको इतना incentive मिलना चाहिए , ताकि कोई भी डॉक्टर गाँव में जाकर अपनी सर्विस दे सके , वहां रह सके , लोगों को इलाज की सुविधाएं , जो वहां पर अभी पर्याप्त नहीं हैं , वहां ठीक हो सकें। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगी कि अन्य राज्यों के छोटे -छोटे मसलों के आधार पर या उसमें कुछ कमियां या खामियां निकालकर आप जो कॉलेजों की मान्यता reject कर देते हैं , वह reject न करें , यह मेरा आपसे एक आग्रह है।

मंत्री जी, इसके साथ ही मैं आपसे एक और आग्रह करना चाहूंगी कि जो गवर्नमेंट मेडिकल कॉलेजिस हैं और जो प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजिस हैं, दोनों के मापदंड अलग-अलग होने चाहिए। जितनी सख्ती हम प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेज के साथ करते हैं, मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगी कि आपकी उतनी सख्ती गवर्नमेंट मेडिकल कॉलेज के साथ नहीं होनी चाहिए। मंत्री जी, जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है, उसमें लगातार इजाफा हो रहा है, नई-नई बीमारियां ईजाद हो रही हैं, बीमारियां भी बढ़ रही हैं, जबकि कई बड़े-बड़े राज्यों में ग्लि-चुसे गवर्नमेंट मेडिकल कॉलेज हैं। महोदय, प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेज तो खुलते चले जा रहे हैं, लेकिन गरीब का बच्चा डॉक्टर कैसे बनेगा? क्योंकि प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजिस, जो donation लेते हैं और वह भी अब छोटा-मोटा नहीं रहा है, वह उनकी परिधि से बाहर हैं, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि आप इस तरफ ध्यान दें और राज्य में अधिक से अधिक गवर्नमेंट मेडिकल कॉलेज खुलें, इस बात की चिन्ता भी करें। इसके साथ ही नॉन-क्लिनिकल टीचर्स की आज बहुत demand हो रही है। दो-तीन राज्यों का प्रश्न है, बहिर का है, उत्तर प्रदेश का है, मैं आपको मध्य प्रदेश की बात बताती हूँ कि आजकल लोग मल्लिते नहीं हैं। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि नॉन-क्लिनिकल टीचर्स के प्रशवधानों में और उनके experience में आपको कुछ relaxation करना चाहिए। जो झोला छात्र डॉक्टर्स हैं, लोग उनसे इलाज नहीं कराना चाहते हैं। देश के अंदर डॉक्टर्स की इतनी कमी है, 7 लाख डॉक्टर्स की जरूरत है। इनकी कतिनी कमी है। अगर मैं गलत हूँ... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** साठ लाख ?

**श्रीमती माया सहि :** साठ नहीं सात, मैं सेवन कह रही हूँ। आज कतिने डॉक्टर्स नकिल रहे हैं? सर्फ़ि 36,000 हैं। मंत्री जी, क्या होगा? क्या आपने भविष्य में इसकी योजना बनाई है? डॉक्टर और पेशेन्ट का रेशो क्या है? अगर आप हमें यह अपने जवाब में बताएंगे, तो अच्छा होगा। मंत्री जी, मैं कहना चाहूंगी, आपको याद होगा कि आपने 26.8.2010 को इसी सदन में, राज्य सभा में, एम.सी.आई. के बलि पर अपने भाषण में जो कहा था, वह आपको याद होगा। कई लोगों ने अपनी-अपनी अलग-अलग बाहें उठाई थीं। आपने आश्वासन दिया था कि यह जो बलि है, यह मुकम्मिल बलि नहीं है, आपने यह भी कहा था कि आप एक नया बलि लेकर आएंगे तथा नया बलि अगले सत्र में आएगा। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप अगले सत्र

मैं उसको सभा पटल पर रखने वाले थे, आपने यह भी कहा था कि सांसद उस पर खुलकर चर्चा करेंगे, वह स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में जाएगा, सम्माननीय सांसद उसमें संशोधन करना चाहेंगे तो वह वहां पर होगा, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि आपका अगले सत्र से क्या मतलब था? क्या जो अभी आगे 16वीं लोक सभा आएगी, उससे मतलब था या आप स्पष्ट करेंगे कि अगला सत्र क्या है? हम उसका इंतजार कर रहे हैं।

आप यहाँ यह बताएँ कि 'अगले सत्र' से आपका आशय क्या है?

इसके साथ ही साथ, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि आपने इस बिल में नयुक्ति और समय-सीमा के बारे में जो बात कही है, वह ठीक है, अच्छी है, पर जहाँ तक MCI के autonomous body होने की बात है, तो मैं और मेरी पार्टी इस संस्था की स्वतंत्रता बरकरार रखने की हामीयती है और मैं समझती हूँ कि लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में यह ठीक भी है। इस संस्था ने आजादी के 64 वर्षों में देश को बहुत से उम्दा डॉक्टर्स दिए हैं और हमारी स्वास्थ्य व्यवस्थाओं को उन ऊँचाइयों पर लाकर खड़ा किया है, जहाँ वदेशों में भी हमारे डॉक्टर्स अपने देश का नाम रोशन कर रहे हैं। इस कारण यह और भी महत्पूर्ण है कि हम इसका वर्तमान स्वरूप यथावत् रखें।

उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Thank you, Sir. I am standing here to support the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

Sir, this medical body was superseded almost 14 months ago, and at that time, an Ordinance was brought, and we all know as to why that body was superseded. That was the need of the hour and it was necessary. They were so corrupt that people could not start medical colleges in India. Today after superseding, things have improved. My previous speaker is saying, no. But, I would say, ever since this body has been superseded, things have improved in the country. Today, we have got almost 345 medical colleges in the country. This is almost 20-25 per cent of the total medical schools of the world. So, we have improved. It's not that we have not improved. But, of course, India has 17 per cent of world population but we have 20 per cent ailments of the world. So, we need to improve and improve drastically. The world average of bed density per 1000 population is 2.6 per cent. Whereas Sri Lanka has got 2.9 per cent, India has 0.78 per cent which is really dismal and shameful. It is not good for us. I fully agree with it. Sir, as per world data, we have got -6 per cent beds; we have got -8 per cent less doctors; we have got -8 per cent less nurses; community health workers are -9 per cent. So, we need to improve our system. We have got in our country something like 7,63,000 doctors. ...*(Interruptions)*... यादव जी, मुझे बोझने दीजिए प्लीज़।

श्री उपसभापति : आप मुझे address कीजिए।

सुश्री मैबल रबिलो : सर, इससे बहुत disturbance होती है।

श्री उपसभापति : आप उन्हें क्यों देख रही हैं ?

सुश्री मैबल रबिलो : सर, यहाँ आवाजें आ रही हैं , इसलिए मैंने नविदन किया। मैं आपको देख रही हूँ , मैं आपको ही देखूँगी , मैं उस तरफ नहीं देखूँगी , लेकिन आवाजें आती हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : आप चेयर को address करें। Don't take that into consideration.

सुश्री मैबल रबिलो : सर, हम लोग per year 35,000 doctors produce करते हैं , मगर उसके बावजूद कभी-कभी 5,000 डॉक्टर्स यहाँ से पलायन करके overseas जाते हैं , बाहर जाते हैं। इस तरह per year हमें 30,000 डॉक्टर्स मल्लिते हैं। इससे हमारा 7 लाख डॉक्टर्स का shortfall है। If we have to come up to the level of

meeting that shortage, we need to increase our seats. We need to have at least 70 thousand seats per annum.

Sir, coming to the Medical Council, I want to mention that last year, the Minister did appoint six people on the Board of Directors. Now, he has again got new six doctors. The Medical Council should be representative of the whole country.

Now, two doctors have come from Mumbai, two doctors are from Delhi, one doctor is from Pune and the Chairman himself is from Chandigarh. This is not true representative body. It should be from all sections of the country, South, North, East and West. East is always

neglected. The East also should be given due representation on this body. When an election system was there, there was a chance for everybody to come. My request to the Minister is when he appoints the Board of Directors; he must see that representation is given to every corner of the country. If he is appointing six people, he should appoint from six zones. Similarly, among the six doctors whom he has appointed to the Board of Directors, three doctors are super-specialists, three doctors are cardiologists. He should give representation to the people who are teaching undergraduates also. They are the people who are teaching. They need to be there because whatever may be difficulties that they have, they can bring it to the Board of Directors and settle it. I feel as long as he appoints the Board of Directors of the Medical Council of India, it should be truly representative of the area and of the type of subjects they teach. Super-speciality, speciality and undergraduates' professors also should be taken care of.

Sir, why are we having shortage of doctors? Even today we have got 50 per cent seats only because of that there is dismal corruption. Yesterday, I was told for Radiology, Orthopedic, super-speciality seats, they have to pay Rs. 1.5 crore black. How many people can afford? A poor student who may be brilliant, may have excellent hand but he may not be good in orthopedic because he does not have specialization in orthopedic because he does not have money. We must think of doing away with shortage of medical seats. We have done that in engineering colleges. Now we have got surplus seats. Why can't the same principle be applied to medical profession? In South India I think he has got 60 per cent medical seats. You have given hardly any medical colleges to the Eastern India.

Sir, I want to bring to the knowledge of the hon. Minister. My predecessor, Shrimati Maya Singh, who spoke before me, said about the AIIMS like institutions. I regret to state in this House, I have stated earlier also, six AIIMS like institutions were sanctioned. After that two more were sanctioned. The total sanctioned AIIMS like institutions are eight. In the Northern India, except Jharkhand, West Bengal has it, Chhattisgarh has it, Orissa has it, Bihar has it, Madhya Pradesh has it, Rajasthan has been given one, Uttar Pradesh has been given, Uttarakhand has been given. But Jharkhand has been left out. Why is this partiality? I don't understand. Jharkhand has a



population of 3 1/2 crore people. It has got just three medical colleges. One was started at Ranchi in 1960 with 90 seats. In 1961 one college was started at Jamshedpur. In 1969 one college was started at Dhanbad. So, for the last 40 years not one medical college has been started in Jharkhand. Then, everybody here says that Jharkhand has no Government, there is naxalism, anti-social elements and all that. If you don't care for the State, naturally, you are encouraging all sorts of elements to come up. People of Jharkhand have to go all the way elsewhere. I would request the hon. Minister since he is here to sanction a medical college as Jharkhand has got 3 1/2 crore population. As per norms, Jharkhand should have, at least, 6 to 7 medical colleges. As per the original norms, for every 50 lakh population, one medical college should be there. They have made a mistake by leaving out Jharkhand, not giving AIIMS like

institution. They should rectify it. Now, in the coming budget he should announce an AIIMS like institution for Jharkhand as well. Why has it been left out? I just fail to understand the logic of this. Especially when he is going to start new medical colleges, he should take care of having medical colleges in scheduled areas and LWE districts.

You can't just leave out those areas. Who are those people, Sir? They are our fellow Indians. They have got as much right on this land as we have. We must look after those people. We should not only look after their other life interests, but we must look after their health interests as well. Sir, you look at the doctors. Look at the NRHMs, Sir. What is happening? I am being told that Rs. 20,000 crore Budget is there. But we do not see any doctors in the districts, Sir! Forget about blocks. In the blocks, there are no doctors. I can name the blocks. There is not even a single doctor there, Sir. And the medicines! Doctors in the district hospitals just write a small prescription and say, "जाओ, दवा ले लो।" This is the state of affairs. ...(Interruptions)... I mean, you cannot imagine that, Sir. Where this Rs. 20,000 crore is going, I would like to know. The Budget is not to be spent only on metropolitan cities, Sir. It should go to the rural areas. Sixty to 70 per cent people live there, but they don't get any facilities whatsoever. Why is it so, Sir? What is the Minister thinking of doing for this? While setting the norms for starting medical colleges, for land, building, going vertically and all that, you please take care of this hinterland also. Don't think of the metropolitan cities alone. This is my request to you. Otherwise, a time will come when people won't allow us to go to those areas at all.

Sir, as I said earlier, there is a shortage of doctors in those areas. That is all right. But more important is unequal distribution of available trained health personnel. Most of the doctors – Sir, the P.M. is sitting here; you know whom I am referring to; he would also understand – that you post for the district hospitals, for the block hospitals, get themselves attached, you know, to the city hospitals; they draw the salary there, but they work here. There are no doctors in the districts at all! If Tamil Nadu can improve their social sector indicators – infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate, having

24/7 primary health centres and community health centres, in small States like Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh, the country can also have, Sir. But somebody needs to apply his mind and Central Government has to, a sort of, give help to these States; deal with them not only with iron hand, but also, you know, cajole them, assist them, help them; send their counselors there, teach them and give them models like Tamil Nadu and Kerala, so that they can also imitate and improve their health sectors, Sir. But this type of assistance is never given to them. They will only say, “वहाँ से प्रोजेक्ट नहीं आया , इसलिए हम नहीं देंगे। ” This sort of attitude should not be there, Sir. वह प्रोजेक्ट नहीं आया , तो proposal नहीं भेजा। What sort of attitude is this, Sir? What for is this huge team of officers sitting here in offices in the Ministry? What are they doing? They are not there to show just like, you know, *dadas* sitting

here. They are there to assist. A sense of commitment, a sense of assisting people should be there. This attitude of the officers sitting here should change. Only then the poorer sections, the poorer areas and the States which are not doing well, can get assistance, Sir. Otherwise, we will always be having problems like this. This is my request to the Minister, Sir.

Coming to Jharkhand, आप लोग झारखंड में इतना इंटरैस्ट नहीं लेंगे, झारखंड को ऐसे ही छोड़ देंगे, तो मैं आपको कह रही हूँ कि जैसे यदि आपके हाथ में सॉर हो जाए और उसको आप attend नहीं करेंगे तो कभी-कभी उस हाथ को आपको amputate कराना पड़ेगा। अगर आप इसी तरह से amputate कराते रहेंगे, तो आपके शरीर का क्या होगा? उसी हिसाब से हमारे देश में भी वैसा ही हो जाएगा। इसलिए, आप झारखंड को ऐसे ही कचरा करके मत छोड़िए। यहाँ सी.पी. ठाकुर जी बैठे हैं वे जानते हैं कि झारखंड देश को 40 per cent minerals supply करता है मगर, जब यहाँ से झारखंड को देना पड़ता है, थोड़ी royalty भी देनी पड़ती है, तो उसमें भी आप कटौती करेंगे ...।

जब health के लिए कुछ special यानी एम्स like institution देना हो, तब आप झारखंड को ही neglect करेंगे। जब आपको PMGSY में रोड देना है, तो झारखंड को नहीं देंगे, NH देना है, तो झारखंड को नहीं देंगे। इस तरह से झारखंड को neglect करने के कारण ही वहाँ यह स्थिति पैदा हुई है। इसलिए, आप लोगों से नख्तिन है कि इस तरीके से आप किसी स्टेट को neglect मत कीजिए। अगर आप इस तरह से neglect करेंगे, तो उसका परिणाम हम सबको, जो लोग यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, भुगतना पड़ेगा। आप इतना सारा पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं, 20 हजार करोड़ रुपए NRHM पर खर्च कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उसका खर्च कैसे हो रहा है, इसको भी थोड़ा देख लीजिए। जसि स्टेट में already अच्छा काम हो रहा है, जहाँ health facilities हैं, जहाँ ज्यादा डॉक्टर्स हैं, आप वहाँ ही क्यों concentrate करते हैं? उनको ही क्यों पैसे दे रहे हैं? उनको ही क्यों और facilities दे रहे हैं? जसि स्टेट्स में ये सब facilities नहीं हैं या कम हैं, वहाँ ये सब facilities पैदा करके वहाँ के लोगों को कुछ सहूलियत, comfort देने के बारे में सोचिए। हमारा यह attitude होना चाहिए। We should consider the country as one unit.

South India डेवलप कर दिया, Western India डेवलप कर दिया, North

India डेवलप कर दिया और Eastern India को छोड़ देंगे , यह नहीं चलेगा। अब बहुत दमि हो गए, अब यह नहीं चलेगा। मेरा पुनः : आपसे नविदन यह है कि हमारे तीन colleges हैं और इन तीनों में कुल 220 सीट्स हैं , आप हर कॉलेज को कम से कम 100-100 सीट दे दीजिए। धनबाद को 100 सीट दीजिए , जमशेदपुर को 100 सीट दीजिए और रांची को जो आपने 120 सीट दी है , उनको बढ़ा कर 250 सीट कीजिए और एम्स like एक institution दे दीजिए। हमारे हर कमिशनरी यांनी दुसका , हजारीबाग और पलामू में एक-एक मेडिकल कॉलेज दे दीजिए , ताकि वहां पर personnel हो।

वैसे ही वहां नर्सिंग स्कूल्स हैं ही नहीं। पहले साउथ इंडिया से नर्सज आती थीं , आज साउथ इंडिया से वे सब नर्सज गल्फ कंट्रीज में जाती हैं। आज झारखंड में कोई नहीं आएगा , क्योंकि वहां की परिस्थितियां ही ऐसी हैं कि बाहर से नर्सज आकर वहां नहीं रह सकती हैं। वहां रहने के लायक ही नहीं है। इसलिए , हमें उनको in house trained करना पड़ेगा। झारखंड के लड़के और लड़कियों को ही trained करना पड़ेगा। इसमें आपको थोड़ी उदारता दखिनी पड़ेगी , जैसे आप difficult सटेटों में दखिते हैं , वैसे ही यहां भी दखिना पड़ेगा।

यहां केवल 24 जिले हैं और इनमें से 20 जिले LW जिले हैं। इनको थोड़ा ज्यादा मदद कीजिए। I can't expect you to bring them on a par with Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry. जैसे अभी किसी ने कहा कि Puducherry में 5 लाख population है, लेकिन वहां कोई मेडिकल कॉलेज नहीं है। ऐसे ही साउथ इंडिया के मंगलौर में 5 लाख population है, लेकिन वहां 6 मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ हैं। ये सब unequal distribution हैं। इन सबकी वजह से ये सब problems create हो रहे हैं। जब आप मेडिकल कॉलेज allot करते हैं, तब आप थोड़ा सा इसको देख कर allot करने की कोशिश कीजिए। Medical personnel or paramedical personnel or nurses, झारखंड में अपने ही लोगों को trained करना पड़ेगा ताकि वहां अपने पास enough human resources हो जाए। ... (समय की घंटी) ... इससे जनता को कुछ तो facility मिलेगी। यही मेरा आपसे नविदन है। धन्यवाद।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद, उपसभापति जी। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी MCI का जो बलि लाए हैं, इससे वे मेडिकल साइंस के क्षेत्र में एक क्रांति पैदा करना चाहते होंगे, सुधार लाना चाहते होंगे। पछिली बार भी जब MCI का बलि आया था, तो माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत सी घोषणाएं की थीं, बहुत से सुझाव दिए थे और बहुत-सी बातें कही थीं। उन्होंने कहा था कि हम ये करने जा रहे हैं, जबसे हब्बिदुस्तान में डॉक्टरों की जो कमी है, वह कुछ हद तक दूर होगी। अभी हमारी बहन भी बता रही थी कि कितने डॉक्टर कम हैं। अगर हम प्रति वर्ष 35 डॉक्टर पैदा करते हैं, तो उनमें से 5-6 हजार वदिश चले जा रहे हैं, क्योंकि उनको वदिश में ज्यादा सुविधा उपलब्ध है। आज जो डॉक्टर्स पढ़ कर नकिल रहे हैं, हमें यह देखना पड़ेगा कि वे ग्रामीण अंचल में कैसे जाएं? आपने पछिली बार यह घोषणा की थी कि हम ग्रामीण अंचल के लिए three years course के डॉक्टर बनाएंगे, लेकिन वह स्कीम क्यों रुक गई, क्योंकि इन मेडिकल कॉलेजों से जो लड़का दस साल पढ़ने के बाद पीजी डीबी लेकर नकिलेगा, क्या आप उससे यह उम्मीद करेंगे कि वह गांव के दूर अंचल में रहेगा, जहां बजिली नहीं है, जहां सड़क नहीं है, जहां शिक्षा नहीं है, वहां वह रहेगा, तो कैसे रहेगा?

क्या आप गाँवों के लोगों को quakes पर छोड़ देंगे? आज आपने quakes पर रोक लगायी और माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी एक आदेश

कथि , लेकिन आजआपकसी भी गाँव के बाजार में चले जाइए , वहाँ झोलाछाप डॉक्टरों की बहुतायत है और वे बहुत -से लोगों की जख्मी से खलिवाड़ कर रहे हैं। इसके लिये क्यों नहीं कड़े कदम उठते हैं ? केवल मेडिकल काउंसिल में छः लोगों को नामित करने से मेडिकल साइंस के क्षेत्र में बहुत बड़ा सुधार नहीं होगा , बल्कि हमें उनको गाइडलाइंस देनी पड़ेगी , उनको उदार बनाना पड़ेगा , उनको practical करना पड़ेगा और हमें उनको यह कहना पड़ेगा कि अगर आपने सही चीज़ों को न जाना , अगर आप छः लोग देश के मेडिकल कॉलेजिज़ से ऊपर हो गये , तो इससे बहुत अच्छा सुधार नहीं होगा और बहुत -सी चीज़ें सामने भी नहीं आएँगी।

जो भी प्राइवेट या सरकारी मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलेगा , उसके लिये आपने 100 स्टूडेंट्स पर 500 बेड के लिये कहा। इसी तरह आपने डेढ़ सौ पर 700 कह दिया। अगर आप यह उम्मीद करें कि उसमें प्रतिदिन 500 पेशेंट्स रहेंगे , तो यह practically कैसे सम्भव हो सकता है ? मौसम के अनुसार भी तो रोग होते हैं ! हेल्दी मौसम में रोग कम होते हैं , लेकिन जब बरसात या गर्मी का मौसम आता है , तो रोग ज्यादा होते हैं। लेकिन , जब आपके एमसीआई वाले चेकिंग करने जाएँगे , जब वे inspection करेंगे और अगर वहाँ 500 से कम पेशेंट्स

होंगे , तो वे कह देंगे कि यह मेडिकल कॉलेज मामलों को पूरा नहीं करता , जबकि आईसीयू में अलग बेड होते हैं , आईसीसीयू में अलग होते हैं और प्रसूति -गृह में अलग होते हैं। उनको वे नहीं गनिते। मंत्री जी, आपने डेढ़ सौ सीटों की घोषणा की। आपने कहा कि अगर आप डेढ़ सौ सीटों का infrastructure बना लें , तो हम डेढ़ सौ सीट्स देंगे और तमाम मेडिकल कॉलेजों को वे मल्लि भी , लेकिन इसी infrastructure पर, अगर आप 500 बेड पर डेढ़ सौ कर दें , तो क्या दक्षिण है ? इसको 700 करने में ऐसी कौन-सी चीज़ हो जाएगी ? क्या जब 700 होंगे तभी डेढ़ सौ बच्चे पढ़ पाएंगे ? आप एक दमि मेरे साथ चलिए , मैं आपको प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेज में ले चलता हूँ। आप देखेंगे कि गवर्नमेंट मेडिकल कॉलेज और प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेज में कितना अन्तर है। लेकिन , एमसीआई के मानक अलग-अलग हैं। सरकारी मेडिकल कॉलेज में चाहे जितनी कमी हो , उसको मान्यता तुरन्त मल्लिगी और प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेज में चाहे थोड़ी-बहुत कमी हो , objections लग जाएंगे। जितनी भी reports हैं , आप उन्हें उठा कर देख लीजिए। हम यह उदाहरण दे सकते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट के कनि-कनि मेडिकल कॉलेजों में faculty नहीं है और कनि-कनि में infrastructure नहीं है , लेकिन चूँकि वे गवर्नमेंट के हैं , इसलिए सरकारी होने के नाते आपने उनको मान्यता दे दी। मंत्री जी, दो मानक मत रखिए। किसी भी चीज़ के लिए दो मानक बहुत अच्छे नहीं होते हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि जब आप यह reform चाह रहे हैं . आप तो बहुत दमिों से reform के पक्षधर रहे हैं , आपको भी राजनीति में 32 साल हो गये हैं और आज आप भारत सरकार के हेल्थ मन्निस्टर हैं , तो कम से कम इतने वर्षों के अनुभव में आप एक सुधार की घोषणा कीजिए , सुधार की एक नीति बनाइए , क्योंकि अब बच्चा इंजीनियरिंग में नहीं जाना चाहता है। कभी एक ट्रेंड चला था कि हर बच्चा अपने को इंजीनियर बना ना चाहता था। उत्तर प्रदेश में आज 300 इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज हैं। नजी क्षेत्र के 100 इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज पूरे खाली चले गये , क्योंकि एक भी बच्चा उनमें नहीं गया। आज जब बच्चों का रूझान मेडिकल एजुकेशन की तरफ बढ़ रहा है , तो सरकार को भी कुछ सहूलियतें देनी चाहिए और उसे कुछ उदार बनना चाहिए। अगर आप सख्ती को सोच कर चलेंगे , तो आपके सामने सारी चीज़ें आ जाएंगी।

आज देश में जो साढ़े सात लाख या 10 लाख डॉक्टर्स की कमी है , वह कमी ऐसे पूरी नहीं होगी , क्योंकि पॉपुलेशन तो रोज



बढ़ती चली जा रही है। पॉपुलेशन को रोकने के लिए तो हैलथ डिपार्टमेंट कुछ नहीं कर रहा है। माननीय अटल जी ने एक बार पॉपुलेशन को रोकने के लिए एक कमिटी बनायी थी। उन्होंने वह कमिटी इतनी बड़ी बना दी कि लगा कि पॉपुलेशन कैसे रुकेगी ? वह इतनी बड़ी कमिटी बन गयी थी कि उसी को लेकर लग रहा था कि पॉपुलेशन रोकने के लिए इतनी बड़ी कमिटी की जरूरत तो है नहीं , तो फिर पॉपुलेशन कैसे रुकेगी ? आज उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी 21 करोड़ हो गयी है। 21 करोड़ की आबादी वाले उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए हमने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश को भी एक एम्स दे दीजिए। लखनऊ में हमारा एक पीजीआई है , इसके अलावा वहाँ कोई एम्स नहीं है। अगर आप एक एम्स देने की बात ही कर रहे हैं , तो इतनी बड़ी आबादी वाले उत्तर प्रदेश को एक एम्स दे दीजिए। अभी बहन कह रही थीं कि उत्तर प्रदेश को एम्स मल्लि गया है। हम नहीं जानते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश को किस जगह ये एम्स खोलने जा रहे हैं। हो सकता है कि ये रायबरेली या अमेठी में कहीं खोलने जा रहे हों , चलिए वहीं खोल दीजिए , आप घोषणा तो कर दीजिए कि वहीं खोलेंगे ! लेकिन , उत्तर प्रदेश में भी मेडिकल सुधार में हम लोगों को भारत सरकार की मदद चाहिए।

लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में मेडिकल सुधार के लिए हम लोगों को भारत सरकार की मदद चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि एन.आर.एच. के अंतर्गत हम को पैसा मल्लि रहा है , लेकिन डॉक्टर्स ही नहीं मल्लिगे तो हम आप की नीतियों को कैसे लागू करेंगे ? हम ने तो on contract, अच्छी पे पर डॉक्टर्स रखे , लेकिन वे गांवों में जाना ही नहीं

चाहते। अगर हफ्ते में वह दो दब्बे भी मुश्किल से पी.एच.सी. में चला जाए तो समझिए उस ने बहुत कृपा कर दी। मामनीय मंत्री जी आप वॉलेज डॉक्टर्स की स्कीम को अवश्य प्रभावी बनाइए जसि से गांव के लोग Quacks से बच सकें और मेडिकल सुविधा प्राप्त कर सकें।

महोदय , मेडिकल काउंसिल ने एक चीज़ और की कि क्लास रूम 375 बच्चों का बनेगा । आप सौ-डेढ़ सौ बच्चे अलाउ कर रहे हो फरि 375 बच्चों का क्लास रूम बनाने का क्या औचित्य है ? वहां ऑडिटोरियम तो 700 बच्चों का है और अगर कभी joint class लगनी है तो वह ऑडिटोरियम में लग जाएगी। वैसे तो क्लास में डेढ़ सौ से ज्यादा बच्चे नहीं बैठेंगे। आप ने इतना बड़ा infrastructure बनाना compulsory कर दिया जसि की जरूरत नहीं है। आप ने तो खुद कहा है कि हम शहरी क्षेत्र में 25 एकड़ की सीमा घटाकर 10 एकड़ कर रहे हैं जसि से कि मेडिकल कॉलेजों के लिए जमीन की समस्या न पैदा हो। वह आदेश शायद आप ने कर भी दिया , लेकिन ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में आज भी 25 एकड़ की बाध्यता है। महोदय , आज जमीन की कीमत क्या है और 25 एकड़ जमीन की कीमत तो बहुत ज्यादा हो जाती है। फरि 25 एकड़ पर एक मेडिकल कॉलेज बनेगा तो उसकी बहुत cost होगी।

महोदय , बहुत -सी ऐसी faculties हैं , जसि की जरूरत नहीं है। मामनीय मंत्री जी आज वैसे भी डॉक्टर शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में नहीं जाना चाहता। वह नर्सिंग होम खोल लेता है। जो जरा सा अच्छा डॉक्टर है और उस का नर्सिंग होम खुल गया तो बस उस के यहां मरीजों की भीड़ लग जाती है। महोदय , बड़ी मुश्किल से डॉक्टर्स प्रोफेसर बनने के लिए तैयार होते हैं। फरि आप ने इतने डाक्टर्स , इतने प्रोफेसर्स , हैड्स और एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर्स कर दिए हैं कि प्रैक्टिकल रूम से उन सब को रखने पर कॉलेज को अपने खर्च का 90 परसेंट तो उन की पे पर खर्च करना पड़ रहा है। तो आखिर कॉलेज 10 परसेंट में कैसे चलेगा ? आप ने इतनी फैकल्टी पहले पैदा कर दीं और उसी फैकल्टी को आप डेढ़ सौ कर देंगे , तो बच्चे तो उस में पढ़ेंगे क्योंकि एम.सी.आई. कहती है कि डेढ़ सौ बच्चों के लिए इतनी फैकल्टी और बढ़ानी चाहिए तो सौ बच्चों के लिए इस से भी ज्यादा फैकल्टी है। आप चाहें तो हम पूरे डिटिल्स आप को लिखकर भेज देंगे कि कतिने -कतिने प्रोफेसर्स , कतिने हैड्स और कतिने एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर्स एक-एक क्लास के लिए उन्होंने बताए हैं , कतिनी आवश्यकता है और

कसिने मसि रहे हैं। आज सी.बी.आई. तमाम मेडिकल कॉलेजेज की जांच करती फरि रही हैं। केसन देसाई ने क्या कसिा कि सी.बी.आई. सारे मेडिकल कॉलेजेज की जांच करती घूम रही हैं कि फलां सन् में इतने patients थे कि नहीं। वे patient के घर जाकर पूछ रही हैं कि patient थे कि नहीं। यह तो मेडिकल कॉलेज का काम नहीं है कि कौन आया था और कौन चला गया। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इन चीजों को जरूर देखें और उस के लए कोई तरीका ढूंढें।

महोदय , आजबड़े शहरों में बहुत मेडिकल कॉलेज खुलते जा रहे हैं। ये दूर अंचल में नहीं जा रहे हैं। लखनऊमें चार मेडिकल कॉलेज हैं , कामपुर में तीन हैं , मेरठ में तीन -चार हैं। मंत्री जी , आप इस की कोई सीमा लगाइए कि 25 किलोमीटर 50 किलोमीटर तक एक मेडिकल कॉलेज होगा और दूसरा मेडिकल कॉलेज खुलना है तो इतनी distance के बाद ही खुलेगा ताकि ग्रामीण अंचल के बच्चे को भी तो वहां पढ़ने को मसि सके। खाली बड़े शहरों में अगर मेडिकल कॉलेजेज खुलते जाएंगे तो बच्चों को गांछों से शहर की ओर पलायन करना ही पड़ेगा।

महोदय , अंत में एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। आज बहुत से अखबारों में खबर छप रही है कि पी.जी. सीट के लए एक बच्चा एक करोड़ डोमेशन दे रहा है , कोई डेढ़ करोड़ डोमेशन दे रहा है। महोदय , आजकोई

बच्चा एम.बी.बी.एस. पढ़कर नहीं रहना चाहता। हर बच्चा चाहता है कि वह पी.जी. करे जसि से जल्दगीभर एक अच्छा डॉक्टर कहलाए। ठीक है, पहले एक प्रोफेसर पर एक पी.जी. की सीट थी, अब एक प्रोफेसर पर आपने दो कर दीं, मैं कहता हूँ कि आप एक पर पाँच कर दें तो आपको क्या दक्कित है? थोड़ा infrastructure और बढ़ाया जा सकता है, लेकिन आप इसे कैसे कम करेंगे? मैं इस बारे में आपसे जवाब चाहूँगा। आज देश में 35 हजार डॉक्टर्स प्रति वर्ष पढ़कर नकिल रहे हैं और पी.जी. की सीट्स आपके पास 1 हजार हैं तो 34 हजार डॉक्टर्स कहाँ जाएंगे? वे उस के लिए competition करेंगे। उसी का नतीजा है कि 5-7 हजार वदेश चले जाते हैं और बाकी यहाँ डोनेशन देने की प्रक्रिया में रहते हैं। आप इसे देखिए कि जहाँ गवर्नमेंट कॉलेजेज़ हैं, वहाँ अगर infrastructure पूरा भी नहीं है, तो उन को पूरी पी.जी. सीट्स दे दी जाएंगी और प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़, जबकि उन के प्रोफेसर्स पूरे हैं, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर पूरा है, वे पी.जी. सीट्स माँगते हैं तो उन्हें यह भी नहीं बताया जाता कि हम सीट क्यों कम दे रहे हैं।

अंत में मैं एक चीज़ और कहूँगा कि फॉरेंसिक मेडिसिन की पी.जी. सीट्स के लिए आपने यह necessary कर रखा है कि वहाँ पोस्टमार्टम हो।

प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ को पोस्टमार्टम अलाऊ नहीं है, गवर्नमेंट ने अलाऊ नहीं कर रखा है। जब उन्हें पोस्टमार्टम अलाऊ नहीं है तो फिर कैसे वहाँ ये सीट्स खुलेंगी? फॉरेंसिक की पी.जी. सीट्स जो हैं, उसके लिए यह नेसेसिटी है कि वहाँ पर पोस्टमार्टम होना चाहिए। दूसरी ओर, पोस्टमार्टम सर्जि गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज में हो सकता है, प्राइवेट कॉलेज में नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए या तो आप प्राइवेट कॉलेजेज़ में भी पोस्टमार्टम अलाऊ कर दीजिए। अगर नहीं, तो फिर इस कंडिशन को हटाइए। आखिर इस लाइन के बच्चे कहाँ से पढ़ेंगे? आखिर इस लाइन को भी तो ट्रेन्ड होना है। मैं आपके बलि का समर्थन करूँगा, बल्कि कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन चाहूँगा कि आप सुधार की तरफ बढ़ें। खाली ऐसा न हो कि जो पछिला बलि आया था, उसी में दो-चार शब्दों की हेरा-फेरी कर दी, दो-चार शब्द बदल दिए और फिर बलि रख दिया। मेरे विचार से बलि प्रैक्टिकल होना चाहिए और मेडिकल एजुकेशन में एक क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। ऐसा लगे कि श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद, जो अपनी नौजवानी से संघर्ष करते रहे हैं, जबकि साथ हमने भी यूथ कांग्रेस की शुरुआत

की, उन्होंने स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के रूप में एक परिवर्तन किया। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक बात क्लीयर करना चाहता हूँ, ताकि जो माननीय स्पीकर यहां बोले, उनमें यह कन्फ्यूजन न हो, जो पुराने स्पीकर में रहा है - चाहे वे इधर के हों या उधर के हों - कि कोई नया बलि नहीं आ रहा, न पछिले साल आया था, न ही इस साल आ रहा है। ऑर्डिनेंस के द्वारा मेडिकल काउंसिल को भंग किया गया था, डिजिटल किया गया था। उस ऑर्डिनेंस की मर्याद सिर्फ एक साल के लिए थी। एक साल के बीच हमें बलि लगाना था। उस एक साल के बीच हम बलि नहीं लाए, जिसके कारण मैं बाद में बता दूंगा। दूसरा बलि आना था, वह अभी नहीं आया, शायद हमारे सदस्यगण सोचते हैं कि वह बलि आया था।

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

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** अगर जानते होते तो यह बहस ही नहीं होती। अभी उसे नहीं ला पाए। क्योंकि वह एक साल के अंदर नहीं आया इसलिए हमने एक साल के लिए ऑर्डिनेंस की अवधि और बढ़ा दी। वह ऑर्डिनेंस अगले साल मई तक खत्म होने वाला है।

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु (कर्नाटक) : वह क्यों नहीं आया ?

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : उसका जवाब मैं दे दूँगा। अभी मैं खाली इतना बता रहा हूँ कि कोई बख़्ति नहीं आया है। हम ऑर्डिनेंस को एक साल के लिए बढ़ाने के लिए कह रहे हैं। इसलिए कोई नयी चीज़ नहीं है, कोई बख़्ति हम नहीं लाए ज़िसमें हम परिवर्तन करें। यह ऑर्डिनेंस को दुबारा लाने के लिए है। आप इसमें सुझाव दे सकते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि मेडिकल एजुकेशन के बारे में इस बहाने आप सुझाव नहीं दे सकते हैं, लेकिन कोई बख़्ति नहीं आया है, हम ऑर्डिनेंस को एक साल और बढ़ाने के लिए कह रहे हैं।

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : आप उसे क्यों नहीं लाए ?

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : वह मैं जवाब में बता दूँगा।

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : अभी बताते तो त्यादा अच्छा होता, आधी डबिट खत्म हो जाएगी।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : मैं आपको जवाब दे दूँगा। आधी डबिट नहीं होगी। किसी को मेडिकल कॉलेज में इंटरस्ट है, किसी को कुछ और कहना है ... (व्यवधान) ... खाली मैं यह सूचना देना चाहता था। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री पीयूष गोयल (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, लॉ मन्निस्टर साहब यहां पर हैं। उन्हें बताना चाहिए कि कामून इतनी देर से क्यों लाया जाता है ? ऑर्डिनेंस से सरकार थोड़ा ही चलेगी।

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

श्रीमती माया सहि : इसे भी आप एक साल के लिए बढ़ा रहे हैं। उसके बाद फिर आपको बख़्ति तो लाना ही होगा।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : उसके लिए जवाब दे दूँगे।

श्रीमती माया सहि : वह भी आपसे पूछा है ... (व्यवधान) ...

DR. T.N. SEEMA: Sir, the Government had dissolved the Medical Council of India, infamous for its corrupt practices in sanctioning new colleges, and reconstituted the Board of Governors. Now, more than a year has passed. My question to you, very humbly, Sir, is this. Is there any improvement in the situation regarding the quality of medical education under the new Board? Very recently, *Tehelka* magazine

brought out details about inadequate facilities in private medical colleges in the National Capital Region of Delhi. How can we ensure the quality of medical education if proper infrastructure is not in place and qualified teachers are not available in medical colleges? In many private colleges there are not enough patients, or clinical material, as they call it. We have seen that at the time of inspection, when some Inspection Committee comes, the management brings patients in vehicles to show to the Committee. So, most of the students come out as half-baked doctors. How can we put our lives into the care of such doctors when they start treatment on their own?

3.00 P.M.

Then, there is a problem of quality or transparency in admissions. Many private medical colleges, especially those run by minority organisations and so-called deemed universities do not follow the rules of Medical Council of India for admissions. They devise their own norms for admissions. They charge exorbitant fees. There is no reservation for Scheduled Communities or the backward classes in these institutions. The State Governments cannot control them. The colleges manage to get protection from courts using the loopholes in the existing laws. The only way to regulate them is to bring the Central legislation taking into consideration the need to ensure merit and social justice in medical education. Sir, I request the Government, through you, to bring in such a legislation in the very near future.

Sir, the new Medical Council of India has proposed to conduct a national test for admission to all colleges in the country. This has problems. The State Governments were not adequately consulted on this. We know that education comes under the Concurrent List. Their opinion should be heard. Some States like Tamil Nadu do not have any entrance test for MBBS admissions. They are doing on the basis of the higher secondary marks. Kerala has an excellent record of conducting foolproof admission tests for more than 20-25 years. Why should it be disturbed? It is heard that the Medical Council of India will conduct a common admission test in the coming year. Will it cover the private medical colleges and the so-called deemed universities? If not, what is the use of such a common test?

Sir, the present regulations for MBBS and PG admission need amendments. Now, Scheduled Tribes student cannot ask for the entrance test and get minimum marks of 40 per cent. Even if the ST student gets 80 per cent or more than 80 per cent in the XII class, they are not able to get a pass in the entrance test. The seats of ST students are going vacant and given to general candidates. Even in Kerala, where ST students are enjoying better quality and better opportunity in higher education, many of those ST student seats are vacant. The seats reserved for SC students are going vacant and given to general candidates even though Kerala proposed exemption of ST students from the entrance test. I request the hon. Minister to consider this



proposal and the practical problem faced by the Kerala Government.

Then, there is a question of service quota for PG admissions. The Supreme Court has said that even doctors serving in the Government have to write common admission tests for PG admission. The Kerala Assembly enacted a law exempting the Government doctors and teachers in medical colleges from appearing for the common entrance test. Such a relaxation is required to improve the quality of teachers in the Government sector and to attract doctors in Government service.

Many hon. Members have raised the issue of shortage of doctors in the medical service. But, the High Court has rejected this law. The court says that only the Medical Council of India and the Central Government can make this change. Sir, I urge upon the Government to take up with the MCI to change the regulations for PG admission by giving relaxation for in-service candidates.

Sir, I support the extension of the term of the new Medical Council of India, as proposed by the hon. Minister. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for allowing me. I have eight points to make for the Minister but, unfortunately, I have to do so in five minutes. My first point is to question why and under what circumstances has the Minister or the Ministry chosen to extend the date by one more year necessitating this legislation. I would like to draw his attention to a promise made by President Pratibha Patil on the 4th June, 2009 while addressing the Joint Session of Parliament. In her address she said, "In the next hundred days, the Government would bring a Bill for a national council for human resources in health as an overarching regulatory body." That was a promise made in the honeymoon period. Considering that seven times the time has gone, now we are over 700 days, we are wondering whether the marriage at all took place for the Minister to enable him fulfill the promise made by President Pratibha Patil in her inaugural address.

Therefore, I would like to have the rationale of why it has required so much time to fulfill a promise given by the President in the Joint Session of Parliament.

My second point, Sir, is that it is now well known that there is an endemic shortage of doctors. These facts are well known. We have 1:1800 people. In other countries, like China, you have 1:400. There are only 314 medical colleges, of which, 165 are in the private sector, and that the number of private sector hospitals is really trumping up what the public outlays can do. The Prime Minister's focus in the 12th Plan is going to be health primarily, the Minister knows it. It is moving away a bit from education to concentrating on health. Today, only 1.1 per cent of the GDP is being spent on the health

sector. Is the Minister proposing to dramatically improve public outlay in the health sector as part of the Twelfth Plan?

My third point really, Sir, is — and this is the point which I believe perhaps the Minister would need to grapple with, and since right now he is in consultation with his officials, I would like to come to the fourth point because that, in my view, is an important point. The point is that I must compliment the Minister for having, to some extent, cleaned up the mess of the Medical Council which he inherited. It has been a Council plagued by abuse, by patronage, by corruption. He had promised a futuristic document on what is the vision of the Medical Council of India. This House would await that futuristic vision document to be placed before us, and

would plead that before he finalises the contours of the overarching regulation to take the House in confidence on the overarching vision of the Medical Council.

My third point, Sir, and I say this with some trepidation because while the Minister grapples to bring his overarching regulation, he should be mindful that he should not come in conflict with what his colleague, the Minister for HRD is planning to do. As being privileged, Sir, to be part of the HRD Standing Committee, the overarching regulation which the HRD Ministry has placed for the consideration of this puts the medical education and Medical Council as part of the HRD's framework of regulation. So, I would plead with you that you bring about a kind of harmony in which on the area of medical education and so on, it could be part of the medical thing. So, that has to be taken out of the proposed Bill, then, which is before the consideration of the Standing Committee. I go on in the same vein, do not fall into the trap of many regulations which have been brought by the Education Ministry or the HRD Ministry which demonstrate inadequate consultation with all stakeholders, particularly inadequate consultation with the States. Please, when you bring this overarching regulation, we would like to have a greater consultation with the States and with all the stakeholders.

My fifth point, Sir, is that whereas private colleges should not be throttled by excessive governmental regulation, we would need to have some degree of combination for better regulation with improved access can be combined with excellence, and where supply side responses can be brought in a more harmonious way.

My sixth important point, Sir, is that the classic problems or reforming the education sector, particularly higher education are the same which comes to IITs, IIMs, medical colleges, and how do you improve the supply side responses in availability of doctors? That is why some of the important points made by my colleagues, Maya Singhji and others on improving supply side responses for trying to balance quality, particularly the reach of these medical colleges in rural areas is a matter which the Minister should give some consideration to.

My seventh point, Sir, is this. I have gone through carefully the document of the 12th Five Year Plan. Unfortunately, Mr. Minister, in the 12th Five Year Plan, all the schemes which you had in the 11th Five Year Plan in regard to the backward States having far more medical colleges, backward States being able to have better supply side responses, those schemes are being discontinued. Will you consider initiating an exercise with the Planning Commission that for backward regions and backward States, particularly the States like Bihar and Orissa and some of those States, you will have a new scheme which will enable matching grants for them to come up with national averages when it comes to the availability of medical colleges and the availability of medical training facilities?

Finally, Sir, as real incomes in this country rise and insurance becomes more affordable, what is the Minister planning to improve the quality and the reach of health insurance systems to make the health insurance something which is available not merely to the people in the metropolis and metropolitan towns and other tier I cities but the reach of the health insurance things to cover rural areas?

I plead you, Mr. Minister, that since this debate has gone far beyond the confines of merely extending this particular thing by one more year and for reasons which you need to explain to us why you need this extra time, we hope that some of the important points which have more far reaching implications for the policy framework of the health sector will be suitably kept in mind while bringing a suitable legislation. Thank you.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Orissa): Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on this amendment. Since the time of formation of the Indian Medical Council in 1956, Sir, six amendments have already been made to this Act. Sir, we saw there were allegations of rampant corruption in the Medical Council while allowing the opening of new medical colleges in the private sector. The chairman was so much exposed that he was removed from the post. But, at the same time, this Council was dissolved. For one year this Council has been dissolved and now the hon. Minister wants to extend this period for another one year. But during this time we have not seen any improvement in the functioning of the Medical Council and particularly in the teaching standards in the country. It seems that in the medical field the Government is following some aimless policy. Of course, the hon. Minister is working with a missionary zeal. Since I am in the Standing Committee, I know he has many new ideas and he is trying to implement them. One year has lapsed but we have not seen any tangible results in this field. Sir, in our country there are many medical colleges and the so-called Deemed Universities which are allowed in different parts of the country. We know these Deemed Universities do not have the required medical infrastructure. What we hear is that still there is corruption and people are still paying 40 to 50 lakh of rupees under the table for getting recognition. In this way they are producing doctors who in reality are not doctors but monsters. How can they treat the patients and how could this country depend on them? I would request the hon.

Minister to be careful about this deterioration in the medical profession in our country. Sir, another thing that I would like to bring your notice is that in the backward States like Orissa, Jharkhand, Bihar and Chhattisgarh the standard of medical education and availability of medical facilities are very poor. Orissa has population of more than 420 lakh people but till date we have got only three medical colleges. There is so much dearth of doctors in our State and we still need more than 1800 doctors. How can you produce the required number of doctors in proportion to the growing population particularly when the number of diseases is growing and the complications are growing? I

request the Minister to give more attention to improving the medical structure and medical education in this backward State. In this connection, I would like to bring to your kind notice that in this backward State, we are rich in mineral resources.

Every year, we are giving thousands of rupees to the Centre. But in reality we are getting so less, so negligible that we don't have the resources to invest in this important field. Sir, in this connection I request the Minister and the Planning Commission also to give more share of royalty to the State so that they can develop their infrastructure and meet the growing needs of the medical services in those States. Sir, another thing I want to bring to your notice is, in some private hospitals and private medical colleges, recently we read in the newspapers that there are ten to fifteen per cent seats reserved for the poor people. For lower seats the beds are not filled. They are lying vacant and these poor people are not getting it. The Government knows this. It is made for the poor people. For that, the Government is not giving any attention. This is criminal negligence to these people Sir, and I request the Minister to inquire into this matter and those seats which are reserved for the poor people in these private medical colleges should be fulfilled and the poor man should get the benefit out of it. Sir, another thing I want to bring to your notice is, so far as this formation of this Council is concerned, it should be well represented.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair]

The representatives from different regions of the country should be included so that they can raise their problems in this Council and that should be done immediately. Sir, with this, I request the Minister, with his zeal, to reform medical education, medical facilities and the infrastructure. With this I conclude. Thank you very much.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to support the Bill. This is a technical Bill. But the debate has gone on to bring in some substantive issues. They are necessary to give an idea about the new Bill which the hon. Minister will bring in here for National Commission for Health Services and all that. My points are only two. While I respect and will continue to respect the autonomy of such



institutions, autonomy should not be used as a licence for all types of misuse of corruption, nepotism and whatever you want to do. This has been going on in the last Medical Council and I fully support the Government in disbanding it by that ordinance and to ensure that the dirty stable is cleared. My next point is, it is common knowledge that the rural areas of India are devoid of any medical cover. There is a shortage of seven lakhs of doctors but whatever number of MBBS students come out, they will not work in the rural areas because the money is in the metropolitan cities. I would urge the Hon'ble Minister to think about a possibility of introducing licentiate system, the LMF system that we used to have during the British era. In those days, the rural areas used to be served by the licentiate medical practitioners and they were not bad. They were also allowed after two or five years of practice to sit for an examination

and upgrade themselves to MBBS. I would urge the Government, through you, Sir, to consider about it when they bring about a new Bill. My next point is, whatever autonomy you give, you have to have some external monitoring arrangement. There is a perpetual conflict in a democracy relating to. Who will regulate the regulator? In fact, last time, when we were debating on the Lokpal, many hon. Members here made the same point. If the Lokpal went awry, who will look into it.

So, I would request the hon. Minister that whatever autonomy you may give, bring about a degree of external monitoring system so that things do not go wrong. What we have seen in the last medical scandal is only a tip of the iceberg. We came to know about it only when it burst into a scam. But, Sir, 9/10th of that iceberg is under the dark water. What had happened there nobody knows. In fact, only the sufferers know what had happened. So, we must have a monitoring system to ensure it.

With these words, I support the Bill. Thank you.

**श्री मोहन सहि** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप 10वीं लोक सभा से मुझसे परिचित हैं, फरि भी कुर्सी पर जाने के बाद वस्मृत हो जा रहे हैं, तो मुझे खेद है।

महोदय, मंत्री जी ने बहुत सीमित दायरे का यह वधियक रखा है। हमारी मजबूरी है कि इसका समर्थन किया जाए, क्योंकि एक अध्यादेश के lapse होने की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। लेकिन सरकार जसि काम को कहे, उसे पूरा करे, यह लोकतांत्रिक सरकार का कर्तव्य होता है। जब आपने MCI को भंग किया, तो वस्मिग में उसकी वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था का ढाँचा पहले ही तैयार रखना चाहिए था। इससे लगता है कि MCI के भंग करने के पीछे जो दस्मिग - दस्मिग था, वह तात्कालिक था, उसकी कोई लम्बी पृष्ठभूमि नहीं थी। MCI तो केवल recommendatory body थी, मेडिकल कॉलेज को मान्यता देने का सब काम तो भारत सरकार करती है। कस्मि की सीट कम करनी हो, कस्मि की बढ़ानी हो, इसके लए भारत सरकार तक आना पड़ता है। इसलिए डॉक्टरों की एक नर्विचित संस्था, जस्मिसे पूरे देश के डॉक्टरों के मन में एक असंतोष पैदा हो, यदि आप उसका वैकल्पिक ढाँचा तैयार करने की स्थिति में नहीं थे, तो यह उचित नहीं था।

आजसबसे अधिक जरूरत गुणवत्तायुक्त डॉक्टरों को पैदा करने

की है। आज दुनिया भारत में तेजी से भाग कर आ रही है, क्योंकि भारत में मेडिकल टूरिज्म बढ़ रहा है। उसका कारण कि भारत की जो चिकित्सा पद्धति है, वह अन्य देशों के मुकाबले सस्ती और गुणवत्तायुक्त है। मेडिकल कॉलेज खोले जाएँ, एम्स खोल दए जाएँ, लेकिन क्या उनके लिए आपके पास डॉक्टर्स हैं? डॉक्टर तैयार करने की जो मशीनरी है, हम उस पर ध्यान नहीं देते। मेरी नजर में यह इल्जाम सही नहीं है कि डॉक्टर गाँव में नहीं जाना चाहते। सच्चाई इसके खिलाफ है कि राज्य सरकारें डॉक्टरों की जो जगहें हैं, 14-14 हजार, 15-15 हजार, न उनका वसतिगृह न कालोनी है, न उन डॉक्टरों की भर्ती करती हैं। MBBS की डिग्री लेकर केवल पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन करने के लिए लड़के सड़कों पर टहल रहे हैं और किसी प्राइवेट नर्सिंग होम में बहुत कम पैसे पर अपनी प्रैक्टिस कर रहे हैं। सरकार राज्यों में उनकी भर्ती नहीं करती। जहाँ वह भर्ती करती है, वहाँ के डॉक्टर्स मोहल्ले और गाँवों के अन्दर जाते हैं। इसलिए भर्ती न करने का यह बहाना है। इसके ऊपर भारत सरकार को जोर देना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात है कि चाहे नज़ी क्षेत्र के मेडिकल कॉलेज हों या सरकारी क्षेत्र के, दोनों की हालत बहुत बुरी है। आपकी नज़र के नीचे यहीं, राजधानी के बगल में कुछ नज़ी क्षेत्र के मेडिकल कॉलेज खुले हुए हैं। आपने MCI की टीम भेज कर दी। आपने जबी लोगों को डेढ़ वर्ष से बैठा कर रखा है, क्या उन्होंने किसी मेडिकल कॉलेज की दुर्दशा के ऊपर वहाँ जाकर अपनी आँख से उसका निरीक्षण किया ?

मैं अपने नज़ी अनुभव से यह आसानी से कह सकता हूँ कि गाज़ियाबाद में जो नज़ी क्षेत्र का मेडिकल कॉलेज है, न वहाँ पर अस्पताल है और न ही उसमें कोई मरीज़ है। मैं यह भी बहुत दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट्स को पढ़ाने के लिये वहाँ पर कोई फैकल्टी भी नहीं है। 80-80 लाख रुपये देकर बच्चों ने पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन में दाखिला लिया है और वे सभी रो रहे हैं कि उनकी पढ़ाई के नाम पर कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। इस पर सरकार जरा गंभीरतापूर्वक सोचे।

प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेज में उनकी अपनी परीक्षाएं होती हैं। एक साल पहले प्रतिभूति जमा कर दीजिए, आपका रजिस्ट्रेशन नकिल जाएगा, लेकिन यदि आपने प्रतिभूति जमा नहीं की है, तो आपका दाखिला नहीं होगा और किसी भी हालत में प्रतियोगी परीक्षा में आपका नाम नकिल कर नहीं आएगा।

इसी बहाने मैं भारत सरकार को एक और सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने भारत से सटे नेपाल में अपने कुछ मेडिकल कॉलेज खोले हैं। भारत सरकार उनकी 100 फीसदी फाइनेंसिंग करती है, अपनी फैकल्टी भेजती है और उनके दाखिले का जो तौर तरीका है, वह भी एमसीआई की देख-रेख में होता है। लेकिन इस देश में एक पद्धति यह बनी कि जो छात्र यूक्रेन, चीन या रूस से डीप्री लेकर आते हैं, एमसीआई ऐसे लोगों का रजिस्ट्रेशन भारत में बिना परीक्षा लिये नहीं करती। इसमें वे नेपाल से नकिलने वाले बच्चे भी शामिल हो गए, जो चार-चार साल भटकते हैं, लेकिन किसी भी हालत में उनको एमसीआई के जरिए रजिस्ट्रेशन की अनुमति नहीं मिलती है। इसके ऊपर मंत्री जी सोचें और बाहर से आने वाले लड़कों के रजिस्ट्रेशन के मामले में कठिन परीक्षाओं में कुछ शिथिलता दें, साथ ही नेपाल में खुले हुए भारत सरकार के मेडिकल कॉलेज के लड़कों को उस परीक्षा से एग्जम्प्ट करते हुए उनका रजिस्ट्रेशन करें। माननीय मंत्री जी से यही मांग करते हुए मैं अपनी बात

समाप्त करता हूँ और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I rise to support the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2011. But, I am also having some observations and suggestions in regard to medical education. You have seen that despite expansion of medical education, we are still facing acute shortage of doctors in our country. The proportion of 1:1800 is a very big gap. We should try to see that this gap is minimized and the people get good medical facilities. The Medical Council of India, which was once the hot bed of corruption and now the hon. Minister is taking some steps to clean it in a proper way. Some good personalities, who know much about medical profession, have been appointed in the Board of Governors. But the Board of Governors should have equitable distribution in various parts of the country.

So far as opening new medical colleges in the country is concerned, it is seen that these are concentrated only in a few pockets. In backward States, the medical colleges are much more required. But, somehow we are not in a position to bridge that gap. So, the Government should

see that this imbalance is not there. We should have new medical colleges, through out the country, proportionately.

Then, there is a lack of qualified faculties in our Government medical colleges because the private medical colleges offer attractive allowances, from rupees one lakh to rupees one lakh and fifty thousand per month; on the other hand, even the premier institution, like, the AIIMS pays only rupees one lakh per month. Therefore, we are not able to attract good quality faculties in our Government medical colleges. As we mentioned in the CMP, during the tenure of UPA-I, the budget allocation for health and medical should be increased. But, we are sorry to see that it has not gone beyond one per cent of the GDP.

So, the Government should seriously think about these things. Unless and until there is more allocation for health and medical services, we will not be in a position to cater to the vast section of the masses. Sir, I will give one or two more suggestions and conclude my speech.

Sir, we are talking about opening up of more medical colleges. I have one example of Jamia Hamdard, who have applied for opening a new medical college. Even though there was no inspection, but only on some fictitious ground, they didn't give permission. Anyhow, once again they are going to apply. The Ministry should see to it that all the colleges who have the required infrastructure and those who are meeting the proper parameters required for medical education should be granted medical colleges. Till now we have been seeing that private medical colleges are somehow or the other maneuvering or managing things in such a way that they get permission very easily. I am aware about some such colleges who don't have any sort of infrastructure, but, surprisingly, they got permission. When there was a random inspection, - I don't know how the news was leaked out to them - within no time some patients were brought. They were not patients; they were healthy persons who were brought there as patients. Professors and teachers who had nothing to do with medical education were dressed up with stethoscopes and white coats. They were dressed up in such a way that they looked like professors and teachers. Actually, in the garb of all these things, some *nakli* doctors were brought there and there is no machinery to keep a check on all these things.

Sir, I just wanted to emphasis that while giving permission, we should stick to the parameters which have already been laid down. If we follow those parameters, then, we can have good medical education in the country. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this discussion. With regard to the short amendment I wish to submit the following points.

The supersession of the Medical Council of India has been executed without following the

principles of natural justice. The said dissolution of the Council has to be evaluated in the context of the fact that the Government of India has proposed a Bill titled, 'National Accreditation Regulatory for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010.'

Sir, the Government of India should supervise and control the functioning of the Board of Governors with the same degree of control and supervision which it exercised over the now defunct MCI. Sir, the onus is on the Government of India to ensure effective supervision and regulation of the manner of functioning of the Board of Governors and to ensure that the spirit of the 1956 Act is adhered to. Sir, the Board of Governors should be a representative body, reflecting the plurality of opinions across the medical fraternity of India. Sir, the medical fraternity is looking up to the new MCI to advocate change in this sector and lead as an example inspiring a return to the desired standards of medical practices and ethics.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. Sir, I rise to support this Bill. But, before I start speaking on this Bill, I would like to express my happiness over the fact that the principles set up by the Father of our Nation are still alive. After more than 60 years of his death, the whole world is witnessing this. This is the power with which the Father of our Nation was able to drive the mighty British empire out of this country, this is the power with which Martin Luther King was able to follow non-violence, this is the power with which Nelson Mandela was able to keep himself alive, and this the power which brought Barak Obama to the Chair of America. I really feel proud to be an Indian and I congratulate Mr. Anna Hazare who brought the principles of Gandhi's Satyagraha to the nation's forefront after these long, long years.

Sir, I wanted to express these few things before starting my speech on this Bill.

At the outset, Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for giving permission for opening more number of medical colleges, for increasing the number of medical and MD seats and also for practically relaxing the rules for starting the medical colleges within a span of two years.

When he took the charge of this Ministry, Sir, I spoke on the



working of this Ministry. At that time, I welcomed him by saying, 'Ghulamji, aapko salam, salam', because he instantly cleared all the 300 files which were pending on his table. In the same manner, he has increased the number of colleges. He has given permission to more than 40 colleges. The number of MBBS seats has been increased from 30,000 to 40,000 and the MD seats have also been increased, for the first time in the history of India, by more than 8000. For these commendable changes in the field of medical education, I heartily congratulate the hon. Minister. I also welcome the changes that he has practically made in the rules for starting new colleges by reducing the land ceiling from 35 to 20 for rural areas and 10 acres for the metropolitan cities.

I welcome the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2011. But I want to raise a few questions for the consideration of the hon. Minister and I also want to place some suggestions to him through this august House.

Firstly, I recall the situation which necessitated the Minister to bring such an Ordinance and now this Bill. In this context, I would like to ask the hon. Minister about the then President of the Medical Council of India who was caught red-handed by the CBI on allegations of corruption charges. What steps are being taken by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to probe all the decisions pertaining to medical colleges during Dr. Desai's tenure and the institutions which have been recognized? Have you checked the quality of teachers, infrastructure and facilities recommended by him? What is the progress in this matter?

At this juncture, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House a very important thing. Why are there different standards for different people in our system? Ketan Desai was arrested red-handed by the CBI with 2 crores of rupees; and the charge-sheet was of Rs. 24 crores. All this was found in his house in the form of cash, gold and in other forms. But no such gold, cash or any other assets were seized by the CBI from our hon. M.P. Why are there different standards for different people in this country? The person who was caught red-handed has been let off on bail. But what about our hon. M.P. who is being detailed, who is being denied her legitimate bail? There is no one to question these facts even though 100 days have passed. My heart is bleeding. If not in this House, I do not know where I can go to express my feelings. I leave it to the conscience of this House.

Sir, the hon. Minister has given a concession to the tribal areas/hilly areas as far as setting up of medical colleges is concerned. He has said that 20 acres land which is required for setting up these colleges can be of 10 acres at two different places. Here I want to make a suggestion. Will the hon. Minister consider applying the same rule for metropolitan cities also? The reason why I am saying it is because it is practically impossible to find 10 acres

of land at a stretch place in any metropolitan city. Will the hon. Minister consider my request of applying the same rule of this 10 acres of land in two or three different places in metropolitan cities also?

My next suggestion, Sir, is regarding the faculty. Realizing the practical difficulty in finding out the faculty members, you have taken many steps like increasing the age limit of retirement, etc. Will the Ministry consider sharing the faculty members among two-three colleges in the same vicinity, as there is a great scarcity of qualified teaching members? Now only you have increased the MD seats to 8000. When will they complete their education and when will they come into the teaching profession? These are some of the questions before us. So, will you consider sharing of teaching faculty among two-three colleges? This is where the previous

Medical Council of India was literally playing with its power and the hon. Minister is aware of that.

To put an end to this in future, it would practically be advisable to share the teaching faculty between two or three colleges, or, have visiting Professors from other places and other States also, if necessary. Will the hon. Minister consider this?

Then, Sir, I would like to know the status of pending 'permissions' for setting up of medical colleges at Theni, Thiruvavarur, Villupuram and Dharmapuri and other such places in Tamil Nadu. The Indian Medical Council should consider giving permission for the setting up of medical colleges in backward districts like these, and not put obstacles in the path. I am aware of the problems that arose in taking stringent action against the MCI. But I feel it would have sufficed if the Ministry had taken measures to remove only the corrupt, and not the entire statutory body which was created by an Act of Parliament, the Indian Medical Council Act. My concern, Sir, is that if the MCI can play corrupt to the core in such a manner with only medical colleges under its supervision, what would happen if all the medical institutions were to be brought under one roof? Will the hon. Minister take precautions in the beginning itself to see to it that no mistakes occur in future?

My next concern, Sir, is about the Board of Governors. I am not finding fault with the qualification of the present Board of Governors, but there should be a balance in the selection of its members, both from the Government and private sector. I hope, the hon. Minister would take it in the right spirit and the other two vacancies would be immediately filled up from the Government quota.

Last, but not the least, Sir, about the entrance examination for medical colleges, our leader is strongly opposed to having an entrance examination for admission to medical colleges. Strangely, Sir, but as a welcome move, the present Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is also of the same opinion. But the Union Government proposes to have a uniform Common Entrance Test across the country. This will not help the poor, downtrodden children to compete with other students who come from cities and educated families. Hence, I would urge upon the

Central Government to drop this move, keeping in view the united stand of the people of Tamil Nadu.

With these observations, Sir, I welcome this Bill and I also support this Bill.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, it is really a matter of appreciation that the hon. Minister is considering the setting up of an over-arching regulatory body as the National Council for Human Resources for Health, the NCHRH, with the dual purpose of reforming the current regulatory framework and enhancing the availability of skilled manpower.

Sir, we all know that for the efficient working of any professional body, its autonomy is of utmost importance. So, in the interest of restoration of its autonomy, Government must take positive steps to make this body a truly representative body with people from the medical community. The Government has said that, as per Section 3 of the Medical Council Act, the MCI is to be represented by medical practitioners from all over the country in consultation with the States. Now, keeping this in view, the hon. Minister should work towards taking such steps. We must remember that patients' interests are best served by independent and accountable regulations. The proposed NCHRH must be made accountable to the people.

Now, Sir, coming to the Bill, it is stated in the Financial Memorandum of the Bill that clause 2 of the Bill seeks to amend subsection 2 of Section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. Sir, I must say that it is a statutory compulsion, now the present *ad hoc* body of MCI, that is, the Board of Governors, has introduced a new syllabus for MBBS in Forensic Medicine in it, whereas I have been informed that there is no such expert Member in the *ad hoc* body in the field of forensic medicine. Has the Government taken note of this fact? Without studying forensic medicine, the future Medical Officers in Government Hospitals would be severely handicapped. In the process of approving new medical colleges, has the present MCI sincerely made any investigation before issuing permission or approval? Recently, the setting up of 21 medical colleges has been approved. After giving approval, the Head of the Board of Governors, Dr. K.K. Talwar, made a statement in which he stated that they would investigate the college again and may take legal action, if found unfit.

What is this? Sir, again, the question of legal action has come because the Board of Governors is not sure whether those colleges are fit for approval, but approval has been given. There is a need for more transparent process for giving approval to new colleges.

For increasing the number of seats, the BoG of MCI should give priority to the old colleges and the backward regions. The MCI has increased seats for the medical colleges. They should give more priority to the Government medical colleges than the private medical

colleges. This time, the MCI has increased the seats. For Government colleges, it is 15, and for private medical colleges, it is 18. This is a very important issue. In the North-Eastern region, we have to depend only on the Government medical colleges. But, the seats in the Government medical colleges are very few. Seats for PG courses have not been increased. Recently, the MCI has added 1800 seats, but only a few seats have been allotted against the colleges in the North-Eastern region. I urge upon the Government to make some mandatory provision in the Act so that those suggestions can be accommodated under section 10(a) of the MCI Act. The hon. Minister should take necessary steps to increase the seats in the existing Government medical colleges of the North-Eastern region and increase PG seats in those colleges.

Sir, I want to take this opportunity to raise some issues regarding the Dental Council of India. Sir, the Dental Council of India is a statutory body constituted to regulate the dental education. In dental profession also, the permission of the Government is required to start new dental colleges, to introduce higher courses and to increase the number of seats. It needs to take positive steps for the development of dental health services in the North-Eastern region. We have only one dental college in Assam, whereas we need five to six more Government dental colleges, and also the private dental colleges. On the other hand, the existing dental college has only a limited number of BDS and MDS seats. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister to take this problem seriously and take necessary steps to give permission to open more dental colleges in the North-Eastern region and increase the number of seats for BDS and MDS courses.

Sir, finally, I would like to say that health services are services to the mankind. These are considered as divine services. But, today, it has become a lucrative business. There is need for more proactive steps to make the health services more affordable to the common people. With these few words, I conclude my speech. Thank you, Sir.

**डॉ. सी.पी. ठाकुर** (बह्मिर) : सर, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। महोदय, मुझे पहले पहुँचना था, लेकिन एअर इंडिया का हवाई जहाज पटना में खराब हो गया। मेरा नक्किल है कि एअर इंडिया की बदहाली पर भी चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Dr. Thakur, I only wanted to caution you that other speakers from your Party have taken more time.

**डॉ. सी.पी. ठाकुर** : सर, अभी हमारे साथी सांसदों ने मंत्री जी से पूछा कि बलि लाने में देरी क्यों हुई ? मैं कहता हूँ यह भगवान की मर्जी है, खुदा की मर्जी है, God की मर्जी है। सर, आज दुनिया में centralisation को जमाना नहीं रहा। आज हर जगह democratisation को जमाना आ गया है। आप आज लीबिया, सीरिया की हालत देख सकते हैं। अभी सभी ने देखा कि अन्ना जी के डर से हम लोगों ने पार्लियामेंट के प्रोसीजर को बदला। अभी जो इलैक्टड मेंबर्स की काउंसिल थी, उस में अगर एक आदमी ने गलती की तो वह डेमोक्रेसी को खत्म तो नहीं कर सकते ? अब हुआ कि उस में सेलेक्टेड मेंबर्स आएंगे। हमारा इतना बड़ा देश है। यहां अच्छे से अच्छे आदमी मिलेंगे। आप एक-दो आदमी हरेक स्टेट से



ले सकते हैं। अभी हमारी बहन झारखंड के वषिय में बोस रही थीं।  
 कि अगर झारखंड के एक-दो मेंबर स होंगे तो वे झारखंड की  
 समस्या रखेंगे , कश्मीर  
 वाले कश्मीर की रखेंगे। मैं कहता हूँ कि पूरे देश के  
 आदमियों की रप्रेजेंटेटिव बॉडी की एक काउंसिल बननी चाहिए।

इंडियन मेडिकल काउंसिल की रेपुटेशन बहुत ही अच्छी रही  
 है। हमने उसी मेडिकल काउंसिल की डब्ली लेकर बन्नि इंटरव्यू  
 के इंग्लैंड में हर जगह एडमिशन लिया। इस प्रकार से यह काउंसिल  
 इतनी रेपुटेड काउंसिल रही थी। थोड़ी गलती हुई , किसी आदमी  
 ने गलती की , उसको सजा दीजिए , उसको हटा दीजिए , लेकिन  
 इलेक्टेड बॉडीज़ का जो करेक्टर है , उसको मत चेँज कीजिए। वैसे  
 इनडायरेक्टली तो वह भी  
 हेल्थ मन्निस्टरी के अंडर है , लेकिन उस करेक्टर को मैटेन  
 रखना चाहिए। मुझे डाउट इसलिए होता है  
 कि इसमें जत्तिने चुनने वाले लोग हैं , उनका मैं नाम्र यहां पढ़ना  
 चाहूंगा – मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूँगा – Union

Secretary for Health and Family Welfare - Chairman; Dr. M.K. Bhan, Secretary, Department of Biotechnology - Member; Director General of Health Services - Member; Dr. Raghbir Singh, former Union Secretary इस प्रकार ये सारे जो आईएस लोग हैं , ये आईएस लोग क्या कभी देखने गए कि बहिर के लोगों की हेल्थ कैसी है , बंगाल की हेल्थ प्रॉब्लम्स क्या हैं या छोटे-छोटे जो अन्य राज्य हैं , उनकी हेल्थ प्रॉब्लम्स क्या हैं ? यह सब कभी किसी ने नहीं देखा। यह जो कमेटी बनायी गयी थी , उसमें कहीं नहीं देखते हैं कि अन्ना हजारे का नाम है - अन्ना हजारे से मेरा मतलब इन अन्ना हजारे जी जो अभी अनशन कर रहे थे , उनसे नहीं है - जो पीपल्स रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हो , ऐसा एक भी आदमी इस कमेटी में नहीं है, not a single person. इसमें कोई पार्लियामेंट का मंत्री होता , कोई कॉमन मैन होता , जो जनता की बदहाली को देख रहा होता है , तो अच्छा होता। इसलिए मैं मन्निस्टर साहब से नविदन करूंगा कि सल्लिक्टिव लोगों को भरने का और गवर्नमेंट के अंदर करने के लिए एक डिपार्टमेंट बनाने का काम बंद कर दीजिए और पहले की तरह जो इलेक्ट्रेड बाँधी थी , उसी तरह से कीजिए। उसमें आप पूरी कड़ाई कर दीजिए कि किस तरह के आदमी उसमें आएंगे। मेरे विचार से एक या दो आदमी हरेक स्टेट से आएंगे। आप इस संबंध में स्ट्रिक्ट से स्ट्रिक्ट रूल्स बनाइए। आज हम लोग जब इलेक्शंस लड़ते हैं तो उनमें बहुत चेंज आ गया है , तो फरि इसमें चेंज क्यों नहीं आ सकता ? इसमें भी चेंज आएगा। इसलिए इसमें आप मेथड को बदल दीजिए। महोदय , एक अन्य उद्देश्य जो इसमें है , वह यह है कि सात डिपार्टमेंट्स को इन्होंने एक जगह पर दिया है - overarching कर दी है ये डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं : Department of Medicine, Department of Nursing, Department of Dentistry, Department of Rehabilitation and Physiotherapy, Department of Pharmacy, Department of Public Health and Hospital Management, Department of Allied Health Sciences. मेरा यह नविदन है कि भारतवर्ष इतना बड़ा देश है , इतना विशाल देश है कि एक चीज़ तो ठीक नहीं हो पाती है तो सात डिपार्टमेंट्स अगर एक ही आदमी के अंदर रहेंगे तो वह क्या देखेगा ? ऐसा लगता है कि another Health Department क्रीएट हो रहा है - Health Department under a Health Department - आप अगर सातों को मिला दीजिए तो एक हेल्थ मन्निस्टरी हो गयी। हम समझते हैं कि पहले जो अलग-अलग थे... (व्यवधान) ... वह बेहतर था।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : ठाकुर साहब , जो आप डस्किंग कर रहे हैं , वह अभी आया ही नहीं है। जो आप डस्किंग कर रहे हैं , वह फ्यूचर ... (व्यवधान) ... वह सदन के सामने आया ही नहीं है।

डॉ. सी.पी. ठाकुर : इसीलिए तो मैंने कहा कि यह भगवान की मर्जी है कि आपने डब्लि कर दिया। आपको समय मिला है कि आप उसको रिविड करके डेमोक्रेटिक प्रोसेस से सब कुछ करें। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि यह देश बहुत बड़ा है और इसकी हेल्थ प्रॉब्लम बहुत अधिक है। अभी तक हम लोगों में और पाकिस्तान में या बंगलादेश में हेल्थ प्रॉब्लम में कोई फर्क नहीं है। हम लोग अपने को कहते हैं कि हम बहुत ऐडवांस कंट्री हैं। कहाँ से ऐडवांस हैं ? आपका जो इंडेक्स है , वह तो उन्हीं लोगों के बराबर है। आपके बगल में छोटा सा देश है श्रीलंका। उस दब्लि तो हम लोग श्रीलंका को दूसरे कारण से गाली दे रहे थे , लेकिन उसके जो हेल्थ पैरामीटर्स हैं , वे हमसे बहुत अच्छे हैं। हम कैसे आगे बढ़ेंगे , इसके लिये हमें सोचना चाहिए और इसको आदर्श , नया , डेमोक्रेटिक और इंडिपेंडेंट बॉडी बनाना चाहिए जो इस देश की स्वास्थ्य की समस्या को सुलझा सके। महोदय , अब घूस की बात नहीं रही है , अब घूस का जमाना चला गया है। अब घूस लेने पर फरि से अन्ना हजारे जी को आना पड़ेगा। इसलिए उस सबको हटाकर , एक आदर्श मेडिकल काउंसिल , जैसे इंग्लैंड की मेडिकल काउंसिल है - जैसी मेडिकल काउंसिल की रेपुटेशन इंग्लैंड में है कि वहाँ पर अगर किसी ने लिख दिया

कि फलां आदमी अब प्रैक्टिस करने लायक नहीं हैं तो उसी दक्खि से वे खत्म हो जाते हैं , उनको कहीं परे कटिस करने का मौका नहीं मिलता - उसी तरह की बॉडी यहां बननी चाहिए। महोदय , आपने मुझे समय दिया , इसके लिए बहुत -बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Thank you very much, Sir. I will not take much of your time. The hon. Minister is also worried that Praveen Rashtrapal will talk about Lokpal. I am not going to talk about Lokpal. But one thing I want to bring to the kind notice of the hon. Minister is that the problem is not solved by removing the then President of the Medical Council. In fact, Gujarat suffered a lot by that action which was very right. The then President of the Medical Council belonged to Gujarat. Suppose he had committed a mistake, but the State should not suffer. Our experience in Gujarat is, in the last one year all proposals sent by Gujarat were so tightly scrutinized believing that everything in Gujarat is wrong. No doubt, something is wrong, which I will not talk here, but we suffered a lot. Right now, in Gujarat, we have got 986 seats in the six medical colleges which are Government medical colleges. The fees to be paid there is only rupees six thousand per year. So, one can study and become a doctor by spending only thirty thousand rupees. Students have been studying there for the last so many years and we are all pleased. Then, because of introduction of self-financed colleges, Gujarat has got 12 or 13 self-financed colleges. But, the lowest fee in these colleges is two lakh fifty thousand rupees and the highest fee is four lakh rupees. Now, I want to know from the hon. Minister, suppose the son of a lower division clerk in the Central Government has secured 80 per cent marks and he gets admission in a self-financed college, how will he be able to pay a four-lakh-rupee fee in one year which is four times more than his salary? We have never thought about poor students. We talk about giving education, promises given in Article 43 or Article 46 of the Constitution that this Government will take the responsibility of giving higher education to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and weaker sections of the society. Where is that promise? On the one side, you give a promise and on the other, the fee fixed for medical study is four lakh rupees per year. For five year course, it comes to twenty lakh rupees. That is why I want to

know how these things can be improved.

Another suggestion is about the set up of the Council itself. As pointed out by Dr. Thakur, it was an elected body. The President of the Council was an elected person. Now, he is debarred from practicing and even taking any job. But, let me inform the House, in spite of that punishment, the same person got himself elected in the Senate of Gujarat University from the medical faculty. What are we doing? So, there is no proper care taken by the Government even now.

As far as other suggestions are concerned, I want to give three or four main suggestions. With regard to system of admission, you have got 10+2+college. Now, after passing the

4.00 P.M.

12th standard only, the students are allowed to enter the MBBS course. In a State like Gujarat, thousands of students pass 12th standard every year with three main subjects of Maths, Biology or Chemistry and Physics. Most of them, their parents, their relatives, are eager that he goes to medical line or engineering line or in any other such line. There is nothing wrong with it. Now, what is the size of the students in a State like Gujarat or Maharashtra or Madhya Pradesh? You take any State in northern India, thousands of students are studying, and when it comes to the number of seats in medical colleges, only 986 seats are available in Government colleges and 1216 seats in self-financed colleges. It makes only around 2300 seats in a State like Gujarat where we have got a population of five crore. Urbanization is 41 per cent and literacy rate is not less than 70 per cent in Gujarat.

The Government must give permission to open new medical colleges. We don't have any medical college at Gandhinagar. In North Gujarat, we have got the North Gujarat University, but we don't have any medical college. Mehsana is a big place. But we don't have any medical college there. On other side, there is one medical college in Surat; one medical college in Ahmedabad; and one medical college in Baroda. They were managed by the Government but are now converted into self-finance institution. I want to know this from the hon. Minister. Every medical college requires a hospital. No medical college can be given permission without a hospital. I want to know if this is true. Suppose a self-finance college is attached to a Government Hospital. I want to know whether the Government will recover any charges from it or not. It should be made clear to this House. Because they pay fee, which is more than Rs. 2,50,000, to the medical college, and it also utilises the Government hospital. I want to inform the House that I am referring to Adani College. It belongs to a famous group in Gujarat. The Bhuj Hospital was constructed by the grant announced by the then hon. Prime Minister Vajpayeeji after the earthquake. An amount of Rs. 500 crore was given by the Central Government. From that money, the Bhuj Hospital came into being and subsequently a medical college. Now that medical college has become a self-finance college. Whatever money spent by the Central Government, but this thing may also be enquired by the hon. Minister.

On admission procedure, I would like to say this. Let there be a uniform system all over the country.

On fee structure, let there be a uniform fee structure all over the country.

On medium of instruction, let there be clarity. The medium of instruction can be English plus mother tongue. It is not necessary that one should compulsorily learn only in English. If we can learn Ayurveda in our mother tongue, then why not allopathy in our mother tongue? All books

and other texts can be translated in the mother tongue. Nothing is impossible in this world. The medium of instruction should also be made clear.

Another thing is breaking of bonds signed by doctors. Somebody has pointed out that they are going out of the country. It means that they are indulging in breaking of bonds. What action has been taken by the Government, particularly this Ministry, against those people?

Another thing is about granting approval. A very good suggestion is just made by my colleague. The MBBS course is divided in five years. Suppose the infrastructure is ready which is sufficient for first-year course. Permission can be given for 100-200 students. In the first year, the self-finance college requires infrastructure only for first-year course. The college can be asked to complete the infrastructure within next year because that is required for the second year course. Like that, one need not complete the entire infrastructure which is required for a five-year course. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the specific case of the State of Gujarat where hundreds of seats are required at Jithri, Gotri, Baroda and other hospitals. They must be given these as early as possible.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, we have seen two Ordinances, two Bills for continuing a two-year term of a six-member Governing Council. This is a case where its President was involved in a corruption case. This Ordinance was brought to remove that man. Instead of removing that person, the entire system was demolished. Sir, I am alleging that this Ministry of the Government is controlling the MCI, which is an autonomous regulatory body, in a backdoor method. For this purpose only, on one pretext or the other, it is extending the term of the Governing Council members.

Sir, it is just like a fan to the fire. This Governing Body is also not a good body. The conditions in MCI are still worse. Sir, two persons are not concerned with medical education; one is having an educational institution. Such type of persons were appointed to this Governing Council. In this period, this body sanctioned 36 medical colleges. Medical colleges have gone to Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu because there is no faculty. Faculty is unavailable.



Sir, now, I come to ordinance. In reply to the Calling Attention Motion on 4.4.2010 regarding some allegation against the President, the ordinance was brought on 15.4.2010, that is, within ten days of the session was over.

Sir, I would quote what the Minister said while introducing the Bill. "It would be pertinent to mention here that the time schedule laid down as per the hon. Supreme Court directives to recommend for MCI to the Central Government for grant of permission to start new medical colleges, renewal permission and increased intake capacity was by 15th June, 2010. The

unfortunate incident pertaining to MCI took place around the time when the Council was engaged in its process. It was, therefore, necessary to ensure that new arrangement for the governance of the Council was put in place immediately so that all the pending processes could be completed before the last date." At that time also, he assured that next Bill may come in any form – whether over-reaching or modified Medical Council – it will include the State Governments. That is the assurance given during the first validation of the ordinance.

Then, Sir, the Budget Session ended on 25.3.2011. The Cabinet approved the extension of the Governing Council members on 17th March, 2011. That means, while we were in session, the Cabinet approved the extension of the Governing Council. Then, they issued the ordinance on 10.5.2011. It is a contra. Why was such a circuitous and indirect method taken? It is because the MCI is a goldmine and that is why, the Ministry wants to control the autonomous regulatory body through backdoor method. ...(*Interruptions*)...

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, the Minister has to concentrate. It is a serious matter. The Minister is busy in talking.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Minister is listening.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, whenever the Ministry comes to this House with a Bill, he is preaching that the Medical Council of India could be reconstituted or an over-reaching body, National Commission for Human Resource for Health, could be made. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, I would take one minute. I will bring to the notice of the Minister one point. Two years have elapsed after the Presidential Address. As my senior colleague said, the task force completed its report and submitted the Bill on 31st July, 2009. Till now, that Bill has not come to us. But, as it appears in the press and as it is known to us, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Human Resource Development are quarrelling regarding the functions of NCHRH and NCHER. They were quarrelling so intensively that the PMO has to intervene and settle the issue. Till February, 2011 this dispute

continued. This is the position. During the interregnum, the Central Government came forward with a proposal to set up a National Commission for Human Resources for Health as a regulatory body which would subsume certain bodies like the Medical Council of India and the Dental Council of India. It is only a pretext. The Minister has given a pretext. The Ministry wants to control these autonomous regulatory bodies through back door method because it is a gold mine. That is why I am opposing this Bill.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir. Only three days, precisely on Friday, I had an opportunity to congratulate the hon. Minister for having brought forward a courageous Bill on Human Organs Transplant. But now I have to stand here to express my

displeasure on the manner in which this Bill has been brought forward. On the face of it, it looks like very, very technical, very, very trivial. But this Bill shows the नीयत of this Government. अन्ना जी ने जो कहा था कि इस सरकार की नीयत साफ़ नहीं है। This Bill shows that the गवर्नमेंट की नीयत साफ़ नहीं है, इसका कारण यह है कि this Ordinance was promulgated just a week after the last Budget Session ended, within a week. Was this Government not aware of the fact that the term of this Body was coming to an end on a certain day? Why was a proper method to bring in a proper legislation not followed? Who has stopped them? Is it a case of ignorance? Is it a case of arrogance? This Government, perhaps, does not feel that the elected body of this nation has to be taken into confidence and given a proper opportunity to deliberate every decision of the Government.

Now, the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill says that the Central Government has initiated a proposal to set up a National Commission for Human Resources for Health. For the last two years I have been hearing that the new Commission is going to come up. Now, you are bringing in this Bill, again you are saying that the proposal to set up a National Commission for Human Resources for Health would take some more time. दो साल बीत गए, इसके आगे you want some more time to do that. What is the Government doing? What is the Health Ministry doing? Why is the Minister taking so much time set up the National Commission for Human Resources for Health? What is the reason? At least, tell us the reasons.

It has also been said that though the draft Bill for setting up of the National Commission for Human Resources for Health has been prepared in consultation with various stakeholders, subsequent setting up of the Commission could not be completed for various reasons. What are these reasons? The draft Bill is ready. You say you have already consulted the stakeholders and then you say it could not be brought forward. What are those compulsions which restrained you from bringing in this Bill? There is something hidden. This House should know the reasons. This is not a simple thing.

It has been said that the Government wants to bring in State control over all bodies through back door for some reason or the

other. I express my displeasure about it and the Government needs to come clean on this. सर, नीयत साफ़ होनी चाहिए।

The State of the health of this nation is very critical. I come from Maharashtra and it has got maximum number of medical colleges in the public sector as well as in the private sector. Sir, the basic reason for bringing in private medical colleges was that a poor boy could get the opportunity to get education in medicine or to get education in health. Now, for 'superspeciality', we have to give, Sir, fifty lakh rupees as donation. Fifty lakh rupees! From where would the child of a farmer or the child of a worker bring that money?

श्री वज्रिय जवाहरलाल दंडा (महाराष्ट्र): यह गलत है। अभी यह 2 करोड़ है।

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Okay. Two crore rupees. My senior colleague is telling me, it is 'two crore rupees'! ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I am a middle class man. My state of imagination can go only upto Rs. 50 lakhs. If it is two-crore-rupees, I can imagine ...(*Interruptions*)... Thank you, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Can he think of crores? Don't think of lakhs!

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Two crores, Sir; I stand corrected.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): But please conclude. Please conclude.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Yes. I will take another minute, Sir. It is a very serious question.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, yes.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: It is a question of the life of a poor child. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is a question of a poor child's getting admission in medical colleges.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

श्री भारतकुमार राऊत : जो आदमी superspeciality के लिए एक करोड़ -दो करोड़ रुपए देता है, how much he will be charging from the patients? Private sector medical colleges were brought in to give opportunities ...(*Time-bell rings*)... to the deprived class. How do you allow these types of donations?

Sir, I wanted to talk about this more, but, at the same time, since you are pressing the bell, my conscience to continue is gone. Therefore, before the Health Department goes to the ICU, it is better if the Minister takes cognizance of it and takes the redressal measures! Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much. Now, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बहिर): धन्यवाद सर। सर, इस देश की आबादी लगभग 120 करोड़ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ज़िस्ती तरह से लगातार

आबादी बढ़ रही है , उस तरह से मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं।  
 डॉक्टरों की कमी है , पैरा मेडिकल कर्मचारियों की कमी है ,  
 नर्सों की कमी है। ज़िस तरह से बीमारियों की संख्या बढ़ रही  
 है , वह भी अपने आप में एक बड़ी समस्या है। अब सरकार इस चुनौती  
 का मुकाबला किस तरह से कर रही है , इस पर मंत्री जी बताएँगे।  
 विभिन्न प्रदेशों से कई माननीय सदस्यों ने अपनी चिन्ता  
 जाहिर की है कि यह जो डॉक्टरों की संख्या कम हो गई है , जो  
 मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ की संख्या कम हो गई है , जो पैरा मेडिकल  
 कॉलेजेज़ की संख्या कम हो गई है , जो पैरा मेडिकल स्टाफ की  
 संख्या कम हो गई है , आप उसे  
 कैसे पूरा करेंगे , आप अपने जवाब में इसे बताने का काम जरूर  
 करेंगे। यह आपके सामने एक बड़ी चुनौती  
 है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , हेल्थ हमारा मौलिक अधिकार है। आजादी के 64-65 सालों के बाद अगर हम अपने देश की जनता को जो मौलिक अधिकार है, उसको meet out नहीं कर रहे हैं, तो निश्चित तौर पर यह हम सब लोगों के लिए शर्म की बात है। खास तौर से मैं जसि प्रदेश से आता हूँ, बहिर प्रदेश, जहाँ की आबादी लगभग 9 करोड़ है, मगर वहाँ पाँच से छः सरकारी मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ हैं और एक से दो मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ प्रइवेट हैं। अब इतनी बड़ी आबादी के लिए इतने कम मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ में कितनी तादाद में डॉक्टरों की संख्या आ रही है, आप खुद समझ सकते हैं। अब सरकार वहाँ किस तरह से प्रोत्साहन दे रही है? बहिर प्रदेश में लगभग 58 प्रतिशत बच्चे कुपोषण के शिकार हैं, महिलाएँ anaemic हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने हेल्थ के मामले में विशेष component देने के लिए जसि पाँच विशेष राज्यों को चयन किया है, उनमें आपने बहिर प्रदेश को चुना है। यह और बात है कि वहाँ आप जो पैसा दे रहे हैं, उसका उपयोग किस तरह से किया जा रहा है, मगर आज भी वहाँ जो medical facilities हैं, वे अपर्याप्त हैं। इसकी वजह से वहाँ जो स्थिति उत्पन्न है, उसका आँकड़ा आपके सामने है। आज देश की आजादी के इतने सालों के बाद भी जो मरीज परेशानी की हालत में मर रहे हैं, यह भी चिन्ता की बात है। अब देखिए कि यहाँ पर एम्स है। एम्स की चर्चा की जा रही थी। आप एम्स में चले जाएँ, तो वहाँ आप देखिएगा कि इलाज के लिए लगभग 60 से 70 प्रतिशत लोग पटना के, बहिर के आते हैं, चूँकि वहाँ proper medical care की व्यवस्था नहीं है। पूरे बहिर में एक मेडिकल कॉलेज है, पटना मेडिकल कॉलेज, जहाँ इतनी ज्यादा भीड़ रहती है कि वहाँ मरीजों को इलाज उस तरह से भी नहीं होता, जसि तरह से भैंस-बकरियों को होता है।

हम लोगों ने PMCH के upgradation की बात कई दफा उठाई है। इसके लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं? जो उपलब्ध सेवा है, जो उपलब्ध मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ हैं, आप उन्हें सुदृढ़ करने के लिए किस तरह से काम कर रहे हैं, मंत्री जी यह बताने का काम करेंगे। सर, अभी तो मात्र तीन मॉडल ही हुए हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहूँगा कि आज पूरे देश में मेडिकल फैसिलिटीज़ की आवश्यकता है, खास तौर पर हमारे बहिर में तो इसकी बहुत अधिक आवश्यकता है। सभी लोगों को किस तरह से मेडिकल फैसिलिटी मिले, इसे आप गंभीरतापूर्वक देखें।

पूर्ववर्ती सरकार ने देश भर में 6 AIIMS के निर्माण की बात



की थीं, मगर उनके लिए फाइनेंशियल व्यवस्था करने का काम यूएन -I की सरकार ने किया है, जसिके लिए मैं उनका आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे पटना में फुलवारी शरीफ के पास भी एक एम्स का निर्माण किया जा रहा है, लेकिन मैं आपको यह बताना चाहूँगा कि उसका काम इतना सुचारु चल रहा है कि पता नहीं और कतिने वर्षों तक उसमें काम चलेगा, कब तक वह टार्गेट पूरा होगा और कब तक वहाँ के लोग उस एम्स की सुविधा ले पाएँगे। माननीय मंत्री जी कृपया उसके बारे में भी बताने का काम करें। ऐसे बहुत से आदमी हैं, जसिके पास दिल्ली आने के लिए भाड़ा नहीं होता है, इसलिए वे दिल्ली नहीं आ पाते हैं। अगर वे आ भी जाते हैं, तो AIIMS में आकर भी उनका इलाज नहीं हो पाता है। इस सुविधा को दिलवाने के लिए आप कौन से प्रयास कर रहे हैं? बहरि की 9 करोड़ आबादी, खास तौर पर गरीब तबके के लोग बहुत परेशानी में हैं।

आपने चर्चा के दौरान एक जवाब में भी कहा था और यह बात सही भी है कि गाँवों में लोगों को मेडिकल सुविधा नहीं मिल पा रही है, जबकि आबादी का अधिकतम हिस्सा, 70 से 80 प्रतिशत लोग, गाँवों में ही रहता है। वहाँ पर डॉक्टर नहीं आते हैं, क्योंकि वहाँ इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं है, बिजली नहीं है, पानी नहीं है। सभी चाहते हैं कि हम अच्छे ढंग से रहें, इसलिए अगर गाँवों में डॉक्टरों की पोस्टिंग की भी जाती है, तो भी वे अपनी इश्टी

को ठीक से नभियाने के लिये नहीं आ पाते हैं। आपने कहा था कि मैं ग्रामीण इलाके के लिये अलग से डॉक्टरों का चयन करूंगा, लेकिन पता नहीं आप उस कामून को कब बनाएंगे और कब तक आप गांवों में डॉक्टरों को कार्यरत करने का काम करेंगे। इसके लिये आपकी कौम-सी योजना है, कृपया यह भी बताएं ?

महोदय, आप बार-बार समय की तरफ देख रहे हैं, मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा, मैं यही नविदन करूंगा कि आज आजादी के 64-65 सालों के बाद भी इस देश के लोग, खास तौर पर जो पछिड़ इलाके हैं, चिकित्सा के अभाव में वे दम तोड़ रहे हैं। यह हम सभी लोगों के लिये चिन्ता की बात है... (व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** आपका समय हो गया है, समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री राम कृष्ण यादव :** यह सरकार और माननीय मंत्री जी, जबकि बड़ा अनुभव रहा है, निश्चित तौर पर वे इन समस्याओं की ओर ध्यान देंगे। हमारे यहां मेडिकल कॉलेज की परेशानी है, डॉक्टरों की परेशानी है, पैरामेडिकल स्टाफ की परेशानी है, कैसे आप इन परेशानियों को दूर करने का काम करेंगे ? मुझे यह विश्वास है कि मंत्री महोदय अपने जवाब में इन बातों का जिक्र अवश्य करेंगे। धन्यवाद।

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बहिर):** सर, मेरे केवल दो ही अनुरोध हैं। एक अनुरोध तो यह है कि प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेज में लोगों ने जो ट्रस्ट बना कर रखा है और जो दो-दो करोड़ रुपया लेते हैं, इसके लिये जितने भी मेडिकल कॉलेज हैं, उनके ट्रस्ट में गवर्नमेंट नॉमिनी अवश्य होना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात, एमसीआई का एक आदमी चोर हो सकता है, घूस ले सकता है, लेकिन एमसीआई, as a whole institution, corrupt नहीं हो सकता है, इसलिए एमसीआई को बहाल करना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** माननीय वाइस-चेअरमैन साहब, सबसे पहले मैं इन तमाम 18 सदस्यों का धन्यवाद करता हूं, जिनोंने स्वास्थ्य के बारे में, मेडिकल एजुकेशन के बारे में और डॉक्टर्स की कमी के बारे में यहां चर्चा की। इसकी शुरुआत श्रीमती माया सहि जी ने की और जो प्रश्न उन्होंने उठाए, तकरीबन-तकरीबन वही प्रश्न सभी सदस्यों ने अलग-अलग तरीके से उठाए हैं।

मैं जानता हूँ कि इतने बड़े देश में डॉक्टरों की बहुत कमी है। हमारे देश में डॉक्टरों की जितनी जरूरत है, हमारे पास उतने मेडिकल कॉलेज नहीं है। फिर ज्यादा मेडिकल कॉलेजों के लिए हमारे पास ज्यादा टीचर्स भी होने चाहिए, तो हमारे पास टीचर्स की भी कमी है। यह कहना बड़ा आसान है कि ज्यादा कॉलेज क्यों नहीं खोलते। लेकिन, अगर आपको जानकारी हो, जिन लोगों को जानकारी है, वे जानते हैं कि मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलना इतना आसान नहीं है। आमतौर पर यह बात भी चर्चा में आई कि केन्द्रीय सरकार क्यों मेडिकल कॉलेज नहीं खोलती है। मैं सबसे पहले बताऊँगा कि मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलने की जो primary duty है, वह राज्य सरकारों की है। यह कहीं भी नहीं लिखा है कि यह काम केन्द्रीय सरकार को करना है। केन्द्रीय सरकार इसमें through MCI, a regulatory body है, क्योंकि इसके लिए देश में एक ही कस्म का सस्टिम होना चाहिए और एक ही कस्म का एजुकेशन होना चाहिए। लेकिन, बुनियादी मेडिकल कॉलेजों गवर्नमेंट सेक्टर में स्टेट्स में राज्य सरकारों को बनाने हैं। जहाँ तक गवर्नमेंट के अलावा प्राइवेट कॉलेजों बनाने की बात है, तो Medical Council of India का 1993 का जो regulation है, उसमें universities भी बना सकती हैं, State Governments भी बना सकती हैं, इसमें सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट नहीं है, autonomous bodies बना सकती हैं, Centre और State Governments की autonomous bodies, Societies बना सकती हैं, public trusts बना

सकते हैं और religious charitable institutions बना सकते हैं। मेरा नविदन यह रहेगा कि अगर माननीय सदस्यगण अपने-अपने राज्यों में राज्य सरकारों पर यह जोर डालें कि वे ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा कॉलेजेज बनाएँ, क्योंकि अगर प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलना है, तो Essential Eligibility Certificate State Governments को देना होता है। जब तक कोई भी प्राइवेट कॉलेज Essential Eligibility Certificate नहीं देगा, तो मेडिकल काउंसिल उसको entertain ही नहीं करेगा, Government of India उसको entertain नहीं करेगी। इससे साफ़ जाहिर होता है कि यह दायरा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का है। हमने State Governments को encourage करने के लिए कि ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा कॉलेजेज आ जाएँ, आज यहाँ इस बलि पर चर्चा हुई। उसमें श्रीमती माया सहि जी ने बताया कि पुदुचेरी को सात या नौ कॉलेजेज दिये हैं, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में कम क्यों दिये हैं? ये हम नहीं देते, मैडम, यह Government of India, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय किसी को कम या ज्यादा नहीं देता है, इसमें गवर्नमेंट वाले के राज्य सरकार recommend करती हैं और प्राइवेट के प्राइवेट लोग करते हैं। चाहे वह यू.पी. से हो या दिल्ली, कश्मीर अथवा कन्याकुमारी से हो। यह हकीकत है। यह वास्तविकता है कि हमारे यहाँ सबसे ज्यादा प्राइवेट कॉलेजेज हैं। अगर वे गवर्नमेंट के हैं, तो उन्हें वहाँ की गवर्नमेंट ने recommend किया है, Government of India ने नहीं किया है। जैसे, अगर कर्नाटक में, आंध्र या पुदुचेरी में recommend किया गया है, तब या तो उसे प्राइवेट ने किया होगा या गवर्नमेंट ने किया होगा। Government of India का एक ही institution है, जिसके पूरी country में 9 branches हैं। दिल्ली में है, चंडीगढ़ में है, एक पुदुचेरी में है, एक NIMHANS Bangalore में है और दो या तीन eastern India में भी हैं। इसके अलावा standalone medical college Government of India की तरफ से कोई नहीं है। ये जो 8-9 बड़े institutions हैं, उनमें मेडिकल कॉलेज भी एक ही साथ हैं। उनके अलावा जितने भी मेडिकल कॉलेजेज हैं, वे या तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के हैं या प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजेज हैं। डॉ. साहब Health Minister रहे हैं, अभी यहाँ बैठे हैं। वे इस बात को जानते हैं। यह हकीकत है कि southern India में सबसे ज्यादा मेडिकल कॉलेजेज हैं। उसकी वजह यह है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में मेडिकल कॉलेज बनाना बहुत महँगा है। एक

मेडिकल कॉलेज को बनाने में 250 से लेकर 300 करोड़ रुपए लगते हैं। यह तो एक दफा capital investment हुई या one time investment हुई। अब इसे बनाने के बाद इसमें हर साल का जो recurring खर्चा आता है, वह 35 से 37 करोड़ का आता है। इसलिए, प्राइवेट में भी यह काम हर किसी के वश का नहीं है और उसका यही कारण है कि खुशकिस्मती से हमारे south-west में financial position प्राइवेट लोगों की अच्छी है। ... (व्यवधान) ... अन्य स्टेट्स में ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है। अगर आप divide के हिसाब से देखेंगे, तो पाएंगे कि नॉर्थ में यानी चंडीगढ़, दिल्ली, हरियाणा, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड में सिर्फ 17 परसेंट मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ हैं, साउथ में यानी आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, पुदुचेरी, तमिलनाडु में 44.77 परसेंट हैं, that is, almost fifty per cent of the entire country, फरि western part of the country में यानी गोवा, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान में 21 प्रतिशत हैं, सेन्ट्रल इंडिया यानी छत्तीसगढ़, मध्य प्रदेश में तकरीबन साढ़े चार परसेंट हैं, ईस्ट में यानी बङ्गाल, झारखंड, उड़ीसा और पश्चिमी बङ्गाल में तकरीबन पौने दस परसेंट हैं और नॉर्थ ईस्ट के तमाम राज्यों including Sikkim and Tripura में तकरीबन ढाई परसेंट हैं। अब इस divide को हम दूर नहीं कर सकते हैं। जिसके पास पैसा है, प्राइवेट कॉलेज वाला आता है, वह बिल्डिंग बनाता है, Human resource उसके पास है, मेडिकल काउंसिल उसकी inspection करती है और वह बिल्डिंग भी पूरी देखती है, Faculty भी पूरी देखती है तथा उसको

अनुमति देती है, लेकिन हमारे यहां दूसरे राज्यों से प्रइवेट वास्ता भी नहीं आता है और गवर्नमेंट वास्ता भी नहीं आता है।

सर, अब गवर्नमेंट ने इसके लिए क्या किया ? यह बहुत जरूरी है। यह जानते हुए ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्रीमती माया सहि :** सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि आपने जो governing body के member बनाए ... (व्यवधान) ... मुझे अपनी पूरी बात कह लेने दीजिए। आपने governing body के member बनाए, पहले 6 members बनाए गए, उसके बाद उनको हटा दिया गया, फिर दोबारा उनको चुना गया। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** अभी तो मैं उस पर आया ही नहीं हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्रीमती माया सहि :** आप उस पर आए नहीं हैं, लेकिन आप जो बात बता रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** मेरे पास लखि है, अभी मैंने बोला नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्रीमती माया सहि :** जब आप उसकी बात करेंगे, तो उससे पहले मुझे आपसे एक सवाल पूछना है।

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** अभी मैंने उसका जवाब नहीं दिया है। चाहे वह सरकारी मेडिकल कॉलेज हों या प्रइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेज हों, वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा कैसे देश में आएँ, उसके लिए हमने कुछ कदम उठाए हैं। हमने कदम ये उठाए हैं कि सबसे पहले इसके लिए एक पीस में 25 एकड़ land की requirement होनी चाहिए थी, उसको हमने घटा कर पूरे देश के लिए 20 एकड़ कर दिया। इसके अलावा इसका दो-तीन और भाग बना दिया। बड़े शहरों में 20 एकड़ भी मल्लिना मुश्किल है, इसलिए मैट्रो सटीज या नी मुम्बई, नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता और चेन्नई के लिए तथा ए ग्रेड सटीज यानी अहमदाबाद, हैदराबाद, पुणे, बंगलुरु और कामपुर के लिए सिर्फ 10 एकड़ की ही अनुमति दी, ताकि वह horizontal न जाएँ, बल्कि vertical जाएँ। इनके अलावा जो बड़े शहर हैं, जिनकी आबादी 25 लाख तक है तथा जो हबि सैट्स, ईस्टर्न सैट्स और पूरे नॉर्थ ईस्ट सैट्स हैं, उनके लिए एक पीस में 20 एकड़ की requirement

की जगह 10-10 एकड़ की दो pieces में within the radius of 10 kilometers अनुमति दी। ये हमने इसमें किया।

हमारे साथियों ने bed strength के बारे में बताया कि वहां हेल्थी मौसम में पेशेंट कम होते हैं और गर्मी में ज्यादा होते हैं, उसमें भी हमने कमी कर दी। नॉर्थ ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स और हब्स स्टेट्स में इतनी ज्यादा आबादी नहीं है, उनके लिए parameters change कर दिया, उनको जो initial दो साल में 60-70 परसेंट होने चाहिए, उसको सिर्फ 50 परसेंट OPD पेशेंट कर दिया।

इसी तरह से infrastructure की बात है। इसमें बहुत पैसा लगता है, इसलिए optimum utilization के लिए जितना जरूरी है, उतना किया गया। अभी हमारे अग्रवाल जी और दूसरे साथी ने बताया कि MCI की जरूरत इतनी ज्यादा है, जब कि उतने बच्चे नहीं हैं, इसलिए जो institution block है, लाइब्रेरी है, Auditorium है, Examination Hall है, Lecture theatres हैं, उनको जरूरत के मुताबिक कम कर दिया गया, Rationalize कर दिया गया। इससे infrastructure का तकरीबन 30 परसेंट पैसा बच जाएगा। इसी तरह से, laboratories को भी pool कर के इस्तेमाल किया जाए। 14 laboratories की बजाय 6 या 8 laboratories को pool करके पूरा दक्षि इस्तेमाल करें, केवल एक laboratory को क्यों दो ही घंटे इस्तेमाल किया जाए ?

इसी तरह से, intake capacity की हमारे यहाँ तीन कस्मिं थीं: शुरू में ये 50, 100 और 150 थीं, अब इसको 100, 50, 150, 200 और 250 कर दिया। जो maximum cap intake for MBBS students 150 थी, इसको 250 कर दिया गया।

अब faculty की बात लें: Medical colleges के लिए सबसे बड़ा क्वेश्चन यह है कि अगर आपके पास पैसा भी होगा, तो 400 बनाएंगे, अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास होगा, तो वे भी 400 बनाएंगी, लेकिन at a time नहीं बना सकते। गवर्नमेंट या प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेज पैसे के बलबूते infrastructure बना सकता है लेकिन faculty और teachers पैसे के बलबूते तैयार नहीं कर सकता, क्योंकि faculty तैयार नहीं है। आज MCI के साथ private medical colleges का झगड़ा यही है कि उनके पास faculty पूरी नहीं है और MCI पूरी faculty माँगता है, इसलिए उनके बीच में झगड़ा चलता है। इसलिए faculty की, टीचर्स की या पढ़ाने वालों की जो कमी थी, उसमें हमने तीन ऐतिहासिक कदम उठाये। टीचर्स वही बनते हैं जो MD हों और जो MD के बाद super-speciality करें, वे faculty बनते हैं। हमारे यहाँ एक professor एक MD student को पढ़ाता था। जब हमने बाहर के developed यूरोपियन देशों की स्टडी करायी, तो पता चला कि वहाँ एक professor दो MD students को पढ़ाता है। तब हमने भी teacher-student ratio 1:1 की बजाय 1:2 कर दिया, जिसकी वजह से दो साल में हमारी intake की संख्या तकरीबन छः हजार बढ़ गयी।

हमने दूसरा कदम यह उठाया कि जो गवर्नमेंट कॉलेजिज़ थे, जिनके पास 100 का cap था, उनके पास 150 के लिए faculty नहीं थी, यानी अगर उनके पास Infrastructure था, तो faculty नहीं थी और अगर faculty थी, तो infrastructure नहीं था। हमने उनको उस infrastructure को पूरा करने के लिए स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय से पैसा दिया, जो additional सीटें हम PG की देते हैं, ताकि अगर उनके पास एक कमी है, तो उसको वे हमारे पैसे से पूरी कर लें। इस वजह से आज दो सालों में PG intake 8 हजार बढ़ गया। मामनीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, 60 सालों में ऐसा कभी भी नहीं हुआ। दो सालों में 800 या 900 सीटें MD intake की बढ़ती थीं। यह पहली दफा हुआ है कि दो सालों में MD की 8000 सीटें बढ़ी हैं। ये 13000 से 21 हजार और कुछ सीटें बढ़ गयीं। इस तरह, हमने ये कदम उठाये।



उसके साथ-साथ, हमने age-limit बढ़ा दी। यहाँ मैं माननीय सदस्यों की मदद चाहूँगा। वे कहते हैं कि Medical Council of India प्राइवेट कॉलेजों की मदद करती है और गवर्नमेंट कॉलेजों की नहीं करती है। Medical Council of India ने कॉलेजों की faculty के लिए वही age निर्धारित की थी, जो स्टेट्स के दूसरे मुन्नाजिमाँ के लिए थी। जैसे, किसी स्टेट में सभी मुन्नाजिमाँ के लिए यह 55 साल है, तो कहीं 58 साल है और कहीं 60 साल है। मेडिकल काउंसिल ने यह कहा कि अगर हमें faculty बढ़ानी है, तो Government medical colleges और private medical colleges, faculty की उम्र 65 साल करें। यह एक साल पहले किया गया। इस साल इसको और बढ़ा कर 65 से 70 साल किया, क्योंकि हमने अमेरिका और दूसरे देशों की faculties study कीं, तो पता चला कि वहाँ 80-80 और 85-85 साल के लोग भी faculty हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि जब तक वे mentally and physically ठीक हैं, तब तक वे पढ़ाने की कोई age नहीं चाहते। तो फैकल्टी को बढ़ाने के लिए एक revolution लाया गया, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि सिर्फ एक-दो राज्यों ने age बढ़ा दी। हम ने सब से पहले, जो हमारे अंडर की गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया की इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं, उन की age बढ़ा दी ताकि यह राज्य सरकारों के लिए मसाल बनने क्योंकि राज्य सरकारें कहती हैं कि अगर हम फैकल्टी की age बढ़ाएंगे तो दूसरे

डॉक्टर भी मांग करेंगे। हम ने कहा , अच्छा हम तजुर्बा यहां करते हैं हम ने गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के अंडर जो इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं , उन में बढ़ायी और आपको आश्चर्य होगा कि एक भी डॉक्टर ने एप्लीकेशन नहीं दी , रजिस्ट्रेशन भी नहीं दी कि हमारी age क्यों नहीं बढ़ी क्योंकि यह faculty specific decision था। सर, यही हम दो साल से राज्यों को , एम.सी.आई. की तरफ से , सरकार तरफ से लिखकर बता रहे हैं कि अगर हम ने सीटें बढ़ायी तो उस का फायदा तो तीन-चार साल बाद होगा जब ये डॉक्टर एम.डी. कर के निकलेंगे , लेकिन आप के हर साल हर मेडिकल कॉलेज में , गवर्नमेंट मेडिकल कॉलेज में 10-15 परसेंट फैकल्टी रजियर होती है , आप इन की age बढ़ाओ तो सात साल के लिये आपकी समस्या खत्म हो गयी। अब हम ने 70 साल की तो 12 साल आपको नए लेखे की जरूरत ही नहीं है। आपको वैसे भी उन को घर बैठे पैसा देना है , आप उन को ऐसे दीजिए ताकि आपको आधा पैसा देकर फुल फैकल्टी मिले वरना आप को उन्हें पेंशन देनी ही है। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि राज् य सरकारें उस की तरफ ध्यान दधि बगैर शॉर्ट कट चाहती हैं कि हमें थोड़ा कंसेशन दे दो।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी , आज हम एक ऐसी दुनिया में रह रहे हैं जसि में साइंस बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ रही है। बीस साल पहले जो डॉक्टर बना है , वह आज नहीं है। मैं अपने साथियों से भी , जो स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय से जुड़े रहे हैं , कहता हूं कि जो स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय आप ने दस साल पहले देखा है , वह आज नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the Minister is not speaking on the Bill; he is speaking on the functioning of the Medical Council of India.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You might not have asked the question, but other Members have asked the question.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You see, he is only responding to the questions of hon. Members.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am responding to hon. Members; it may not be your question. But, the question which the hon. Members have posed is what steps the Government of India have taken to increase the number of medical colleges, faculty members and students. So, I am totally in tune with what the majority of Members of Parliament have

said. It may not be your question.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: It is your responsibility to answer questions on the Bill.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am coming to those. Do not be impatient, please. The turn of questions posed by you will take some time. I am replying to the questions raised by the first speaker...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Mr. Minister, how long will you take to complete?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I have said in the beginning itself that hon. Member, who initiated, has covered almost what the other Members have said. The other Members have repeated what she said; or, may be added one or two points to what she has said. That is why I

am answering most of the questions which she raised. That would satisfy most of the hon. Members. That does not mean that I would take the same amount of time what I might be taking, in replying to her questions, to reply to each Member's questions.

On rural postings, again, what the hon. Member who spoke first said, I would like to say that whatever you have suggested is already implemented in the last two years. We have implemented in the sense that we have taken decision, had meetings with all the State Governments, given circulars, given directions in writing and done everything. हम ने दो साल पहले मन्त्रिस्ट्री में यह फैसला किया और एम.सी.आई. से request की कि आप इस के आधार पर परिवर्तन लाओ। आप को मालूम होगा कि हम ने last year जब इसी हाउस में सब से ज्यादा शोर हुआ था, मेडिकल काउंसिल को भंग कर दिया गया था, हम ने अपनी तमाम पाबर्स, 10(ए) के अंतर्गत जो पाबर्स थीं, वे सब ट्रांसफर कर दीं। हम ने सिर्फ़ एक ही पाबर अपने पास रखी — issuing directions on policy matters. I am very happy to say that that was a wise decision, जो चीज़ मैं आज कर रहा हूँ, एम.सी.आई. जो हमारी पहले थी, I am not saying that they were bad. The people who were in MCI earlier उन को खाली limited इतना मालूम था कि कॉलेज की क्या specifications होनी चाहिए। उन को demand and supply से मतलब नहीं था। उनको डिमांड और सप्लाई से मतलब नहीं था। डिमांड और सप्लाई के बारे में तो Health Minister will know on the basis of the problem. उनको डिमांड एंड सप्लाई से मतलब नहीं था कि हमारी क्या दक्षिर्ते हैं। अच्छा किया कि हमने वह पॉलिसी अपने पास रखी और हम पॉलिसी डायरेक्शन देते हैं कि हमें इतने एमडी ज्यादा चाहिए, उसके लिए आप बताओ कि क्या-क्या करना चाहिए। हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा entrepreneurs अट्रैक्ट करने हैं, उसके लिए क्या करना है। इस प्रकार हम डायरेक्शन देते हैं और वे कहते हैं कि यह-यह है और फिर उसके बाद नोटिफिकेशन होता है। इसी तरह से हमने रूल एरियाज़ के लिए भी उनको बताया कि हम रूल एरियाज़ में डॉक्टर्स को पुश करना चाहते हैं। फिर एमसीआई ने बताया, जिसके लिए हमने मन्त्रिस्ट्री से नोटिफिकेशन अनाउंस कर दिया। सर, एमबीबीएस करने के बाद हजारों लड़के एमडी के लिए इम्तिहान देते हैं और आधे से लेकर तीन गुणा बच्चे फेल हो जाते हैं। हमने बताया कि ये रूल एरिया में काम करें। एमसीआई ने जो बनाया था, उसमें मैंने खुद अमेंडमेंट

कथिा , प्रैक्टिकल अमेंडमेंट कथिा। उन्होंने कहा था कि जो एक  
 साल रूल एरिया में सर्विस करेगा , उसको दस परसेंट मार्क्स  
 मिलेंगे , जो दो साल करेगा , उसको बीस परसेंट और जो तीन साल  
 सर्विस करेगा , उसको तीस परसेंट मार्क्स मिलेंगे। मैंने  
 उसमें अमेंडमेंट कथिा , not service, even on ad-hoc basis,  
 क्योंकि मुझे मालूम है कि आपको सीधे कोई सर्विस देने वाला  
 नहीं है। I said, "Even on contractual basis, क्योंकि contractual  
 basis पर you can just walk-in-interview. इस प्रकार ये प्रैक्टिकल  
 चीज़ें , जो पॉलिटिशियंस को मालूम होती हैं , शायद  
 एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चलाने वाले को , एमसीआई को मालूम नहीं  
 होंगी। इस प्रकार से दो साल से यह लागू है कि आप permanent  
 लगे , आप contractual basis पर लगे या आप ad-hoc basis पर लगे , अगर  
 आप एक साल काम करेंगे और इंटरव्यू दे देंगे , National Entrance  
 Examination देंगे , अगर आप एक साल रूल एरिया में काम करेंगे तो  
 आपको दस परसेंट मार्क्स मिलेंगे , दो साल करेंगे तो बीस  
 परसेंट और अगर तीन साल काम करेंगे तो तीस परसेंट मार्क्स  
 मिलेंगे। So, Madam, this is already in vogue. But I am sorry to say  
 that not many boys and girls are attracted. I was very disheartened; I  
 am still very disheartened. As the Chancellor of nine or

eight institutions, which are directly under the Government of India. जब मैं convocation में 600-700 लोगों को डब्ली देता हूँ तो I take some time और मैं बच्चे के काम में पूछता हूँ - कोई बच्चा कहीं का होता है, कोई कहीं का, कोई साउथ का होता है, कोई वेस्ट का तो कोई ईस्ट का होता है - कि आप इसके बाद कहां जाओगे, नौकरी कहां करोगे? तब 99.9 परसेंट बच्चे कहते हैं कि दिल्ली में करेंगे। So, I am totally disheartened कि ये attitude आजकल एजुकेशन का बन गया है कि उस स्टेट के लोग भी अपने यहां वापस नहीं जाते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि जब इस तरह का attitude है, ऐसे में हमने यह सुविधा प्राप्त कराई है, इस सुविधा का प्रोविज़न हमने रखा, लेकिन it is non-implementable. महोदय, यह तो नए स्टूडेंट्स के लिए था। Sir, this is a thing in which no television channels would be interested. The television channels are interested in propagating other things. Nobody propagates about the real things. So, this is the only forum where our Members of Parliament should know what is happening. When they go to their respective constituencies, at least, they can tell the people what is happening.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, I am not controlling the Minister. But there is one more Bill which we have to take up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR (Maharashtra): We can take it up tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, if you had allowed only five speakers, then I would have taken less time. If you allow 13 speakers, then, I will take more time. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not my mistake. इसके अलावा जो सर्विग डॉक्टर्स हैं, उनके लिए भी हमने वल्लिजेज़ में पुरश करने के लिए इंसेंटिव दिया। This is the highest incentive, I think, one could ever think of. नॉर्सली एमबीबीएस के बाद जो सर्विग डॉक्टर्स हैं, वे दर-बदर फरिते हैं कि मुझे डिप्लोमा मलि लेकिन उनको डिप्लोमा नहीं मलिता है। हमने रखा कि सर्विग डॉक्टर अगर तीन consecutive years तक, लगातार तीन साल के लिए देह्यत में काम करेगा, तो उनके लिए हमने डिप्लोमा में 50 परसेंट रज़िर्वेशन रखा।

In spite of that, no serving doctor is ready to go. You tell me, as the Health Minister of India, through the MCI can the Government of India make policies? It is ultimately the State Governments who have to implement it and some sorts of genes have to be put in our doctors so that their thinking is changed. Otherwise I am left to myself and I cannot do anything in this regard. Now I will come to other areas because I think I have said enough about this. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will answer your point. आपने फरमाया कि हमने भंग कर दिया। जब वक्त जाता है और कल क्या हुआ तो भूल जाता है। मेरे खयाल में सदन के लोग जानते हैं कि उस वक्त जब यह घटना हुई थी तो यह सदन बिल्कुल बाउंड था कि आज ही करो , अभी करो , इस्टेंट एक्शन। क्योंकि अब डेढ़ साल हो गया , आप भूल जाते हैं कि क्यों कर दिया। लेकिन सबसे पहले इसी सदन में मई में कहा गया था कि मेडिकल कौंसिल भ्रष्ट है , मेडिकल कौंसिल खराब है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

एक माननीय सदस्य : इंस्टीट्यूशन खराब है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : इंस्टीट्यूशन आदमियों से बनता है दीवारों से नहीं बनता। उस वक्त हमारे पास कोई रास्ता नहीं था, इस पर आर्डिनेंस लाने के लिए। यह भी सत्य है, हमने कहा कि आर्डिनेंस लाएंगे और अगले साल तक एक नया बलि आएगा। वह नया बलि क्या था, मैंने उस समय नहीं सोचा था जब हमारी सरकार बनी थी, तब मुझे दस दल्लि ही हुए थे मंत्री बने हुए। फरि पंद्रह दल्लि बाद बजट सेशन आ गया, उसमें राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण था कि दो ओवरआर्चिंग बॉडीज बनेंगी, एक एजुकेशन के लिए बनेगी और एक ओवर आर्चिंग बनेगी हेल्थ के लिए। तो हमने उस पर ऑलरेडी काम शुरू कर दिया था। उसी के संदर्भ में मामनीय श्री एन.के. सहि के सप्लीमेंट्री के भी जवाब देना चाहता हूं मामनीय एन.के. सहि जी ने बताया कि राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में था कि बलि 100 दल्लि में तैयार हो जाएगा। नहीं। I have great respect for you and I would only like to make some correction. Para 32 says, "My Government will initiate steps within the next 100 days on the following measures:..." उसमें यह भी है। Let me tell you that I am very happy that within first 18 days action was initiated. On 4th June the hon. President delivered her Speech to the Joint Session and on 22nd June a Taskforce was constituted by us with eminent people from across the country and within 56 days after Rashtrapatiji Speech, the Taskforce submitted its report also. Since I have taken up this subject, let me finish this and tell why this Bill has not been brought.

सर, कुछ चीज़ें होती हैं जब नई चीज़ होती है उसको एंटीसिपेट नहीं करते। लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन ने इस हाउस में परसों बहुत अच्छा भाषण किया। उन्होंने कहा कि हम कब से लोकपाल बलि शुरू कर रहे थे। लेकिन जब आदमी चलता है, चलता है तो चार डकिंड्स लग गए। माया सहि जी ने कहा कि पंडित जी ने 1956 में यह बनाया था और आप इसमें परिवर्तन लाए। उन्ही पंडित नेहरू जी की लीडरशिप में तथा प्रइम मनिस्टरशिप में हमने कांस्टीट्यूशन ऑफ इंडिया भी बनाया था, अभी तक हम उसमें तकरीबन -तकरीबन सौ दफे परिवर्तन ला चुके हैं। We live in a dynamic world. उस वक्त जो ठीक था वह दस साल बाद नहीं था और जो दस साल बाद था वह आज नहीं है और जो आज है वह बीस साल बाद नहीं होगा। ... (व्यवधान) ...



श्रीमती माया सहि : आप एक सवाल तो पूछने दीजिए।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : मैं आपका ही जवाब दे रहा हूँ इसे खत्म करने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती माया सहि : वही बात तो पूछ रही हूँ पूरी ऑटोनॉमस बॉडी खत्म कर दी। उसमें चेंज लाते , संशोधन करते।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : यह जवाब उसी से नकिलता है। These are both interconnected. ... (Interruptions)... कि आप बलि क्यों नहीं लाए , I am coming to that.. क्यों नहीं लाया , because this is connected with that. Unless I tell, you will not understand.

तो इसलिए जब आदमी भ्राष्ट्र के लक्षि स्पीच बनाता है ...। जब उसके अंदर आप जाते हैं , आप बोट में जाते हैं , जब आप समन्दर में जाते हैं , डीप -सी में जाते हैं , तो आप कहां से कहां पहुंचते हैं , क्या सोचते हैं ? जब इसमें पूरे देश के हैल्थ के लोग और साइआन्टिस्ट शामिल होते हैं , तो कहते हैं कि ये लाओ , वह लाओ और

एजुकेटिड लोग पढ़ते हैं , तो वे कहते हैं कि ये इसमें डालना है , वह उसमें डालना है , Let me just site a few examples इस डेढ़ साल में of all what has been done. On 22nd June, Task Force was constituted. On 31st July, Task Force submitted the Report. On 7th August, 2009, State Governments – now State Governments came into the picture which we might not have visualized at that time – and other stakeholders requested for their comments and suggestions. On 24th August, a presentation was made before the Prime Minister by the Health Minister and officers. In October, 2009, the Report of the Task Force alongwith the draft Bill was placed on the official website of the Ministry. On 29th March, 2010, comments were received from 14 States and others concerned. Only Kerala did not support the Bill. From 17th to 19th June, 2009, regional consultations were held – after getting the State consultation – for North India in Delhi, for Western India in Mumbai, for Southern India in Mangalore and for Eastern India in Calcutta and again second for Southern India in Chennai which were attended by the Vice-Chancellors from across the country. In these, they participated in the regional conferences and principals of medical colleges and practitioners and academicians and representatives of regional Indian Medical Association, besides the representatives of the State Governments and Union Territories participated. On 15th August, the Prime Minister in his speech reiterated this and on 30th December a Conference of Central Council of Health and Family Welfare, the apex body of the country that consists of all the State Governments from across the country, discussed and this was passed unanimously. Then, on 23rd November, we made the presentation towards hon. Prime Minister. On 30th November, a final draft was presented in consultation with the Legislative Department – now the law Ministry comes into the picture – and circulated to Departments, Government of India and Expenditure and Higher Education and PMO. On December 10th, comments received from....

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** सर, यह बता दीजिए कि क्या आठ, दस साल और लगेंगे ?...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** मैंने कल की मसाल दी कि जब आप बनाते हैं , तो दुआ करते हैं कि यह एक महीने में बन जाएगा , लेकिन जब आप एक नई शुरुआत करते हो , तो नई शुरुआत ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** सर, मैंने एक

सवाल पूछा था कि... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : मैं अभी आपके सवाल पर आया नहीं हूँ। मैं अभी आपके सवाल पर आऊंगा ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि आपको एक नया बलि लाना है जिसमें एमसीआई को लाना है, जिसमें डेंटल काउंसिल को लाना है, जिसमें नर्सिंग काउंसिल को लाना है, जिसमें पैरा-मेडिक्स भी लाना है, तो इतने स्टेक होल्डर्स पूरी कंट्री के it should not be half baked, half cooked. और फरि कल ही, इसलिए तमाम स्टेक होल्डर्स से, स्टेटों के, राज्यों के, दूसरी काउंसिलों से चर्चा करने में टाइम लग रहा है। अभी हमारे एन.के. सहि जी ने सच कहा कि बीघ में यह चर्चा थी कि यह हैल्थ मनिस्ट्री में जाएगा या एचआरडी मनिस्ट्री में जाएगा। इसके लिए भी हमने तमाम राज्यों के हैल्थ मनिस्ट्रों के साथ कंसल्टेशन किया। उन्होंने कहा कि आपको तो गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया में दक्कित नहीं होगी, क्योंकि दो मनिस्ट्रों के बीघ में मामला ट्रांसफर होगा।

5.00 P.M.

लेकिन स्टेट्स में हैल्थ मनिस्टर और एजुकेशन मनिस्टर टोटल डिफरेंट हैं। उन्होंने बताया कि वे मनिस्टर को एडजस्ट करने के लिए हैल्थ में भी दो डिपार्टमेंट बनाते हैं, हैल्थ वाला अलग और मेडिकल एजुकेशन वाला अलग होता है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Do not provoke. We have shortage of time.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : अब NHRM का तीसरा मनिस्टर बनाते हैं। अगर आप सेक्टर में मेडिकल एजुकेशन और हैल्थ को एक करेंगे, तो this is not acceptable to the Right, Left and Centre and all political parties. BJP से लेकर Left और कांग्रेस तक सबने यह कहा कि it is not acceptable. So, we are also sorting out that. We have almost sorted it out. We finally sort it out with the Ministry of HRD saying to it that these are the views of the country and we have to respect those views. Otherwise, I have no objection as to how does it matter whether it is under the Health Ministry or the HRD Ministry. So, what I was saying is, मैडम, यह कारण हो गया और हमने यह नहीं सोचा होगा कि हम इसे एक साल में करेंगे, जिसकी वजह से हमें यह करना पड़ा। आपने कहा कि this is the reason why we are seeking permission for the second time for extension of one more year क्योंकि यह अगली 14 मई तक है और यह एक साल के लिए और बढ़ गया है। इससे पहले कि वह भी खत्म हो जाए, तीसरा ordinance पास होना चाहिए, क्योंकि कल पता नहीं हाउस किसी चीज़ पर न चले, इसलिए इसको आजही पास करना चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Minister, how much more time will you take?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I can sit down right now if the House is so satisfied.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Why did you not amend the Medical Council of India Act?

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : अच्छा हमने ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट। ...(व्यवधान)... माया सहि जी, आप सुनिए। हमने ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I am on a point of

order.

Sir, the Ministry of HRD has said, except agriculture education, all the fields, including medical, will be under the overarching National Council of Education and Research. यह जो डिपार्टमेंट में चल रहा है, यह बताने से क्या होगा ? आपसदन को बताइए, whether the Ministry of HRD has agreed. He has not reacted to that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is for him to react to that.

श्रीमती माया सहि : सर, मैं केवल एक मिनट लूँगी। मंत्री जी, जजिने भी सदस्यों ने इस बिल पर बोला है, सब ने यह इच्छा व्यक्त की है कि MCI की जो एटोर्नॉमस बॉडी है, उसको बरकरार रखा जाए। आप उस पर कुछ नहीं कह रहे हैं... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : आप वक्त जाया कर रही हैं , तो मैं कैसे कहूँ ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती माया सहि : मैं आप से यह कहना चाह रही हूँ , ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन ) : माया जी , आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती माया सहि : सर, प्लीज़। उसके बाद आपने जो 6 लोग और .. (व्यवधान) ...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : मैं उसी पर बोल रहा था , लेकिन आप बात कर रही थीं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Let the hon. Minister complete his reply. Mayaji, please sit down. You have already spoken.

श्रीमती माया सहि : लेकिन आपने उन 6 लोगों को हटाने के बाद , जिन दूसरे लोगों की नयुक्ति की है , उनके ऊपर सवाल उठ रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : मैं जवाब दे रहा था , लेकिन आप सुन ही नहीं रही थीं। प्लीज़ सुना कीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Let the hon. Minister complete his reply. आप बैठिए , माया जी।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : आप जब बात कर रही थीं , तब मैंने कहा कि माया सहि जी , आप 6 मੈम्बर्स के बारे में सुनिए। मैंने आपको तीन दफा कहा , लेकिन आपने मेरी बात नहीं सुनी। मैंने यह बताया है कि जब यह भंग हुई , तो 6 मੈम्बर्स की कमेटी बनी। हमारे मन्त्रि उठकर बोलते हैं कि हम हेल्थ मन्त्रिस्ट्री अपने पास रखते हैं , क्योंकि यह दूध देने वाली गाय है। I must say with all authority at my command that never before any Minister, even from Congress, has ever written this kind of a letter. Health Ministers were there earlier and Health Ministers would come in future. Let anybody in India say, even from Opposition, right from Smt. Maya Singh to the hon. Leader of the Opposition, यदि किसी भी प्राइवेट से एक भी शिकायत हो तो बताइए। आज आप हमारे किसी भी कॉरिडोर में आकर contestation ले सकते हैं। The first letter I wrote immediately after taking over as Health Minister. It was on 12th February. It was

just six months old Ministry.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, the hon. Minister is saying...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I am not yielding. I don't want to be disturbed now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mysura Reddy, this is not ...(*Interruptions*)... This is the Bill relating to the Indian Medical Council only to replace the Ordinance. Please, under this, do not discuss the entire Health Ministry. It is not a full-fledged discussion of the Health Ministry.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, I am not discussing the Health Ministry. I have only a point. The point is, why the MCI Act was not amended. Is it a big thing to do that?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am coming to that. I am coming to your question. If I finish and I don't reply, then, you should point out. The first letter was written on 12th February, 2010. This is my letter to all Deans and all Principals of medical and dental colleges, under my signature. I read, "If anybody approaches you on my behalf or on behalf of my office or on behalf of any officer of the Ministry, for that matter, the Medical Council or the Dental Council, please feel free to call me on office/ residential phone or inform through confidential fax or e-mail, indicating the name and other details of the person(s), so that I can take appropriate action". Then, I have given the telephone numbers, fax number and the - email. Then, the last paragraph says, "I, once again, reiterate that I want to maintain absolute transparency in the functioning of my Ministry. If any college entertains such middlemen or brokers, it will be viewed seriously and I would not hesitate to take stringent action and stern action, including withdrawal of recognition and debarring from admitting the new batch of students." ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, we have to conclude. We have two more Bills. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Then, I again wrote a letter on 20th June, this year. In this letter also I have reiterated the same thing. इसलिए माया जी ने जो बताया कि छह क्यों, छह तो करने थे, वे साहस थे, तो हम उनका जवाब दे दें कि हमने छह मैम्बर कए। उन्होंने अच्छा काम किया, लेकिन हम साथ-साथ रब्यू भी करते थे। हम जो रब्यू करते थे, उसमें दो कमियां आई कि सब के सब, including Chairman, सभी के सभी मुलाजिम थे, सरकारी काम करते थे और टाइम नहीं देते थे। मेरे पास प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेज के...(*व्यवधान*)... Please listen to me, or, don't ask for reply. It is not the question whether you like somebody or not; whether you appointed them or we appointed them. They did a very wonderful job. These people will also do



wonderful job. लेकिन आप ज्यों ही किसी को appoint करते , तो हमारे पास मन्त्रिता , जो किसी प्रइवेट से नहीं है , न गवर्नमेंट से है , जो फैक्स आते थे कि हमको जो भेज दिया है , उसको भेज दिया है कि your college has been disapproved. So, I told the MCI, if you simply write that his college has been disapproved \* he will do, unless he knows that his college has been disapproved because of shortage of infrastructure. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री वी.पी. सहि बदनौर (राजस्थान) : यह क्या कह रहे हैं , this is unparliamentary language. \*, this is unparliamentary.

---

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : मैं उनके लिए नहीं बोझ रहा हूँ , मैं उनके फेवर के लिए बोझ रहा हूँ ... (व्यवधान ) ... फरि तो लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन , मेरे खयाल में , जिसकी अंग्रेजी मुझे इतनी समझ नहीं आती , मैं उनके फेवर में कह रहा हूँ कि वे बेचारे क्या करेंगे। अगर आप उसको बताएंगे नहीं कि आपका कॉलेज बिल्डिंग की वजह से नहीं अप्रूव हुआ है , आपकी फेकल्टी की वजह से अप्रूव नहीं हुआ है , आपके इक्विपमेंट की वजह से नहीं अप्रूव हुआ है , तो वह अगले साल अपनी कमी कैसे पूरी करेगा ? इसलिए आपको लखिना होगा। फरि I was told, क्योंकि किसी के पास इतना टाइम नहीं है , इसलिए उसी पर, that was the single one cause मैंने इनको बताया , मन्मिस्ट्री को कि इससे तो हमारे कॉलेज अपनी कमी कभी भी rectify कर ही नहीं पाएंगे , अगर एम.सी.आई. के पास इतना टाइम नहीं है , वह वस्तुतः से उसको डिटेल में लखि नहीं पाएंगे , तो वे अपनी कमी कैसे दूर करेंगे ? These are some things which are not known to everybody. हमने कहा कि आप एक परमानेंट दूँ , फरि परमानेंट कौम सा होगा इस स्टैचर का। Then, I was told that within six months the Director, PGI, was going to retire. So, the moment he retired I called him and asked him not to accept any assignment. पी.जी.आई. के लिए तो मालूम है , मामूली डॉक्टर के लिए आप प्राइवेट वाले दूँते हैं , मैंने कहा कोई एक्सेप्ट मत करो , You have to be a full-time. So, once we appoint full time, क्योंकि अब कई गुना काम बढ़ गया है , पहले डेढ़ सौ कॉलेज थे , दस साल में डेढ़ सौ से साढ़े तीन सौ कॉलेज हो गए , अगले साल चार सौ हो गए , सबजेक्ट्स और बढ़ रहे हैं हम उनको और चीज़ें दिखाने के लिए कह रहे हैं , इसलिए you need a full-time chairman. फरि यह बात थी , अगर हम full-time करेंगे , फरि चेयरमैन को हटाएँगे , तो impression यह जाएगा कि शायद पहला वाला चेयरमैन कुछ गड़बड़ था , तो उसको हटा दिया , दूसरे चेयरमैन में भी कुछ गड़बड़ था , तो उसको हटा दिया , जबकि इसी में कसूर था। इसलिए हमने सोचा कि अगर पब्लिक में कोई argument जाएगा , तो वह कहेगी कि there was something wrong, इसलिए उसको हटा दिया। इसलिए हमने दो बारा ही change कर दिया। एक तो यह था।

दूसरा यह था कि all five members were from different parts of the country. कभी मीटिंग 24 घंटे के अंदर बुलानी पड़ती है। कई दफा

कोई मीटिंग cancel हो जाती थी। They could not come; they are busy doctors. We decided that, at least, three members, that is, the quorum should be from Delhi. I have no friendship or मेष कोई रश्तेदार नहीं है। इसलिए हमने basic policy बनाई कि चेयरमैन full-time होना चाहिए। कम-से-कम दिल्ली का कोरम होना चाहिए कि आप 24 घंटे में मीटिंग बुलाओ, वरना आज एक मैम्बर के पास मीटिंग के लिये टाइम नहीं है, किसी की दूसरी मीटिंग है, आप एक महीने तक meetings cancel करते जाओ। So, it is time-bound. These were the basic principles, that is, to have a full-time chairman and to have, at least, minimum quorum from Delhi. That is the only criteria. There is no other criterion. Let it be very clear.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, you should conclude now because there are other Bills.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I think I have taken care of all the points. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I request that the Bill be passed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title  
were added to the Bill.*

*...(Interruptions)....*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, now the Ordinance has lapsed. He is now again asking for extension. Can he give an assurance to the House, at least now, because it was an elected body and for correct reasons you have dissolved it? Now, you have got a nominated body. Are you going to have elections in the stipulated period? Can he give this much assurance to the House? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, we cannot have elections in — between because now, as I said, the other Bill, whether this comes through this Ministry or that Ministry, it is besides the point, is going to come. In that, there is already a provision for elected bodies. We are not disturbing the electoral merit in that body, even if it be the Medical Council. In that overarching body, the elected bodies will be there. They will function both for medical Council of India, the Dental Council of India and any other council which is elected. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी : मंत्री जी, एससी /एसटी /ओबीसी के बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं बताया ?  
...(व्यवधान )...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: How can one body deal with these many councils? Is it possible? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No; no. That is why, there is an overarching body *...(Interruptions)...* That overarching body will deal with all the subjects. *...(Interruptions)...* With respect to that...*...(Interruptions)...*

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी : सर, बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ से एससी /एसटी के बारे में जो पूछा गया ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : जब वह बलि आएगा , तब उस पर चर्चा

होगी। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री वीर सिंह : सर, हमारी बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ से अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रश्न पूछे गए थे, आपने अपने जवाब में उनके बारे में ज़िक्र तक नहीं किया। ... (व्यवधान) ... मंत्री जी से ऐसी उम्मीद नहीं थी। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please move the Bill to be passed.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Commercial Division of High Courts Bill, 2010. Shri Salman Khursheed to move the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री वीर सहि : मंत्री जी से ऐसी उम्मीद नहीं थी। आप दलितों से नाराज़ हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी : आपने अपने जवाब में एक शब्द भी दलितों के बारे में नहीं बोला।

श्री उपसभापति : अब हो गया, आपलोग बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री वीर सहि : आप दलितों के बारे में बोलना नहीं चाहते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : करीमपुरी जी आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... ऐसे नहीं होता है ...*(व्यवधान)*...। मंत्री जी ने एक घंटा आपको समझाया है, अब आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

#### **The Commercial Division of High Courts Bill, 2010**

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Sir, I move:

“That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Commercial Division in the High Courts for adjudicating commercial disputes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, the Commercial Division of High Courts Bill is a very important piece of legislation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : दलित भी तो इसी देश के नागरिक हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : करीमपुरी जी, यह बात ठीक नहीं है, आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... ऐसे नहीं होता, प्लीज़, आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, as this House knows, our economy has been commended the world over as a growing, emerging economy in the world and one of the features ... ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सुधनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : सर, इनकी बात को सुना जाना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति : पाणि जी, आप बैठिए, आपको क्या प्रॉब्लम है ?...(व्यवधान)... इसके ऊपर तीन घंटे तक बहस हो चुकी है, आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED: Sir, one of the features that are considered very important for Indian economy is the legal services and legal system of our country and the particular strength of our economy comes from our legal system. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, ... ..(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That Bill is passed. We have taken up the next thing.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): I am not on that, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... In the Order Paper, Sir, which was circulated, it was understood and we had both agreed that the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill would be taken up prior to this Bill. So, my point really is that has there been ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you. When the Chair called for further discussion on the State Bank of India Bill, it was suggested that it will be taken up after discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is what was informed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition proposed that the State Bank of India Bill should be taken up later and we should first finish this. So, he proposed it and we accepted it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI N.K. SINGH: I have no objection to this Bill being taken up. What I am saying is that ...

श्री उपसभापति : एन.के. सिंह जी, हमने पहले स्टेट बैंक का ही लगाया था। The Chair called for further discussion on the State Bank of India Bill. But then the Deputy Leader of the Opposition got up and said that some clarification on that is needed and he suggested that it can be taken up later after discussion. I think that discussion has not yet been over. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have called the Minister. We will take it up that after this.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, in the increasingly competitive world, India ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, the point is that this Bill is slated last and if you see the time allotted for each Bill, it is beyond 10 hours. In one day, you cannot give 10 hours' agenda. Since morning we are sitting here. Now it is 5.20 p.m. and we have not called our those Members who are going to speak on this Bill today. Who will speak? Who will participate?



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have given the names.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: We have given the names.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Arun Jaitleyji is here.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, Arunji is not speaking on this.  
...(Interruptions)... In emergency, it can be done. But Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad is going to speak on this. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In this way, how can it be done?  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: In emergency, we have given it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rama Jois who was in the Select Committee, the man who has dealt with the whole thing, is supposed to speak on this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is listed for today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: It may be listed. You can list 24 hours' Business for one day. But how can you exhaust it? You cannot. It cannot be done. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*... At the best, you can take Copyright (Amendment) Bill but not this; and for that too, Sir, we can sit here for another 40 minutes, but not more than that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But for that, the Minister is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: If the Minister is not here, then adjourn the House.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : जब आपने स्टेट बैंक वाले में बोला था, तो उस बिल को डेफर करके हम लोगों ने यह ले लिया है। इसके लिए लीडर ऑफ़अपोज़ीशन से बात हो गई है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, we need a person who will initiate the debate. All the political parties give the names of its Members who participate on the discussion. On the basis of that, it is done. You cannot take it like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... List it for tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: As per BAC's decision, three Bills were listed for discussion today. We have to take them up.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, you may give us direction from the Chair. The time allotted for discussing The State Bank of India Bill and the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill was four hours, two hours each. Then, three hours were allotted for The Copyright (Amendment) Bill, 2010 and three hours for The Commercial Division of High Courts Bill, 2010.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Members who had given their names for speaking on The SBI Bill have spoken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You may look into the ruling, Sir; it was

deferred. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not the question of deferment. The names which were given...(*Interruptions*)... I am sorry. It is with the cooperation of Members of the House that we have to pass the Bills.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: What would you do if there are no Members here to speak?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Legislative business has to be taken up.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: That is, of course, our responsibility, but we cannot pass Bills without proper discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But discussions were over. It was postponed only for seeking clarifications. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, Sir. Now, there is an amendment.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, a new amendment has come.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The amendment will be moved and it would be discussed. Anyway, it is for the Government and...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : स्टेट बैंक वाक्ता बलि पहले slated था। आपने कहा कि इसे बाद में लेंगे , तो हमने कहा ठीक है। हमने इस पर agree किया। उसके बाद The Indian Medical Council Bill लया गया। ...(व्यवधान) ... उसके बाद जब The Commercial Division of High Courts Bill आया तो मैंने Leader of the Opposition से डिस्कस किया और उनकी consent लेने के बाद ही इसे लगाया है।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : नहीं , सर। आप इसे ऐसे कैसे लगा लेंगे ?...(व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : उसके बाद ही इसे लगाया है। ...(व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : आपने सर्फ़ inform किया। ...(व्यवधान) ... उन्हें सारी चीज़ों का पता नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : इस तरह से कभी डिस्कशन नहीं होता। ...(व्यवधान) ...

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I seek your protection.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is it? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : उन्हें सारी चीज़ों का पता नहीं था। ...(व्यवधान) ... अपने सर्फ़ उन्हें inform किया। ...(व्यवधान) ... यह inform किया कि हम इसे ले लेते हैं। यह क्या है ?...(व्यवधान) ...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (आंध्र प्रदेश) : वे आपके लीडर हैं। ...(व्यवधान) ... उनको सब पता है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, we have been waiting for so many...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The only thing that we can do here is कि आप या तो पहले The Copyright Bill लीजिए अथवा Law Minister अपनी स्पीच खत्म कर लें , and let it be slated for tomorrow morning as the first Bill. Members from our side would also be here and they would participate in the discussions. Without effective participation, we are not ready to pass any legislation.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : उस पर Leader of the Opposition अगर बोलना चाहें , तो वे भी बोल सकते हैं उनकी तैयारी है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : जबर्दस्ती क्यों ? हमने इस पर बोलने के लिये अपने एक मੈम्बर को तैयार करके रखा है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : तब तक हमारा स्पीकर ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: That is my understanding. Who are you? ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : अगर हम 35 मिनट्स ... (व्यवधान) ... अगर हम इसके बाद 35 मिनट्स ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Who are you? ... (Interruptions) ... This is the discretion of my Party. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री उपसभापति : अहलुवालिया जी प्लीज़ ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : उपसभापति महोदय , ... (व्यवधान) ... यह गलत है। ... (व्यवधान) ... ये मनिस्टर से पूछ रहे हैं , who are you? ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: He may be the chief whip of your party, but not my party's. ... (Interruptions) ... He cannot dictate terms to my party. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is a Minister. ... (Interruptions) ... He is a Minister. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Let the hon. Law Minister introduce the Bill and let him speak on this. ... (Interruptions) ... We will start the debate tomorrow. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Law Minister. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: How can I allow him to ask Members from my Party... ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : यह आप ही तय करिए , लेकिन इसके साथ - साथ ... (व्यवधान) ...

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

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : मेरी पार्टी का नाम लियो तो ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: How can he... (Interruptions) ... What is this? ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप प्लीज़ बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... हनुमंत राव जी , बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : क्या मैं तय करूँ आपका स्पीकर ?...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not able to hear anything. There are so many Members speaking at once. What are you saying? ...(*Interruptions*)... I have called the Minister to speak.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, अहलुवालिया जी अभी कह रहे थे कि उनके लीडर को नहीं मालूम है... (व्यवधान)... चलिए, थोड़ी देर के लिए माम लयें। ... (व्यवधान)... लेकिन, अब ये मॉनिस्टर से पूछ रहे हैं, who are you?... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : मैंने उनको बताया। ... (व्यवधान) ... I have told him. ... (Interruptions) ... आप बैठिए , बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs must decide upon names of Members from the Congress Party and not my Party. Who is he? In my Party..... (Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए , बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... Please, sit down. ... (Interruptions) ... Please, sit down. ... (Interruptions) ... You must facilitate things and let the business move on. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : ये Parliamentary Affairs Minister हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, with the cooperation of all hon. Members from the other side of the floor, particularly, Shri Ahluwalia, who, I am surprised, is beginning to ask questions about his very dear friends and says that he does not know who they are, it seems to me... (Interruptions) ...

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, we are waiting for the Copyright (Amendment) Bill, 2010. How can they compel us to discuss this Bill?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Where is the compulsion?

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: This is third on the list, and without our knowledge and consent, how can the order be changed and why?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair has the power to change the order. Don't question... (Interruptions) ... See, the particular Minister was not here; the next Bill has been taken... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, it seems to me that fatigue, that has been caused by the discussion that took place just before this Bill was taken up, is beginning to show on both sides of the House. But, I would earnestly request... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The problem is because the Minister makes lengthy answers... (Interruptions) ... And, the problem has created... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: I would earnestly... (Interruptions) ...



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the hon. Health Minister had confined himself to his answer, then we would have completed one more Bill. The Government should also take into consideration that the reply should be apt. The reply should be a pointed reply. The reply should be short so that more business can be taken up. If the debate goes on for one-and-a-half hours and if the reply is also for one-and-a-half hours, then you can't complete the business.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, I bow to the Chair and since we have half-an-hour left and since it is very clear that the Opposition benches do not intend to use the time, I will take this half-an-hour, at least, to amplify the reasons behind this Bill.

Sir, this Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha without discussion. When this Bill was referred to the Select Committee, very important contributions were made by the Select Committee of this House. Therefore, I both, acknowledge and express my gratitude to the Select Committee and Members of this House for having applied their mind and having scrutinised what is a very important Bill, as far as the emerging economy of our country is concerned.

Sir, this matter goes back to the 188th Report of the Law Commission which spoke of the proposals for constitution of a hightech fast-track Commercial Division of the High Courts and the recommendation for such a Division was made, the idea being that the high threshold value matters that pertain to commercial disputes should be resolved quickly and should be resolved in a manner that gives confidence to the commercial community, the business community, and to the investors from across the globe that any dispute that arises amongst the business community will not be a dispute that would linger on in different courts for a very long time. Sir, at the Joint Conference of the Chief Ministers of the States and the Chief Justices of the High Courts, which was held in August, 2009, in New Delhi, this Report of the Law Commission on the constitution of a Commercial Division was considered and a decision was taken that such a Commercial Division be constituted by the High Courts, and the Parliament should bring this legislation. Sir, as I said, the Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on 8.12.2009 without discussion and it was referred to the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha on 22.12.2009 for examination of the Bill and submission of a report thereon to the Rajya Sabha. Sir, before this Report was finalised, there were stakeholders' conferences. The views were recorded from various stakeholders across the country – in Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. And, particularly, the learned Attorney General's opinion also, as a stakeholder, was sought. Bar Councils, Bar Associations, Chambers of Commerce and banks' associations were consulted. The Committee

presented its report to the Rajya Sabha on 29.7.2010. Essentially, Sir, as the House is aware, and before I move forward, I would acknowledge the presence of Mr. Moily who was, in fact, the guiding spirit of this Bill. I had the good fortune to assist him then in his previous portfolio, and I believe that one of the dream projects, that Mr. Moily had, included this Bill. There are some other issues as well. Lest the House think that we are concerned only about high commercial value disputes and resolution of matters that pertain only to rich, successful people, there are many very important areas where we are speeding up the delivery of justice in our country, where we are using modern technology to ensure that there is now a pendency grid that helps us keep track of how long it is taking for cases for ordinary people. We have also ensured that

enough money is available for building of infrastructure for two shifts of the courts. We have also decided that with whatever training is necessary, the Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms are given much greater emphasis, which is all being done, Sir, as you know, through the setting up of the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms. Once again, I acknowledge the contribution made by my colleague, Mr. Moily.

Sir, as the House is aware, except for a few High Courts, most of the original jurisdiction matters go to the District courts, and, then, from the District Courts, subsequently, they go to the High Courts. The multiplicity of appeals and the time that it takes, with the lack of effective infrastructure available in District courts – something, which I said, we are working on – creates an unending spiral of delays as far as matters are concerned. Now, of course, we need to address delays across the Board. In criminal matters, the Fast-Track Courts experiment has worked extremely well, and, we hope that it could be taken further and faster.

But, Sir, in trying civil disputes, as I said, the jurisdiction varies from court to court, and, from State to State. The original jurisdiction and the pecuniary jurisdiction vary from State to State. Where the District courts have unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction, the orders and the judgments, which are passed by them, become appealable to the High Court. The purpose of creating a Commercial Division of the High Court would be that matters of a certain value, and, matters which are to be treated as commercial disputes in commercial and business matters, would come to the High Courts in their original jurisdiction, and, from the Commercial Division of the High Court, the matter could then go to the Supreme Court in appeal.

Sir, originally, the pecuniary jurisdiction was kept at Rs. Five crores but, on the recommendation of the Select Committee, now, it is being proposed to be reduced to Rs. One crore. The specified value, of course, can be varied by notification by the Government in consultation with the High Courts.

Sir, the Commercial Division will essentially follow a fast-track procedure for disposal of cases. The procedure itself has been laid down in the Act itself. We hope that one day, this procedure will

become a preferred procedure for vast number of cases in our country but certainly, today, the wisdom of all people, who are familiar with court procedures, is that the fast-track procedure should certainly be extremely beneficial as far as Commercial Division courts are concerned.

Sir, the Commercial Division courts will have jurisdiction in respect of some important arbitration matters also. The House will be glad to know the proposals with regard to applications for setting aside of arbitral award and their execution under section 34 and 36 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, which were to be filed in a court, as defined in clause (e)

of sub-section 2 of the Act, normally being the District courts. Similarly, certain appeals under section 37 of the said Act were filed also in the District courts. Now, it is proposed that the Commercial Division will entertain applications under section 34 for setting aside of the arbitral award, under section 36 for execution of arbitral award, and, also appeals under section 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. For this purpose, Sir, some consequential amendments are proposed in the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

Sir, the decision to constitute these Commercial Divisions is entirely within the discretion of the High Court and the State Governments. Sir, the provisions of the proposed Act shall be made applicable only in consultation with the concerned Chief Justice of the High Court of the State. Enough time will be available to assess as to what kind of additional load will be there which will shift from District courts to the High Courts, and, how many Division Benches should be sitting. The enactment of this legislation is unlikely to increase the workload in a manner that would be unsustainable. And, certainly, it will not be difficult for the Courts to respond to this. Sir, the following important amendments have been suggested for which I will seek permission to move. One is in the definition of 'commercial disputes'. Some fine tuning and focusing of the definition of 'commercial disputes' is being provided.

Then, initially, in the original Bill, a single Judge was to sit as a commercial division. That has not been accepted. Now, there will be a commercial division consisting of two Judges of the High Court. There could be several such benches. But that will depend on the assessment of the High Court Chief Justice that he makes from time to time. I have already said that the specified value for pecuniary jurisdiction has been specified as rupees one crore so that a larger number of cases could be shifted to the commercial division. But in this, the High Court would be consulted by the Central Government from time to time. It is quite possible that different High Courts would recommend different jurisdiction depending on where we are. It is quite possible that jurisdiction could be higher in places like Mumbai because of the nature and value of property there and it could be less in those areas where property is not as expensive.

Sir, one more important amendment is that a sub-clause has been added which provides for non-interference by any court except the Supreme Court in the matters that are before the commercial division.

Sir, broadly speaking, these are the parameters under which we have formulated the Bill with the help of the recommendations that have been made by the Select Committee. We do believe that it will have far reaching impact on how quickly commercial disputes can be sorted out and settled. It will certainly add to the attraction of the Indian destination for people across the globe who want to invest in our country. It will also give us a higher, a better and a more

attractive profile as far as the legal system of our country is concerned. And certainly, in terms of competition with comparable neighbourhood countries that also attract a lot of foreign investment, India would stand to gain enormously because of the steps that are being taken. Thanks to cooperation from all Members in the House. Sir, I commend the Bill to the House for consideration and I urge the House to pass it unanimously.

Sir, may I put on record my actual gratitude to the Select Committee, particularly the Chairman of the Select Committee?

*The question was proposed.*

THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, we can continue the discussion tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you can speak and after that we can continue the discussion tomorrow.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I have just two or three questions which the hon. Minister may just note so that when we discuss tomorrow, he can probably have it examined.

The first query is, since it is going to increase the burden on the High Courts, is it a fact that the pendency in High Courts has increased over the last ten years and are the High Courts already the slowest layer of the Indian judicial system? What this will do is to transfer a large number of cases to the High Courts which, compared to the subordinate courts and the Supreme Court, are, in fact, the slowest layer of our judicial system. Now, if the hon. Minister can have the data ready, we will know how the graph in the last ten years has been moving.

Secondly, what is the rationale behind the commercial division matters being heard by two Judges? Normally, nowhere in the world it happens and that is one of the dissents I have seen given by some of the Members. At least I have never come across trials being conducted by two Judges. It is always one Judge because then in the event of a conflict, it will go to three Judges. That may further slow down the



whole process. Thirdly, on valuation, you have mentioned that Rs. 5 crore will be brought to Rs. 1 crore. That is the lowest valuation and cases above that will go to the High Court. If you see the valuation provisions in your Bill, you have mentioned that for each case the value of the case will be the valuation. In Clause 8(d), you are saying that in any other case relating to any other intangible right, the market value of the said will be the valuation. Now you are transferring the entire jurisdiction of international commercial arbitration, and intellectual property, understandably so, to these courts. This clause has a reasonable amount of ambiguity, because in the case of intellectual property, the

valuation is going to be in thousands and thousands of crores of rupees; it is going to be in billions of dollars. Let us assume that an IT company or any other company sues somebody for an intellectual property, be it a patent law matter or a copyright matter, the value of that intangible right is going to be in billions of dollars. How will it impinge upon the right to approach a court? Because if your valuations are going to move up under this clause, then the cost of accessing that court in terms of court fee will also have a nexus to the valuation. So it should not be a case that you transfer intellectual property jurisdiction to the commercial court. It is quite understandable that rightly so you are transferring it. For example, Microsoft is to sue somebody in India for infringing its copyright or a pharmaceutical company is to sue somebody for infringing its patent, the valuation of that intangible right of intellectual property is going to be in billions of dollars. Will the valuation of the cost to approach the court in terms of court fee accordingly move up? That may adversely affect the right to access a court. These are serious questions which may require a detailed examination. If the hon. Minister checks up these three questions, we may be able to have a more fruitful debate.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I just wanted to add to what the Leader of the Opposition has said. I have had the privilege of being the Chairman of the World Intellectual Property Right Organisation. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is on definition of valuing the intangible assets.

Since in the last part of your reply, Sir, you have mentioned that we are seeking to make it to the best international practice, particularly in the neighbourhood, I urge you to also consider...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will come in the debate.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Yes, Sir. The Minister might like to consider the best practices.....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are going to have a debate on this tomorrow.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: I thought I would just mention this particular

fact.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will continue this debate tomorrow.

Now we shall take up Special Mentions. You can lay them on the Table of the House.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, every time we, the Members of Parliament, bring a Special Mention to draw the attention of the House and, through the House, we want to draw the attention of the Government. But I have found that a new fashion has come. You will announce the name and ask us to lay them on the Table of House. I will read the Bulletin of the Secretariat. It is 48477 dated 13th July. It is written about mentioning matters of public importance in the

House through a Special Mention. VII says, "Only the Member to whom permission has been given may mention the matter in the house by reading the text as approved by the Chairman."

Sir, if you don't allow the Member to read the text, what is the purpose of a Special Mention? ...*(Interruptions)*... You should allow the Members to read it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Without reading it, it is a futile exercise.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I fully agree.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: This is your bulletin. It is not my bulletin. It is your creation and now, you don't allow Members to read out their Special Mentions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, I fully agree.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Why should there be time constraint on the personal business of a Member? That should not be.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is for the House to decide.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I am ready to sit here till you call the 16th Member. I am ready to sit here. You may call.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pilonia, not here. Mr. Moinul Hassan.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I will lay.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Why do you lay it?

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: My text is not here.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You can take it. Text is here. They have the text. ...*(Interruptions)*... He was aware that they will take it up at 12 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you lay? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kurien, please sit down? Let me clarify. Because of some reason or the other, we were not able to take up Special Mentions. They were getting accumulated, sometimes 50, 60 or 70. Since the Members have not only to read but also the text is already there, the Members, when they lay their Special Mentions, are entitled to get a reply.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, there are two differences. I will tell you the differences. Sir, when I make a Special Mention in the House, it is recorded in both audio and visual forms. Tomorrow, if I say that I have made a Mention on such and such subject, I want to save it and deliver it to my constituency or to the people of my State, I don't get the floppy because there is

no audio-tape. My voice is not there and my photograph is not there. You are depriving a Member of his right. How can you do so?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said in the beginning, we will allow. But, we will have to limit the Special Mentions. We will discuss that with the Chairman. We will have a time limit for the Special Mentions.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Time limit is there. Whatever words, 250 words, you have given, that is within three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, I am talking about the limit on the number of Special Mentions which we will take up. The Chair will decide. That is what I said.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Okay. That is a separate issue. That is up to you.

---

#### **SPECIAL MENTIONS**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Pilonia, not here. Mr. Moinul Hassan.

#### **Demand to take steps to conserve the cultural heritage sites of the country**

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, heritage has always been one of the most intrinsic facets of Indian tourism. However, much needs to be done to protect these assets. There are over 400 heritage sites in Delhi alone. Though various initiatives have been taken by the Archaeological Survey of India, the Department of Archaeology and the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH), the results of their efforts have been dismal. Weather is not the only reason for the degrading quality of the monuments. Other irritants, such as encroachers, are a big threat to existence of these heritage sites. Given that the ASI does not have any legal authority to deal with these encroachers or the capacity to maintain a round-the clock surveillance of these sites, these places fall prey to the people who make irreparable changes to these sites which leads to huge loss to the heritage of the country. Instances of whitewashing the entire monument, setting up tin roofs, painting the walls with green plastic paint has caused serious damage to the inscriptions on the walls. The proper maintenance of these sites will also aid in boosting the inflow of tourists in the country. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take immediate action in aiding ASI to protect these heritage sites that reflect the rich culture of our nation.

**Request to dispense with caste in application form**

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Mr. Deputy Chairman, for one reason or the other, it is observed that there is stigma against Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates due to right to reservation in educational institutions and Government services. This stigma is converted into discrimination at the time of written exam and oral test at the UPSC and

other places. The mention of caste may be compulsory for those SC and ST candidates who want to avail right to reserved quota. One may opt for general quota and in that case it should not be compulsory to mention caste in the application. The applications form may be redrafted in view of these circumstances where qualified candidates are discriminated by few examiners.

The caste of the candidate should be known only to the recruiting authority and not to those who are associated with the work of verification, written test and oral test.

The hon. Minister of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions may please explain the present system adopted by the UPSC, Central Secretariat and all other Central Government Departments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Janardhan Waghmare, not here. Shri Jugul Kishore, absent. Shri Mohan Singh, not present. Next Shri Avtar Singh Karimpuri.

**Request to take effective measures to check malnutrition  
among the children in the country**

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान अति महत्वपूर्ण वषिय कुपोषण से हमारे देश में उत्पन्न स्थिति की तरफ आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह बताना उचित समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश में कुपोषण के चलते 0-3 वर्ष की आयु के अण्डरवेट बच्चों की संख्या 47 प्रतिशत रही है और कुपोषण से मरने वाले बच्चों के कई कारण हैं, जैसे बच्चा देले वाली माताओं का BMI 18.5 प्रतिशत से नीचे होना, लो बर्थ वेट बच्चों की अधिक संख्या, खून की कमी, समय से टीकाकरण न कराना, स्वच्छ पेयजल की अनउपलब्धता, उचित साफ़-सफाई की कमी, उचित रूप से न लिये जाने वाले आहार, बास-वसिह, गर्भ के समय उचित देखभाल का अभाव तथा बच्चों के पोष्टिक भोजन की अनदेखी के कारण आदि। इसी क्रम में यह संज्ञान में लाना चाहूँगा कि माइक्रोन्यूट्रियन्स की कमी मृत्यु दर को काफी प्रभावित करती है। आयरन और वलामिन ए की कमी के चलते हमारे देश में बहुत ही ज्यादा बच्चे अपना पहला जन्म दसि भी नहीं मना पाते हैं। वलामिन ए की कमी से HIV Positive माता से उत्पन्न बच्चे में वायरस के ट्रांसफर होने का खतरा बढ़ जाता है। वलामिन ए की प्रचुर मात्रा, बच्चों को डायरिया, चेचक व मलेरिया से मरने वाली मृत्यु दर को भी घटा



देती है। एनीमिया अर्थात् खून की कमी (IDA) दूध पिलाने वाली महिलाओं और गर्भ धारण करने वाली महिलाओं में अधिक पाई जाती है। इससे महिलाओं की प्रीमचुर डिलिवरी हो जाती है और बच्चों का शारीरिक व मानसिक विकास, समुचित ढंग से नहीं हो पाता है। लगभग 75 प्रतिशत बच्चे स्कूल जाने से पहले ही (IDA) Iron Deficiency Anemia से प्रभावित होते हैं और 57 प्रतिशत बच्चे (VAD) Vitamin A Deficiency Anemia से प्रभावित होते हैं। कुपोषण का शक्ति बच्चे शहरों की अपेक्षा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में ज्यादा है। यह लड़कों की अपेक्षा लड़कियों में अधिक है और बहुत ही गंभीर बात है कि अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों में, अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज और माइनारिटीज़ के लोगों में अन्य लोगों की अपेक्षा यह बहुत ही अधिक है।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि कुपोषण को रोकने हेतु, बच्चों की मृत्यु दर को समाप्त करने हेतु, वर्तमान पंचवर्षीय योजना तथा 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में अधिक से अधिक मद का प्रावधान हो। साथ ही केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कुपोषण को समाप्त करने हेतु प्रायोजित कार्यक्रमों को और अधिक प्रभावशाली

बनाया जाए। देश का विकास इन्हीं महिलाओं तथा बच्चों के शारीरिक व मानसिक विकास के ऊपर टिका है। स्वतंत्र व विकसित भारत की परिकल्पना इनको नज़र अंदाज़ कर के नहीं की जा सकती है। धन्यवाद।

**श्री मुद्रनारायण पाणि** (उड़ीसा) : महोदय , मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Demand for improving facilities for passengers of Air India at IGI Airport on the lines of Private Airlines**

**श्री मोहम्मद अली खान** (आंध्र प्रदेश) : महोदय , मैं आपके माध्यम से मन्त्रिस्ट्री ऑफ़ सविल एविएशन का ध्यान , नई दिल्ली में इंदिरा गांधी एयरपोर्ट पर एयर इंडिया से सफर करने वाले मुसाफ़िरों की परेशानी की तरफ़ दख़िना चाहता हूँ। नई दिल्ली से जाने वाले मुसाफ़िरों के लिये इंदिरा गांधी एयरपोर्ट पर एयर इंडिया के काउंटरों की तादाद काफ़ी नहीं है। कई बार भीड़ की वजह से बहुत से मुसाफ़िर लम्बी लाइनों में खड़े रह जाते हैं और उनकी फ़्लाइट छूट जाती है। आम मुसाफ़िर के साथ वी . वी . आई पी . मुसाफ़िरों को भी इससे बहुत परेशानी होती है। दूसरे यह कि टी . श्री टर्मिनल पर चेक इन काउंटर से हवाई जहाज़ों की पार्किंग तक का रास्ता बहुत लम्बा है , जसिसे मुसाफ़िरों को और खास तौर से सीनियर सिटिज़न्स , महिलाओं और बच्चों को काफ़ी दूर तक पैदल चलने में बहुत मुश्किल होती है। हालांकि इस लम्बे फ़ासले को देखते हुए एयरपोर्ट पर फ़ैरी सर्विस का इंतज़ाम किया गया है , लेकिन एयर इंडिया की फ़्लाइट से दिल्ली पहुंचने वाले मुसाफ़िरों को यहां से ले जाने के लिये वहां कोई इराइवर नज़र नहीं आता जबकि कुछ प्राइवेट एयरलाइनों के मुसाफ़िरों को इस फ़ैरी सर्विस का भरपूर फ़ायदा पहुंचाया जाता है और एयर इंडिया से सफर करने वाले वी . आई पी . तक इस सर्विस से महरूम रहते हैं।

मेश मुतालबा यह है कि इस तरह एयर इंडिया की कीमत पर प्राइवेट एयरलाइनों को फ़ायदा पहुंचाने वालों के ख़िलाफ़ सख्त कार्रवाई की जाए और एयर इंडिया की फ़्लाइटों के वक्त भी फ़ैरी सर्विस की फ़राहमी को यकीनी बनाया जाए। साथ ही इंदिरा गांधी एयरपोर्ट पर एयर इंडिया के काउंटरों की तादाद बढ़ाई जाए , ताकि एयर इंडिया से मुसाफ़िरों का सफर भी प्राइवेट एयरलाइनों के सफर की तरह आरामदेह हो सके।

جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش) : میں آپ کے مادھیم سے منسٹری آف سول ایوی ایشن کا دھیان نئی دہلی میں اندرا گاندھی ایر پورٹ پر ایر انڈیا سے سفر کرنے والے مسافروں کی پریشانیوں کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ نئی دہلی سے جانے والے مسافروں کے لئے اندرا گاندھی ایر پورٹ پر ایر انڈیا کے کاؤنٹروں کی تعداد کافی نہیں ہے۔ کئی بار بھیڑ کی وجہ سے بہت سے مسافر لمبی لائنوں میں کھڑے رہ جاتے ہیں اور ان کی فلائٹ چھوٹ جاتی ہے۔ عام مسافروں کے ساتھ ساتھ وی۔وی۔آئی۔پی۔ مسافروں کو بھی اس سے بہت پریشانی ہوتی ہے۔

---

†[ ] Transliteration in Urdu Script.

دوسرے یہ کہ ٹی تھری ٹرمینل پر چیک ان کاؤنٹر سے ہوائی جہازوں کی پارکنگ بے تک کا راستہ بہت لمبا ہے جس سے مسافروں کو اور خاص طور سے سینئر سٹی زنس، مہیلاؤں اور بچوں کو کافی دور پیدل چلنے میں بہت مشکل ہوتی ہے۔ حالانکہ اس لمبے فاصلے کو دیکھتے ہوئے ایر پورٹ پر فیری سروس کا انتظام کیا گیا ہے لیکن ایر انڈیا کی فلائٹ سے دہلی پہنچنے والے مسافروں کو لے جانے کے لئے وہاں کوئی ڈرائیور نظر نہیں آتا جبکہ کچھ پرائیویٹ ایر لائنوں کے مسافروں کو اس فیری سروس کا بھرپور فائدہ پہنچایا جاتا ہے اور ایر انڈیا سے سفر کرنے والے وی۔آئی۔پی۔ تک اس سروس سے محروم رہتے ہیں۔

میرا مطالبہ ہے کہ اس طرح ایر انڈیا کی قیمت پر پرائیویٹ ایر لائنوں کو فائدہ پہنچانے والوں کے خلاف سخت کارروائی کی جائے اور ایر انڈیا کی فلائٹوں کے وقت بھی فیری سروس کی فراہمی کو یقینی بنایا جائے ساتھ ہی اندرا گاندھی ایرپورٹ پر ایر انڈیا کے کاؤنٹروں کی تعداد بڑھائی جائے تاکہ ایر انڈیا کے مسافروں کا سفر بھی پرائیویٹ ایر لائنوں سے سفر کی طرح آرام دہ ہو سکے۔

**Demand for proper implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan  
in the country, particularly in Orissa**

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Orissa): Sir, my Special Mention relates to implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Odisha. As we know, the Right to Education Act has given Right to Education to all children of the country. As a part of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Government of India is giving sufficient funds for construction of school buildings, libraries, laboratories, salaries of teaching and non-teaching staffs, and also for uniforms of students, mid-day-meals and scholarships. National Child Labour Eradication Project of Government of India is also being implemented in 24 Districts of Orissa. In spite of that, there is no positive result in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. It is learnt that in 167 high schools in Orissa, all students failed; not a single student has passed in the examination; 1,987 high schools are completely closed since the last two months, 26,000 teachers and non-

teaching staff are on strike demanding 100 per cent Block grant as recommended by Sixth Pay Commission. They are sitting on *dharnas*

---

]†[ ]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

and hunger strikes; 73 teachers are hospitalized; more than 4,50,000 students are deprived of teaching.

Sir, I urge upon the Central Government to do the needful for the better implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan all over the country, including Odisha.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

**Demand to fill up the vacancies of engineers in National  
Productivity Council at Chennai**

श्री राम कृष्णल यादव (बहिर) : महोदय , भारत सरकार के वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग विभाग द्वारा संचालित राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद् (NCP) चेन्नई में 65 अभियंताओं ने 12 नवम्बर , 2010 को एक वर्ष का प्रशिक्षण पूरा किया है। प्रशिक्षण के लिये प्रति अभियंता से एक लाख रुपए इशफ्ट के द्वारा लिये गए। इसके अलावा उन्हें अपने खर्चे पर रहकर प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करना पड़ा। NCP के वज्रापन में यह स्पष्ट किया गया था कि एक वर्ष के प्रशिक्षण के बाद उनकी सहायक नदिशक के पद पर नियुक्ति की जाएगी। चूंकि शत प्रतिशत नियुक्ति का प्रवधान था, कबितु पहली बार ऐसा हुआ है कि नवम्बर , 2010 के बाद प्रशिक्षित अभियंताओं की नियुक्ति अभी तक नहीं की गई, जबकि NCP में 80 पद रिक्ति हैं। नियुक्ति के अभाव में अभियंता कठिनाइयों से जूझ रहे हैं।

अतः सदन के माध्यम से माननीय वाणिज्य मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि इस विषय पर ध्यान देते हुए , बेकार पड़े हुए अभियंताओं की जल्द नियुक्ति कराने की कृपा करें।

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Orissa): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Kanwar Deep Singh. He is not here. Shri Avinash Pande. He is also not here. Shri P. Rajeeve. He is not here. Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar. He is not here. Shri Mahendra Mohan. He is also not here. The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at six of the clock till eleven of the  
clock on Tuesday, the 30th August, 2011.