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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA

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[P.T.O.]

RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, 7th December, 2011/16 Agrahayana, 1933 (Saka)

The House assembled at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

RE. FDI IN RETAIL TRADE

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Commerce and Industry.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government has taken a view that the decision to permit 51 per cent Foreign Direct Investment in multi-brand retail trade is suspended till a consensus is developed for consultation among various stakeholders.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, will the hon. Minister clarify who all the stakeholders would include?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, we want all political parties as well as State Governments to be consulted. We would like the hon. Minister to tell us whether the definition of stakeholders includes them.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): The word 'stakeholders' is actually used in business. When we talk about it in politics, for Parliament, I think the Minister should clarify who the stakeholders are.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Leader of Opposition and other Members have raised a point which would be clarified.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, as the hon. Leader of Opposition and hon. Members have asked, it is very clear that this policy, the enabling policy framework, is such that the States have a discretion. Therefore, when we say consultation with the stakeholders, that would include Chief Ministers and States, and it certainly does not exclude, but includes, the political parties.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 201.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I had give notice for suspension of the Question Hour to discuss the Mullaiperiyar Dam issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We would take it up during the Zero Hour.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल (उत्तर प्रदेश): चेयरमैन सर, बहुजन समाज पार्टी की राय है कि FDI पूरी तरह से रोल बैक होनी चाहिए।

श्री सभापति: देखिए, वह आपने...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: सर, बहुजन समाज पार्टी की राय है कि FDI किसानों के हित में, राष्ट्रीय हित में, खुदरा व्यापारियों के हित में नहीं है, इसलिए हम इसको पूरी तरह रोल बैक करने की बात कहते हैं। आप इसे स्थगित करने की बात कर रहे हैं। इसको स्थगित करने का मतलब यह है कि सरकार की मंशा ठीक नहीं है। यह वेंटिलेटर पर है, कभी भी यह इश्यु पुनर्जीवित हो सकता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not having a discussion on this, please.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: अगर आप इसको रोल बैक नहीं करते हैं, तो हम यहां से वाकआउट करते हैं।

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 201.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Secretary level talks with Pakistan to improve trade relations

*201. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India and Pakistan have started talks at Secretary level to improve the trade relations between the two countries recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the two countries are going to have a Preferential Trade Agreement between them; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

- (a) Yes, Sir.
- (b) Fifth round of Commerce Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan was held on 27-28 April, 2011, in Islamabad (Pakistan). Sixth round of talks have been held on 14-15 November, 2011 in New Delhi. During the above discussion, following points have been agreed:—
 - (i) Both sides have agreed to jointly work to more than double bilateral trade within three years, from current levels of 2.7 Billion US dollars per annum to about 6 Billion dollars.

- (ii) The Agreed minutes of the Sixth round of talks reflect Pakistan's position for observance of Most Favoured Nation (MFN) as follows:—

“The move to full normalization of trade relations shall be sequenced. In the first stage, Pakistan will transition from the current Positive List approach to a Negative List. The consultation process on devising this Negative List is almost complete. A small Negative List shall be finalized and ratified by February, 2012. Thereafter, all items other than those on the Negative List shall be freely exportable from India to Pakistan. In the second stage, the Negative List shall be phased out. The timing for this phasing out will be announced in February, 2012 at the time the List is notified and it is expected that the phasing out will be completed before the end of 2012.”

With the entire phasing out of the Negative List, the transition process to MFN treatment shall be complete.

- (iii) Indian side has agreed to address issues raised by Pakistan under Non Tariff Barriers for import of Cement, Textiles, Fruits and Vegetables, Processed food items and Surgical instruments.
- (iv) Both sides agreed that the present visa regime for businesspersons was a significant barrier to the rapid expansion of trade. It was noted that the Interior Ministry of Pakistan and India's Ministry of Home Affairs had reached a broad understanding to put in place reciprocal arrangements which shall substantially liberalise the visa provisions for business persons.
- (v) Both sides also reached a broad understanding to enhance trade in petroleum products and put in place infrastructure for trade in electricity.

(c) and (d) India and Pakistan are signatories to an Agreement for South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) whereby both countries are obligated to accord preferential trading arrangements over and above MFN principle. Under the Trade Liberalization Programme of the SAFTA Agreement, both countries are required to reduce peak tariff to 5% by 31.12.2012 for all tariff lines, except those in the respective 'Sensitive Lists'. During the Sixth round of talks, both sides designated the Joint Secretaries in their respective Ministries of Commerce as Chief Negotiators for working on how to improve preferential trading arrangements under SAFTA.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Minister has given a very elaborate reply. In the recent past, there have been efforts by both the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan to improve relations. I appreciate the recent measures taken by both the Governments. After all, we want India and Pakistan to have normal relations, and they must engage themselves in a meaningful dialogue to take this composite dialogue to a further higher level. Having said that, trade forms an important element in normalizing our relations with Pakistan. Now, the Minister has said that with the entire phasing out of the Negative List the transition process to the Most Favoured

Nation status shall be complete. Is there any time-frame for that? How long will the phasing out of the Negative List take? India has already given the Most Favoured Nation status to Pakistan. When will the Most Favoured Nation status be given by both the countries to each other, that is, Pakistan giving the Most Favoured Nation status to India and India giving the Most Favoured Nation status to Pakistan? India has already given the Most Favoured Nation status to Pakistan. When will Pakistan give the Most Favoured Nation to India?

MR. CHAIRMAN: A question should be a question.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is true, as the hon. Member has said, that in recent months both India and Pakistan have taken well considered steps to move towards normalisation of trade between the two countries. The trade as such is healthy. The Commerce Secretaries of the two countries had met in Islamabad on the 27th and 28th of April. Thereafter, in the month of September — 28th September, to be precise — Pakistan's Commerce Minister, Makhdoom Muhammad Amin Fahim, had come here, and we have agreed that Pakistan will move towards a Negative List. Earlier, it was a Positive List which was not giving access to a large number of tradable goods from India. Now, the discussions have been completed on the Negative List. Negative List will be formally notified by Pakistan in February, 2012. This is being done in two stages — first, the Negative List stage, and the second stage would be that they will move towards trade normalisation to phase out the Negative List, hopefully, by the end of 2012, though no definite date has been given. In February, 2012, when they move to the Negative List, I am informing the House that Pakistan's Minister has extended an invitation and I will be leading the Indian delegation to Pakistan on that occasion.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सभापति महोदय, मैं वाणिज्य मंत्री जी से आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहूंगा कि कई समाचार-पत्रों में काफी दिनों से छप रहा है कि पाकिस्तान की आई.एस.आई. ने, यहां से जो पान निर्यात होते थे और इसी तरह की अन्य छोटी-छोटी चीजों पर, यहां से निर्यात न होने देने पर दबाव डाला और उन पर रोक लगा दी गई है। यह महत्वपूर्ण चीज है कि आप पाकिस्तान से इस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, बातचीत कर रहे हैं, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन क्या आपने पाकिस्तान से उन मुद्दों पर भी बात की है कि वहां पर आई.एस.आई. की जो एक पैरलल सरकार चल रही है, वह आई.एस.आई. की सरकार पाकिस्तान की सरकार पर हमारे जो तमाम व्यापारिक समझौते हैं और आयात-निर्यात की जो व्यवस्था है, उन पर अपनी शर्तों के अनुसार कर रही है और उसी के अंतर्गत पाकिस्तान में पान के आयात पर आई.एस.आई. के कहने पर रोक लगाई है, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इसके बारे में बताएंगे?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है, मुझे ऐसी किसी सूचना या शिकायत की जानकारी नहीं है कि पान के निर्यात पर कोई पाबंदी है। यदि ऐसी कोई जानकारी मेरे पास आती है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: निर्यात पर।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: जहां तक इनका दूसरा प्रश्न है, मैं उस पर कोई उत्तर देने में सक्षम नहीं हूं, क्योंकि वाणिज्य मंत्री के रूप में, वाणिज्य से संबंधित जो बातें हैं, MFN List, Negative List, ट्रेड नॉर्मलाइजेशन की बात है, हमने उन पर चर्चा की है।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: गृह मंत्री से पूछ लें, पास में बैठ हुए हैं।

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, as he said, as per SAFTA Agreement, tariffs will be reduced to 5 per cent by 2012. Now, it is on Sensitive List, and I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the tariffs today and what are the Negative Lists that are there on Indian side and on Pakistan's side.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I would like to inform the hon. Member that India currently maintains a Sensitive List of 868 tariff lines. Pakistan has a Sensitive List of 930 tariff lines. However, due to Pakistan's present Import Control Order, the MFN principles have not yet been operationalised even by India.

Regarding the peak tariff rates, India has a current peak tariff level of 11 per cent for SAFTA-related imports from Pakistan and Sri Lanka. This peak tariff rate is to reduce to 8 per cent in January, 2012, and further to 5 per cent from 1st January, 2013.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Question No. 202.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, before that, can I just make a small comment, not a question? I would like to thank the Government for allowing the Question Hour to proceed after ten days by agreeing to make the Statement that they have made. So, thank you very much. So, we are finally having the normal course of the House.

**Strategic implication of COMRA with ISA to
explore in Indian Ocean**

***202. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether China Ocean Mineral Resources Research and Development Association (COMRA) has signed a contract with the International Seabed Authority to explore 10,000 square km. of seabed in the southwest Indian Ocean;

(b) whether the Directorate of Naval Intelligence had expressed a concern that COMRA's access could have strategic implications for India's security;

(c) whether it is a fact that India has failed to be more proactive in better utilizing mining exploration rights in the Indian Ocean, thereby giving space for other countries; and

(d) if so, response of the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU):

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

Statement

(a) to (d) The China Ocean Mineral Resources Research and Development Association (COMRA) has concluded a fifteen year contract with the International Sea Bed Authority (ISBA) for prospecting and exploration of polymetallic sulphides in the South-West Indian Ocean Ridge. The Chinese plan of work for exploration in the South-West Indian Ocean Ridge to be carried out under the regulatory framework of International Sea Bed Authority (ISBA) is in an area beyond the national jurisdiction of any State on the high seas.

India has also been granted the Pioneer Investor Status under the United Nations Convention on Law of Seas (UNCLOS) and presently holds the contract to explore about 75,000 sq.km. for polymetallic nodules in the Central Indian Ocean Basin.

India is also working towards exploration of polymetallic sulphides and efforts are targeted to study the sea floor hydrothermal systems.

Government keeps a constant watch on all developments concerning our national security and commercial interests and takes all necessary measures to safeguard them in accordance with the prevailing security situations and strategic considerations.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether China Ocean Mineral Resources Research and Development Association (COMRA) has signed a contract with the International Seabed Authority to explore 10,000 square kilometre of seabed in the southwest Indian Ocean. Had the Directorate of Naval Intelligence expressed a concern that COMRA's access could have strategic implications for India's security?

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question? Do you have any other question to ask?

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: No, Sir, this...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. You are satisfied with it. No other second question. Now, Dr. Chandan Mitra.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that while we have entered into an agreement with China so that prospecting can be done in the Indian Ocean region, has China shown any laxity in allowing the Indian prospecting in the South China Sea, which has been reported widely in the media and which was discussed in Bali as well when the Prime Ministers of the two countries met. China has adopted a very belligerent posture about India prospecting in collaboration with Vietnam in the South China Sea. What steps is the Government taking to ensure that Indian prospecting in the South China Sea proceeds uninhibited?

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Hon. Member's question is slightly different. This question is about exploration right given by the International Seabed Authority to India in several particular areas

and to China for exploration of polymetallic sulphides in certain other areas. These are all international waters. India got the right years back for exploration of polymetallic nodules and China got it later but both are in the different areas. China is exploring in the South-West Indian Ocean Ridge and India is exploring in the Central Indian Ocean range. The nearest landmass of Chinese exploration area is Medagaskar, and, our area is 2,500 km. away. International waters are nobody's property. These were given under the UN Convention. Even though India and China got this right, of late, many countries are showing interest. Russia, France, Germany, Korea; all are applying for these rights. Only the United Nations can give permission in respect of international waters. The area of national waters is different. These are international waters. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. The question is on Indian Ocean.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, the hon. Member had asked whether the Directorate of Naval Intelligence had expressed a concern that COMRA's access could have strategic implications for India's security. The hon. Minister has not answered this question. Whether the Naval Intelligence had expressed any concern about China's entry into Indian Ocean is a very significant question, and, it should be answered. Thank you.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: The answer is general and there is nothing to hide. I agree that the Directorate of Naval Intelligence conveyed their concern. After that the Government of India constituted an inter- Ministerial Committee under the Ministry of Earth Sciences. They are examining the whole thing and the Government is there to protect the security interests. The Committee decided to move to the Seabed Authority for licence to India for exploration of polymetallic sulphides also.

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास: सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्द महासागर में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुद्र-तल प्राधिकरण के साथ जो समझौता है, क्या भारत उसका हिस्सा है, चूँकि वह हिन्द महासागर में हो रहा है और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय है?

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: In fact, the International Seabed Authority gave licence for the first time to India, and, China got it later only. Each country has the right to apply to the International Seabed Authority, and, if they are satisfied, they will give rights to various countries.

Increase in trade deficit with China

*203. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that trade deficit with China has increased during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what are the measures before Government for correcting this imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The trade deficit with China has risen with a dip in the year 2009-10. During the year 2008-09 the trade deficit was US\$ 23,144 million. But in the year 2009-10 the trade deficit came down to US\$ 19,207 million. The trade deficit during the year 2010-11 was US\$ 23,864 million.

(b) The details of exports to and imports from China during the last three years are given below:—

Bilateral trade statistics

(Values in US\$ millions)

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Exports to China	9,353	11,617	19,615
Imports from China	32,497	30,824	43,479
Trade deficit	23,144	19,207	23,864

(Source: DGCI&S)

Chinese export to India relies strongly on manufactured items meeting the demand of fast expanding sectors like telecom and power in India. Chinese companies supply relevant equipments at most competitive prices. India's exports are characterized by primary products, raw material and intermediate products. Further there are non-tariff barriers on imports of agricultural products in China as well as limited market access of Indian products.

(c) The Government of India has addressed the issue of growing trade deficit at the highest level. At the Ministerial level, we have India-China Joint Group on Economic Relations, Trade, Science and Technology (JEG) where trade related issues are taken up regularly. The Eighth Session of India-China JEG was held on 19th January, 2010 in Beijing. As an outcome of 8th JEG a Memorandum of Understanding on extension of Trade and Economic Cooperation was signed. The MoU recognises that a balanced trade is conducive to long term, sustainable and harmonious development of economic cooperation between the two countries. Indian exporters are encouraged to participate in major trade fairs in China to show-case Indian products in the Chinese market and increase engagement with Chinese companies. Participation of Indian exporters in trade fairs aims to promote Indian products amongst Chinese importers. With a view to reducing trade deficit, efforts are also being made to diversify the trade basket with emphasis on manufactured goods. We are also pursuing market access issues to

tackle non-tariff barriers in the Chinese market at different fora. Business to Business relations are encouraged through schemes such as Market Access Initiative (MAI)/Market Development Assistance (MDA). Apart from these measures the Government of India is alive to the challenges of import surges and various unfair trade practices through available safeguard measures under WTO.

SHRI N.K. SINGH : Sir, the hon. Minister is aware that in the last six months, there has been a sharp decline in the exchange value of the rupee *vis-a-vis* the dollar. Also, during this period, the Chinese currency has appreciated somewhat significantly against the US dollar. In the light of this currency movement, what fillip does the Minister expect will our exports get to the Chinese market?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the Government is taking every possible step to ensure that the adverse impact of the volatility of our currency on the Indian exports is cushioned or minimised. Therefore, after discussing this matter with the Finance Minister, firstly, for the SME sector, we have got a relief in the form of interest subvention for the Indian manufacturers and exporters. That covers the entire micro, small and medium industries sector and labour-intensive industries. Secondly, we have some schemes where we give incentives to our exporters like the Focus Market Scheme, the Focus Product Scheme and this year, we have brought in a Special Focus Product Scheme which has a further incentive of two per cent as bonus over and above what entitlements were and we have included China in January, 2010. First, we diversified in August, 2009 because of the global economic scenario in 39 markets — 26 under one scheme and 13 under another scheme — covering Africa, Latin America and Central Asia. In January, 2010, we consciously included China and Japan after discussions with our industry and exporters. I hope that satisfies you. Though it is true that we have a trade imbalance as I have given the details in our reply, at the same time, we have taken every possible step to ensure that value-added exports to China increase. In addition, lastly, I would like to add that we have also made available a dollar credit window to the Indian exporters so that if there is a sharp deterioration, particularly for those exporters who have booked the orders in dollars, this remedy is available.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, in the reply, it is stated by the Ministry that for reducing trade deficit, efforts were made to diversify the trade basket. It is mentioned in the reply. My specific question is this. Is the Ministry or the Government in a position to emphasise inclusion of some special sectors like leather, jute, jewellery, etc.? These products are manufactured by small and medium sector and labour-oriented industries in our country. If it is so, the trade deficit may decline and imbalance, to some extent, may be reduced. So, that is my specific question. What is the attitude of the Government to include these SME products as I have mentioned?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Government has been concerned about the increasing trade deficit with China. We have taken a number of steps, some of which I did elicit earlier in response to the query by Shri N.K. Singh. This matter has also been taken up at the political level — I would like to share with the House — and that too, at the highest level, between the two Prime Ministers. The Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh made it very clear two years ago and as recent as this year in the BRIC Summit in Sanya that this imbalance is untenable and we have to take steps towards more balanced trade between China and India. In January, 2010, when the Joint Economic Group met in Beijing, we entered into an MoU for increased access to the Chinese market, particularly for value-added goods made out of India, in IT sector where most of the orders are given, whether by banks or companies or their parastatal companies... and also for our pharmaceutical products and Indian agriculture produce. After the MoU, there has been substantial improvement though China has been the largest trading partner. We have over \$63 billion of trade between the two countries. China is a major exporting country. What has happened in the past is that the trade as such has been skewed whereas India has been exporting raw material and China has been exporting finished products. As the hon. Member would know, China is the largest exporting country in the world. They have overtaken Germany about two years ago. But after the MoU, our value added exports have increased by 85 per cent through value added goods. The overall India's exports have increased by 66 per cent. By the end of this financial year, we will be in a position to make a realistic assessment of the steps being taken and what will be its impact.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ, जैसा कि उन्होंने कहा कि हम लोग रॉ-मैटीरियल बाहर भेजते हैं और बाहर से फिनिश प्रोडक्ट्स आते हैं। क्या रीज़न है कि हम यहां पर अपने रॉ-मैटीरियल को यूज़ करके फिनिश प्रोडक्ट्स नहीं बना सकते? जैसे बनारस का सिल्क प्रसिद्ध है, उसके लिए चायना से सिल्क आ रहा है, लेकिन हमारे जो कारीगर हैं, उनके भूखों मरने की नौबत आ रही है। इसके लिए ये क्या स्टेप्स उठा रहे हैं?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मैं माननीय सदस्या को यह बताना चाहता हूँ, जैसा कि अभी पहले भी मैंने कहा कि जो वैल्यू ऐडिड गुड्स हैं, भारत से उनका निर्यात चीन के लिए ज्यादा हो, इसके लिए हमने कदम उठाए हैं और वे सार्थक रहे हैं। इससे वैल्यू ऐडिड गुड्स का एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ गया है। मैंने पहले पूरक प्रश्न में इसका प्रतिशत भी बता दिया है, इसलिए सदन के समय को देखते हुए मैं उसे फिर से दोहराना नहीं चाहता।

जहां तक सिल्क का सवाल है, यह सही है कि भारत सिल्क का एक बड़ा उत्पादक देश है, लेकिन चीन दुनिया में सबसे अधिक सिल्क का उत्पादन करता है। अगर आयात होता है, तो वह माल को देख कर एवं सप्लाय डिमांड की सिचुएशन को देख कर होता है। हमारे भारत की सिल्क इंडस्ट्री को जितनी जरूरत है, केवल उतना ही चीन से आयात होता है।

माननीय सदस्या को मैं एक जानकारी और देना चाहूंगा कि बुनकरों की हालत को देखते हुए केन्द्र की सरकार ने कैबिनेट के फैसले के माध्यम से अभी हाल में बुनकरों को एक बहुत बड़ा पैकेज दिया है और उस पैकेज का बुनकरों ने स्वागत किया है।

Amendment in the Bonded Labour System Abolition Act, 1976

*204. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bonded Labour System Abolition Act, 1976 and its implementation is formally assessed; and

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to amend the Act, making the State Government empowered to notify Special Judicial Magistrates Court (Gram Nyayalaya) for speedy justice by changing the present system, empowering District Magistrates with judicial powers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Bonded Labour System Abolition Act, 1976 provides for the abolition of bonded labour system with a view to preventing the economic and physical exploitation of the weaker sections of the people. A Special Group has been constituted to review the implementation of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. The Group holds region-wise meetings with the State Governments/UTs periodically. National Human Rights Commission also conducts workshops for State Governments/district magistrates and other stakeholders for effective implementation of the Act.

The Government had constituted a Task Force with an objective to review the Act. This Task Force recommended that the Act *per se* did not merit any amendment. At present, there is no proposal to amend the Act.

DR E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, actually this particular enactment was brought in by Madam Indira Gandhi as a socio-economic reform. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, even after 35 years of the enactment of this Act, whether the Government has made any mapping of the people who are in the grip of this bonded labour system. Many of the NGOs and reputed organisations have come forward with statistics that there are 65 million people in the bonded labour system. Many of the people from the neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, Nepal and Maldives have come into our country on the basis of bonded labour system. When the State Governments are not coming forward with the real position, what steps the Central Government has taken to abolish this? The Mumbai High Court and the Supreme Court have found that in Tamil Nadu itself there are 35 million bonded labourers. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will follow the mapping system aggressively to abolish the bonded labour system? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हरीश रावत: माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने बाँडिड लेबर की एक बड़ी लिब्रल व्याख्या दी है और उसके अनुसार हमने टास्क फोर्स को यह काम सौंपा था कि हमारा 1976 का जो ऐक्ट है, क्या उसमें किसी तरीके की अमेंडमेंट की जरूरत है? टास्क फोर्स ने हमें यह संस्तुति दी है कि उस ऐक्ट में किसी तरीके के अमेंडमेंट की आवश्यकता नहीं है। दूसरा, जहां तक...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, since the House did not function for ten days the Technicians are not used to the volume levels. Please issue directions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair knows about it.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Should I speak a little louder?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री हरीश रावत: सर, ऐक्ट के मुताबिक identification of bonded labour, release of bonded labour as well as rehabilitation of the bonded labour are under the purview of the State Government. The Act has entrusted the task to the State Government और हम लोग time to time स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को सर्वे कंडक्ट करने में मदद करते हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स हर तीन साल में एक बार सर्वे करें, उसके लिए उनको दो लाख रुपये दिये जाते हैं, Awareness Programme के लिए भी 10 लाख रुपये दिये जाते हैं और जो काम हुआ है उसके अनुसार bonded labour के incidence में कितनी कमी आयी है, इसके evaluation के लिए भी उनको पाँच लाख रुपये दिये जाते हैं। इस संदर्भ में हम लगातार राज्यों के सम्पर्क में हैं और राज्यों से अनुरोध किया जाता रहा है। हम उनसे फिर से अनुरोध करेंगे कि वे इस स्थिति का संज्ञान लें।

जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने यहाँ पर कहा है कि बाहर से भी कुछ लोग यहाँ bonded labour के तौर पर लाये जाते हैं। ऐसी सूचना मंत्रालय के पास नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी हम संबंधित राज्य सरकारों से और विशेष तौर पर तमिलनाडु की राज्य सरकार से माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये बिन्दु के अनुसार जानकारी collect करेंगे और उस जानकारी को हाउस के सम्मुख रखेंगे।

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, the second part of the question is regarding bringing an amendment. Section 21 of this enactment which empowers the State Government to give judicial power to the Executive Magistrate was already struck down by the Maharashtra High Court as also the Madhya Pradesh High Court because it is against the mandate of the Constitution, namely, article 50, where the judiciary should be separated from the executive. Now, even for heinous offences like this, the punishment is only one year. Normally, the District Magistrate gives punishment only till the rising of the court. Therefore, nobody has any fear of this Act against bonded labour system and is trying to abolish it. I would like to know whether the Government will come forward with an amendment to section 21 giving powers to the Judicial Magistrate so that proper punishment is given to the people who are violating the law.

श्री हरीश रावत: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दु उठाया है। जैसा कि मैंने पहले प्रश्न के उत्तर में सदन के सम्मुख कहा कि हमने इन सारे बिन्दुओं पर विचार करने के लिए एक टास्क फोर्स गठित की

थी। उस टास्क फोर्स में नेशनल ह्यूमन राइट्स कमीशन तथा आईएलओ के प्रतिनिधि भी थे। वह टास्क फोर्स इस conclusion पर पहुँची है कि एक्ट में अमेंडमेंट की आवश्यकता नहीं है, लेकिन bonded labour की जो समस्या है, उससे निपटने के लिए हमें एक holistic approach से काम लेना चाहिए। उसके लिए उन्होंने कहा है कि हम preventive measures पर ज्यादा जोर दें ताकि जहाँ लोग bonded labour की तरफ जा सकते हैं, हम उसको रोकने का प्रयास करें। उसके लिए लेबर मिनिस्ट्री ने आईएलओ के सहयोग से तमिलनाडु के दो जिलों के अंदर एक प्रोग्राम स्टार्ट किया है और उस प्रोग्राम को सरकार अब आन्ध्र प्रदेश, हरियाणा और उड़ीसा में भी लागू करने पर विचार कर रही है। जहाँ तक मुझे जानकारी दी गयी है, आंध्र प्रदेश के अंदर उसके लिए जो कार्यक्रम है, वह तैयार कर लिया गया है तथा उसको भी शीघ्र लागू कर लिया जाएगा।

सर, माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि यह जुडिशल पावर्स कैसे डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट को, एक्जिक्यूटिव मजिस्ट्रेट को दिये जा रहे हैं। इसमें पहले एक्ट में साफ लिखा है, “Offences to be tried by the Executive Magistrate. The State Government may confer on an Executive Magistrate the powers of Judicial Magistrate of the First Class or of the Second Class for the trial of the offences under this Act”.

सर, एक्ट के जो नतीजे निकले हैं, उनके आधार पर हम यह कह सकते हैं कि जहाँ प्रारंभिक वर्षों 2000-01 में bonded labour के 8195 केसिज़ सामने आये थे, वहीं इस वर्ष 2010-11 में 865 केसिज़ रिपोर्ट हुए हैं। मंत्रालय का यह मानना है कि इस तरह का एक भी केस गम्भीर है और हम उसको उसी गम्भीरता के साथ लेते हैं तथा उसके लिए जो आवश्यक कदम उठाये जाने आवश्यक हैं, वे सब राज्यों के सहयोग से उठाएँगे।

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member, Dr. Natchiappan, has asked a pointed question and the answer is not at all satisfactory. He has asked, “Whether the Bonded Labour System Abolition Act, 1976 and its implementation is formally assessed?”. The answer nowhere says whether it is assessed or not assessed. Just now in a supplementary, he has mentioned that so many cases have come to notice. Having said that, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that even now the bonded labour practices are there in States like Maharashtra. Very recently, last week, one labourer was caned for many days and finally he died. His entire family was chained and kept in custody. So, such incidents are still taking place. I would like to know from the Government whether it has come to their notice. If so, what action has been taken against the guilty, those Zamindars who have kept them in custody?

श्री हरीश रावत: माननीय सदस्य ने जिस केस का उल्लेख किया है, उस के विषय में राज्य सरकार से पूरी जानकारी लेकर हम माननीय सदस्य तक पहुँचा देंगे और जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि क्या हम ने इस समस्या को assess किया है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अकेले केवल मंत्रालय ही इस को assess नहीं कर रहा है बल्कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दिशा-निर्देशन में National Human Rights Commission भी इस को लगातार assess करता है और राज्य सरकारों के स्तर पर workshops आदि conduct कर के इस समस्या के सारे पहलुओं पर National Human Rights Commission जानकारी देता है। उसे सुप्रीम कोर्ट को रिपोर्ट करता है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी Secretary Labour and Employment की अध्यक्षता में Special Group

constitute किया था। वे लोग भी राज्य सरकारों के साथ बराबर बैठक कर के इस को assess करते हैं। उस के अलावा मैंने अपने उत्तर में अभी जिस Task Force का जिक्र किया, उस Task Force ने भी इन सारे पहलुओं पर विचार करने के बाद कुछ संस्तुतियां दी हैं और उन संस्तुतियों को सरकार implement कर रही है।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the hon. Minister has avoided the basic reply to the question by not mentioning in the answer what the assessment of the Labour Ministry is. We know various agencies are busy in making such assessment, but it is the Labour Ministry which is the custodian for implementation and enforcement of the law alongwith the State Government. The Labour Ministry must have an assessment. The Minister has given in his reply what are the mechanisms in place at different places to make such assessment. The reply clearly shows that those mechanisms are not simply working despite the bonded labour situation being starkly and openly visible in brick kilns and even in manufacturing, in view of the fast informalisation of workplaces throughout the country. As Dr. Natchiappan has rightly pointed out, the law itself is not adequate. There must be much proactive initiative on the part of the Labour Ministry. I would like to know whether they are reconsidering their approach that this law does not require an assessment. Is the Ministry making some special efforts to make these number of mechanisms which are in place, a number of Committees headed by Secretaries, etc., which are being propagated, to work and to bring before the House as to what is the real situation prevailing, which is already clearly visible?

श्री हरीश रावत: मैं माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी में यह तथ्य लाना चाहता हूं कि इस Act के enactment के बाद लगातार जो bonded labour की घटनाएं रिपोर्ट हुई हैं, उन की संख्या कम हुई है। पार्लियामेंट ने जो एक्ट पास किया है, उस ने assessment आदि के ये सारे अधिकार भी, जैसाकि मैंने शुरू में कहा राज्य सरकारों को दिए हैं। डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट की अध्यक्षता में एक विजिलेंस कमेटी है जोकि annual basis पर अपनी रिपोर्ट तैयार करती है। उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर हम राज्य सरकार से जानकारियां लेते हैं और हम लगातार इस मामले में राज्य सरकार के टच में हैं, रहते हैं। जहां तक enforcement का मामला है...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Why doesn't the assessment figure in your reply?
...(Interruptions)...

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, I need your protection. All these details should have been given in the answer...(Interruptions)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: आप तो फिगर्स देंगे नहीं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए...(व्यवधान)... पाणि जी, आपकी टर्न नहीं है, आप बैठ जाइए...(व्यवधान)...

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: I would request you to give direction to the Minister to come with a proper answer...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are not satisfied with the answer, you know the procedure
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You give direction to the Minister to lay the assessment done...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए...(व्यवधान)... बैठ जाइए...(व्यवधान)... You have not been given the floor...(Interruptions)... Please sit down...(Interruptions)... Please listen to the answer.

डा. भारतकुमार राऊत: मंत्री जी, आप pointed जवाब क्यों नहीं देते हैं?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हरीश रावत: यदि माननीय सदस्य ईयरवाइज डिटेल्स चाहते हैं, तो मैं वह भी उनको देने के लिए तैयार हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. भारतकुमार राऊत: वह answer में आना चाहिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आपको वह इन्फॉर्मेशन मिल जाएगी...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: The incidents of bonded labour reported in the year 1999-2000 were 8,195; in 2000-01, it was 5,256; in 2001-02, it was 3,929; in 2002-03, it was 2,198; and in 2003-04, it was 2,465. Even in 2006-07, the reported cases were 197 only. In 2007-08, it was 716; in 2008-09, it was 543; in 2009-10, it was 364 and in 2010-11, it was 865. Likewise, more than 26,000 people, who were identified as bonded labour, were rehabilitated throughout the country. I have the State-wise figures also. I will place the figures on the Table of the House.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: I want to put my supplementary again...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get the information.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: The House should get the information. We should be allowed to ask more supplementaries on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We cannot depart from the practice.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: If the figures are not given, then, how do you expect us to put our supplementaries?...(Interruptions)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: इस पर Half-an-Hour Discussion दे दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Give notice for it. That is a different matter...

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Sir, the hon. Member has asked about a particular State...(Interruptions)... Okay; there may be some more cases in the mind of the hon. Member; he may write to me. I will forward it to the hon. Minister, and he will come back to you. He will answer you in detail.

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर: सभापति जी, मैं हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी के जवाब के प्रति अपना असंतोष जताना चाहता हूँ। यहां खास तौर से इनसे पूछा गया था कि इस विषय के संबंध में क्या आप ग्राम न्यायालयों का इस्तेमाल करेंगे या नहीं? अब तो इनके जवाब में इस बिन्दु की पूरी तरह से उपेक्षा की गई है, दूसरी चीज यह है कि ग्राम न्यायालयों को गठित करने का एक कानून इस संसद ने पारित किया था। जब कानून मौजूद है,

तो आपको यह कहने में क्या कठिनाई है कि हां, हम ग्राम न्यायालयों का इस्तेमाल करेंगे? यदि आपने ग्राम न्यायालयों का इस्तेमाल किया, तो चूंकि ये एक किस्म के सर्किट कोर्ट हैं, ये गांव-गांव जाएंगे और इनका कर्तव्य यही है कि ये हर जिले में जाएं, हर ब्लॉक में जाएं और जहां जरूरत पड़े, गांव तक पहुंचें और पता करवाएं कि क्या हो रहा है और कैसे हो रहा है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब हमारी सरकार ने ग्राम न्यायालयों का कानून तैयार किया था और उसको पारित करवाया था, तो आप क्यों उनका इस्तेमाल करने पर इतना ऐतराज जता रहे हैं? अगर टास्कफोर्स ने इसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया, तो मंत्रालय का फर्ज बनता है कि वह इस पर ध्यान दे, शुक्रिया।

श्री हरीश रावत: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने ग्राम न्यायालयों के महत्व को यहां इंगित किया, मैं उनकी भावना से पूरी तरह सहमत हूं। ग्राम न्यायालयों को अधिक से अधिक अधिकार सम्पन्न बनाना हमारी सरकार का दृष्टिकोण है और हम न्यायिक व्यवस्था के निष्पादन में ग्राम न्यायालयों के महत्व को समझते हैं, लेकिन जो बाधा है, जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा कि ऐक्ट का जो सैक्शन 21 है, वह बहुत साफ तौर पर इस पावर को Executive Magistrates को देता है। जब यह सुझाव आया कि इस पावर को Executive Magistrates के बजाय न्यायिक मैजिस्ट्रेट्स को सौंपा जाए, तो उस समय टास्क फोर्स की तरफ से यह सुझाव आया कि न्यायपालिका पहले से ही overburdened है और इस तरीके के मामले भी यदि उनको सौंपे जाएंगे तो बेहतर न्याय नहीं दिया जा सकेगा, इसलिए identification के process में जो मैजिस्ट्रेट्स सम्मिलित हैं, उन्हीं को judicial power दे दी जाए ताकि वे ही उसका ट्रायल कर सकें। उसके बावजूद जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हम ग्राम न्यायालयों के महत्व को स्वीकार नहीं कर रहे हैं, उसको इग्नोर करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं या उसको avoid करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, तो मेरा कहना है कि कहीं पर हमने ऐसी कोशिश नहीं की है। इसलिए टास्क फोर्स गठित किया गया, लेकिन टास्क फोर्स ने अपने सुझावों में इस बात को कहा कि ऐक्ट ठीक से काम कर रहा है, ऐक्ट में संशोधन की जरूरत नहीं है। उन्होंने हमको इस संदर्भ में काम करने के लिए एप्रोच बदलने की बात कही और हमने तदनुसार कई कदम उठाए हैं। उनमें से एक कदम यह भी किया, जो नाच्चीयप्पन साहब के जवाब में मैंने कहा कि हमने तमिलनाडु में एक पायलट प्रोजेक्ट शुरू किया था, आई.एल.ओ. के सहयोग से, उसकी सर्वत्र प्रशंसा हुई है। हमारा फोकस अब prevention की तरफ है ताकि इस तरीके के incidents कम हो सकें और फिर गरीबी उन्मूलन की जो हमारी योजनाएं हैं, उनका लक्ष्य ये ही वर्ग हैं, इन्हीं को लक्ष्यगत करके किया जा रहा है। इस विषय में जो हमारे 6 ऐक्ट्स हैं, जिसमें मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट से लेकर दूसरे ऐक्ट सम्मिलित हैं, उन सारे ऐक्ट्स के enforcement के लिए भी हम लगातार राज्य सरकारों के संपर्क में हैं ताकि इसको समाप्त किया जा सके।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Sir, is the Minister saying that all these Acts have been implemented at the bonding level? That is, they have accepted the bonded labour practice. Whether the Central Government is accepting....(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Whether the Government is accepting the bonded labour practice or not....(Interruptions)...

श्री हरीश रावत: माननीय सदस्य ट्रेड यूनियन के नेता हैं, वे खुद ही अपने आपको संतुष्ट कर सकते हैं, लेकिन जितनी जानकारी मेरे पास थी, उस जानकारी को मैंने कहीं छिपाया नहीं है। यदि फिर भी माननीय सदस्यों का कोई ऐसा विशेष सवाल रह गया हो, तो हमको खुशी होगी कि हम आपको और जानकारी दे सकें

क्योंकि यह एक ऐसा विषय है, जिसको कानूनन समाप्त किया गया है। माननीय सदस्य ने इंदिरा जी का स्मरण किया। इंदिरा जी ने 1975 में अपने 20-Point Programme में इसको सम्मिलित किया था और 1976 में enactment के जरिए पार्लियामेंट ने इस प्रथा को समाप्त घोषित कर दिया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

Promotion of tea industry in hilly regions of North-East

*205. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has considered promotion of tea industry in hilly areas of the North-Eastern region on the lines of Assam, as the flavour of tea varies with altitude;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) details of plan for betterment of Assam tea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Promotion of tea cultivation in hilly areas of North-Eastern region is supported and subsidy is provided to small growers @ 25% of the cost for taking up new planting. 3056 hectares, as additional area, have been brought under tea cultivation from 2007-08 to 2010-11.

(c) Several steps have been initiated by the Government to address the problems of the tea producers, manufacturers and exporters in India including Assam. A Special Purpose Tea Fund has been set up for extending financial assistance for replanting and rejuvenation of old aged tea bushes. Financial assistance is also provided for factory modernization, value-addition and quality certification. A scheme to incentivize the production of orthodox tea is also implemented. To facilitate export of tea from Assam, assistance is provided to tea exporters towards meeting the additional transport and handling charges incurred for teas exported through Inland Container Depot (ICD) Amingaon in Assam. The transport subsidy is paid as reimbursement @ Rs. 1.50 per kg. of tea exported from ICD, Amingaon to offset the additional cost being incurred by the Indian tea exporters on account of haulage of empty containers from Kolkata/Haldia Port to ICD, Amingaon.

Special attention is paid towards improving the productivity of small tea holdings which account for nearly 26% of the total production in India. Financial Assistance to small growers is

provided by way of subsidy for new planting (25% of the unit cost), setting up of Mini factories (40% of the unit cost), setting up of leaf collection centers, purchase of leaf carry bags and weighing scales (100% of the unit cost), revolving corpus for inputs @ Rs. 10,000 per ha, organizing study tours, setting up of tea nurseries, demonstrations plots, etc.

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Ministry has considered promotion of tea industry in the hilly areas of North-Eastern region on the lines of Assam as the flavour of tea varies with altitude; if so, the details thereof; and the details of plan for betterment of Assam tea.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, tea is a very, very strategic area for our country. It is an area that, in many ways, provides direct and indirect opportunities, for employment, to over 30 lakh people; 16.5 lakh people directly, and close to 13.5 lakh people indirectly. Having said that, tea also has a very, very important place, I believe, in the brand equity of India globally. Today, India produces close to 23 per cent of global production. We have a market share of close to about 11 per cent of world exports, that is, 213 million kilos. In the last five or six years, the tea industry in India has experienced tremendous growth both in the price area, in terms of prices firming up in the area of exports and in the area of production. Hopefully, this year, we will be able to close at over a billion kilos which is going to be for the first time in the history of our country for which I think not only Government and Tea Board but the tea growers, both small, medium and large tea growers, must be commended by this House as well as the nation. The tea industry is made up of two very important segments, the large tea gardens and the small tea growers. More and more, many more individuals are coming into this area which is a very, very heartening sign for the tea industry. Small growers today constitute close to about 26 per cent of the total industry in India, close to about 1,61,000 small growers from a basket of close to 1,68,000 growers. The hilly areas too, as my colleague, the Member of Parliament has pointed out, is an extremely important area and the Government is extremely committed to promoting tea in hilly areas as well as new areas. There are many schemes which have been formulated by the Tea Board which will promote this enterprise. The Tea Board's financial capacity has grown from Rs. 350 crores in the Tenth Plan to about Rs. 800 crores in the Eleventh Plan. In respect of the hilly areas, especially in the North-Eastern Region, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, etc., we have taken many steps like a 25 per cent subsidy for new planting based on unit-cost basis, which is defined by NABARD, the Special Purpose Tea Fund which is looking at a greater amount of replantation and rejuvenation, financial assistance for market penetration for greater Orthodox production. One of the major areas which have barriers to entry is the cartage and the freight cost and the inland transport cost. For that, a subsidy of one-and-

a-half rupees per kilo is being given by the Tea Board for cartage to Amingavai ICD for exports. Promotion of the Orthodox tea is also in process. We have, for new plants, a 25 per cent subsidy; for new mini factories, a 40 per cent subsidy; for leaf collection, weighing scales and other infrastructure required, a hundred per cent subsidy and also a revolving corpus of Rs. 10,000 for training, for study tours and so on to help the growth in the hilly areas.

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: My second supplementary is this, Sir. I would like to know the details of the plan for the betterment of the Assam tea.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, Assam is a very, very important stakeholder in the tea industry, not only in India but, I believe, globally. Fifty per cent of the Indian production of tea comes from Assam and, therefore, whatever more we do for Assam is very much the need of the hour. As of now, in the Eleventh Plan period over the last four and a half years, we have dispersed funds to Assam close to about 188 crores of rupees. I will give you the details of the Heads under which this has been given. Under Plantation Development, for new plantation and rejuvenation, it is close to about Rs. 31 crores; for Irrigation and Transport, close to about Rs. 50 crores; for QUPDS, Quality Upgradation Development Scheme, close to Rs. 59 crores; and for Incentive for Production of Orthodox tea, close to about Rs. 47 crores. So, a total of about Rs. 188 crores have already been given to Assam.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, the tea industry plays an important role in our economy. The Assam tea is a world famous tea. From the tea industry, the country is earning a handsome amount of foreign exchange. In Assam, small tea growers play a very important role. Sir, 28 per cent of the total tea production of Assam comes from the small tea growers. But, small tea growers are facing various problems; due to the monopoly of big tea merchants, they are not getting adequate market share. Since they do not get the market share, the cultivators of tea damage their production, they destroy their production. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of the steps his Ministry is going to take to safeguard the interests of small tea growers. In the last Session, the Monsoon Session of Parliament, the hon. Minister had announced a Rs. 500 crores package to help the small tea growers of Assam. What is the status of this package? I would like to know on these from the hon. Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, as I mentioned in my earlier answer, the small tea growers are increasingly growing in number across the length and breadth of the country, which is a very heartening sign. Having said that, I would say that the Government and the Tea Board, together, are extremely committed to the cause of the small tea growers. We have a number of steps that we put in place to ensure that we encourage greater proliferation of smaller tea growers. We put in place a number of programmes—some of which I have detailed. But, specifically for the small tea growers, we have financial assistance to Self Help Groups. Each SHG is required to have a minimum membership of 50 small tea growers and to an extent

of 50 acres in terms of acreage they are provided with a 100 per cent grant for setting up of a leaf collection centre, storage, godowns and purchasing leaf scales; transport vehicles are provided at a 50 per cent subsidy; Rs. 10,000 per hectare is given to these SHGs to get inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides and sprays; a special training camp has been put in place. Very clearly, whether it is the quality upgradation or product diversification scheme a subsidy for machinery is provided; for SHGs, close to about 40 per cent of the subsidy is given. Study tours are being organised for small tea growers because our competition in this area with regard to small tea growers, and where we can learn a lot from, is from the country called Kenya. They have specialised in the small tea growing model. We actually have sent study groups, of small tea growers, three times to Kenya—once in 2006, the second time in 2009 and the third time in 2011.

Now, the most important point that I come to is the issue of ensuring that the small tea growers get the maximum value for their produce. To allay the concern raised by the hon. Member, I would like to say that for the first time in our history, we have set up earlier this year, in May, 2011, the Small Tea Growers Directorate to champion the cause of small tea growers. This is one of the largest and most important landmark steps this Government has taken for small tea growers. 95 posts have been granted formal approval — 13 nontechnical and 82 technical. One of the key issues that is, also, in the minds of the people — I would like to raise this issue even though the hon. Member has not raised it — is the relationship between the bought leaf factories and the small tea growers. To ensure that the small tea growers get the maximum value for their produce, one of the key reasons why monitoring was not as efficacious as possible was because of the fact that we did not have inspectors who would monitor the bought leaf factories. Now, with these posts in place, we are appointing 22 factory administrative officers who will go and inspect the factories and make sure that according to the PSF, price sharing formula, the money is distributed to small tea growers.

श्री समन पाठक: धन्यवाद सर। जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि उत्पादकता को बेहतर बनाने हेतु Eleventh Plan की वे तरह कुछ फैसिलिटी और सब्सिडी देने जा रहे हैं। दार्जिलिंग गुणवत्ता के हिसाब से चाय के उत्पादन के लिए विश्व में प्रसिद्ध है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि असम के साथ-साथ जो फैसिलिटी, सब्सिडी की स्कीम्स हैं, वे दार्जिलिंग में स्माल ग्रोवर्स को भी दी जा रही हैं या अलग से दार्जिलिंग को कोई विशेष पैकेज दिया जा रहा है?

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, we look at tea holistically in our country. For us, the key issue is two-fold. On one side of the metrics, it is really the small tea growers and the large tea growers. Our concentration has to be to look after both areas in this. On the other side, it is geographical. For us, there the key issue is to promote production of tea and growing of tea in hilly areas. The facts, I have enumerated in terms of what steps the Government is taking. Two more issues, Sir, I would like to bring to light because many of our colleagues are very, very concerned about the tea sector, and very rightfully so. Sir, the two steps that my

Government has taken in the last two, two-and-a-half years are these. One of the key issues that is facing the tea industry is the issue of structural informatics and the social cost that is involved with that. We have put the Indian Institute of Plantation Management, IIPM in place to do a structural informatics study. They have come up with a number of recommendations with regard to labour cost, social cost, health, education of tea workers, many of which, we are taking on board, as we prepare our programmes and our plans for the 12th Plan. So, that is one issue.

The other, Sir, is really, as I mentioned, to make sure that we regain our foothold in the global market. I really believe that India's brand equity which is today known for Information Technology and areas of manufacturing should also be known in the plantation sector, specifically tea, because tea has emanated from India, Sir, almost 2000-3000 years ago, and we must get that brand equity back. So, with that in mind, I have put in place a new Plan, which we call "555", which means, five countries, five steps, five years. We are focussing on Iran, the U.S., Kazakhstan, Egypt and Russia, which are our prominent markets. For these five countries, from an export point of view, looking at five steps, over a period of five years, the Government of India — and this is a proposal we are making — wants to put in place close to about a Rs. 100 crore programme for this, which will be a PPP, public private partnership model, where the private sector will have to bring in 25 per cent and the Government will put in 75 per cent. So, we are committing ourselves, over a period of time, if it gets approval in the Twelfth Plan, to a Rs. 100 crore plan of promoting and branding India Tea in five tea export markets. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, my specific question is whether...

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, if I may just respond to Mr. Yechury — he talked about "555", as a brand — one he promotes...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, we are running out of time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: He promotes a multinational brand ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Roy, please go ahead.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, my specific question is whether the Government has introduced any special monitoring system to look into proper utilisation of what is called the Special Purpose Tea Fund, or, it is left to the discretion of the bureaucrats in the Tea Board.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, the SPTF is a very, very ambitious and a very important scheme, keeping in mind the present scenario of the tea industry in India.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: I want to know about the monitoring aspect of it.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: One of the key issues that we are facing is the issue of the age and the senility of our tea bushes. We must make sure that more and more people come on board for this programme. We monitor it extremely closely, Sir. I would just like to apprise the hon. Member of our achievement, as of today. Over the last four-and-a-half years, we have, on a replantation basis, achieved 21000 hectares, rejuvenation 6000 hectares, and as a subsidy given out about Rs. 109 crores. Of these 1686 tea gardens, we are focussing on a sub-set of 1140, because these are where the senility of tea bushes are the maximum. And of 1140, close to 845 have committed to being part of the SPTF Programme; 728 of which have also given a seven-year programme for re-planting and rejuvenation, where, over the seven years, they will re-plant and rejuvenate close to 60000 hectares of tea bushes.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Who is monitoring it?

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, we are monitoring it....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Question No. 206, please.

**Replacement of paintings at Lalit Kala Academy
with fake ones**

*206. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether information regarding valuable paintings at the Lalit Kala Academy being replaced with fake ones, has been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when this information is likely to be available?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. One such reference of one of the paintings of Shri Ram Kumar being replaced by a fake painting was brought to the notice of Lalit Kala Akademi (LKA) in the year 2003. On 26 December, 2003, the Station House Officer, Tilak Marg Police Station, was requested by LKA to register the above case. The CBI was also contacted to take up the work of investigation and on 13 April, 2004, the case under 380 IPC was finally registered at the Tilak Marg Police Station at the behest of the CBI. After carrying out enquiries and investigations in

their capacity as the investigation agency, on 23 March, 2008, the SHO Tilak Marg Police Station intimated the LKA that the case had been closed as “untraced”. They however added that if in future there was any evidence or clue, the case would be reopened for investigation.

(c) Not applicable.

श्री कांजीभाई पटेल: सर, ललित कला अकादमी में असली चित्रों के स्थान पर नकली चित्रों को रखने का मामला गंभीर है, ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार ने इसको गंभीरता से नहीं लिया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह मामला अकादमी के ध्यान में कौन लाया और कब लाया?

कुमारी शैलजा: सभापति जी, हमने अपने उत्तर में जवाब दिया है। यह 2003 में ललित कला अकादमी के नोटिस में आया। उस वक्त उसे टेक अप किया गया और 2006 में एक केस तिलक मार्ग पुलिस स्टेशन में रजिस्टर किया गया, बाकी प्रश्न का जवाब मैंने मूल जवाब में दिया ही है। इसके बाद ललित कला अकादमी में, जो कि एक ऑटोनॉमस ऑर्गेनाइजेशन है, 2004 में एक ऑथेंटिकेशन कमेटी सेट अप की गई थी और उसने करीबन...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Kidnapping of children in the country

*207. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the State-wise number of children kidnapped or abducted, sexually assaulted or killed during 2009 and 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): As per the information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) the total number of children kidnapped or abducted, the number of children who were victims of sexual assault and the number of children killed in year 2009 and 2010 State-wise is given in Statement.

Statement

Cases registered under crime against children during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	Murder			Rape			Kidnapping and abduction		
		2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64	77	69	412	416	446	433	632	581

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	11	16	12	13	17	5
3.	Assam	1	4	10	27	10	39	7	5	17
4.	Bihar	116	126	202	91	63	114	496	722	1359
5.	Chhattisgarh	52	47	52	411	394	382	96	121	186
6.	Goa	3	3	2	18	30	23	24	21	14
7.	Gujarat	59	67	66	99	91	102	521	503	565
8.	Haryana	25	19	29	70	116	107	104	149	123
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	9	6	68	83	72	78	72	86
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	3	1	5	4	8	3	10	5
11.	Jharkhand	4	11	4	8	8	0	18	8	6
12.	Karnataka	84	60	45	97	104	108	99	67	125
13.	Kerala	37	44	42	215	235	208	87	83	111
14.	Madhya Pradesh	107	127	144	892	1071	1182	264	427	440
15.	Maharashtra	178	182	214	690	612	747	598	534	749
16.	Manipur	6	8	2	22	12	11	61	52	60
17.	Meghalaya	0	8	2	34	60	91	21	9	16
18.	Mizoram	0	0	1	18	11	42	2	1	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	7
20.	Odisha	13	8	9	65	87	74	8	30	51
21.	Punjab	34	77	45	106	210	144	184	355	373
22.	Rajasthan	97	97	82	420	371	369	504	761	706
23.	Sikkim	2	3	3	12	14	14	3	6	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	91	83	80	187	182	203	275	300	459
25.	Tripura	12	13	2	104	83	107	23	12	22
26.	Uttar Pradesh	376	372	346	900	625	451	2224	1535	1225
27.	Uttarakhand	3	5	3	9	7	10	24	10	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28.	West Bengal	19	20	16	129	109	73	196	199	332
TOTAL STATE:		1391	1473	1477	5120	5024	5142	6369	6641	7637
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1	1	8	12	15	12	10	9
30.	Chandigarh	0	1	1	10	21	16	36	27	23
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	3	2	3	11	8	10
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
33.	Delhi UT	41	74	29	301	307	304	1208	2248	2982
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	1	1	0	4	1	3	14	11	8
TOTAL UT:		45	78	31	326	344	342	1281	2304	3033
TOTAL ALL INDIA:		1436	1551	1508	5446	5368	5484	7650	8945	10670

Source: Crime in India

Legal provisions regarding tapping of telephones

‡208. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present legal provisions regarding secret tapping and monitoring of telephones and the legal provisions for preventing illegal telephone tapping;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of cases of secret tapping and monitoring of telephones has increased recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 read with Rule 419A of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2007 lays down legal provisions for Lawful Interception.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of (b) above, does not arise.

‡original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Cities benefited under JnNURM

*209. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether to improve the quality of life and infrastructure in the cities, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) was launched by Government in 2005 and it envisages a total investment of over \$20 billion over seven years; and

(b) if so, the city-wise details of money spent on the above mentioned mission and how many cities have been included?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) is a seven year mission beginning from 2005-06 to 2011-12 with the objective of reforms driven and fast track development of cities across the country, with focus on bringing about efficiency in urban infrastructure, service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Parastatal agencies towards citizens. There is a provision of Rs. 31,500 crore as financial outlay for Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of JnNURM and Rs. 11,400 crore for the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) scheme of JnNURM for the entire mission period *i.e.* 2005-2012.

(b) 65 cities have been covered under UIG of JnNURM. The city-wise details of number of projects approved under UIG of JnNURM are given in Statement (*See below*). The cities, other than those covered under UIG of JnNURM, are eligible for funding under UIDSSMT of JnNURM.

Statement

City-wise details of sanctioned projects under UIG of JnNURM

(As on 30-11-2011)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of mission city	Number of projects sanctioned	Approved cost	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed	ACA released	Buses released funds	Other released	Total ACA released	No. of Projects completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Hyderabad	22	257,213.51	88,026.13	54,586.98	5,992.00	209.93	60,788.91	8
2.	Tirupati	2	6,169.00	4,935.00	3,208.30	529.00	—	3,737.30	-
3.	Vijayawada	13	77,809.02	38,904.51	25,535.99	2,403.49	68.99	28,008.47	4
4.	Vishakhapatnam	13	146,961.48	73,480.74	56,636.58	2,073.46	362.07	59,072.11	5
5.	Itanagar	3	18,048.20	16,243.38	8,504.30	294.13	29.57	8,828.00	-
6.	Guwahati	2	31,610.71	28,449.64	24,338.51	2,060.00	60.57	26,459.08	-
7.	Bodhgaya	2	12,950.06	10,360.04	2,590.01	270.00	—	2,860.01	-
8.	Patna	6	58231.35	29,115.69	7,268.93	997.50	—	8,266.43	-
9.	Chandigarh	3	19,119.60	15,297.68	2,684.64	2,538.00	—	5,222.64	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Raipur	1	30,364.00	24,291.20	21,862.08	594.00	—	22,456.08	-
11.	Delhi	28	719,708.00	251,896.90	62,977.94	11,617.00	—	74,594.94	4
12.	Panaji	1	362.25	289.80	72.45	504.00	12.97	589.42	-
13.	Ahmedabad	26	239,072.20	83,675.61	58,911.29	3,908.00	216.28	63,035.57	18
14.	Porbunder	1	2,631.04	2,104.84	526.21	—	—	526.21	—
15.	Rajkot	6	49,646.86	24,225.87	16,490.55	—	—	16,490.55	—
16.	Surat	25	181,828.77	90,920.54	66,521.77	—	—	66,521.77	13
17.	Vadodara	13	76,144.73	37,647.74	27,647.08	—	3.17	27,650.25	—
18.	Faridabad	4	69,720.70	34,860.35	17,788.48	1,365.00	4.67	19,158.15	—
19.	Shimla	4	15,323.06	11,759.25	3,141.62	547.00	—	3,688.62	—
20.	Jammu	1	12,923.00	11,630.70	4,652.29	949.00	—	5,601.29	—
21.	Srinagar	3	40,229.00	35,316.10	14,126.44	949.00	—	15,075.44	—
22.	Dhanbad	2	42,170.90	21,085.60	5,271.40	357.50	258.32	5,887.22	—
23.	Jamshedpur	1	3,336.24	1,668.12	417.03	137.50	—	554.53	—
24.	Ranchi	2	33,978.58	27,182.86	6,795.72	700.00	21.77	7,517.49	—
25.	Bangalore	38	258,572.07	79,807.15	47,201.82	8,333.00	188.05	55,722.87	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Mysore	8	110,472.73	65,330.95	37,103.97	2,735.00	176.40	40,015.37	—
27.	Cochin	6	50,922.00	25,461.00	9,590.96	1,775.00	108.80	11,474.76	—
28.	Thiruvananthapuram	5	48,867.00	39,093.60	10,434.24	2,136.00	269.51	12,839.75	—
29.	Bhopal	7	104,042.11	51,552.90	32,660.23	2,219.00	55.00	34,934.23	3
30.	Indore	10	81,516.99	40,758.50	20,948.63	1,494.00	—	22,442.63	1
31.	Jabalpur	4	48,937.00	24,468.50	6,222.32	775.00	—	6,997.32	—
32.	Ujjain	2	11,425.44	9,140.35	4,424.74	568.00	—	4,992.74	—
33.	Greater Mumbai	25	526,941.16	184,430.10	132,544.72	8,401.00	181.41	141,127.13	2
34.	Nagpur	17	149,970.01	74,985.02	32,726.14	1,590.00	336.30	34,652.44	3
35.	Nanded	11	73,277.53	58,622.02	51,196.72	306.00	531.20	52,033.92	2
36.	Nashik	6	79,916.15	39,958.08	26,611.55	193.00	—	26,804.55	1
37.	Pune	20	319,277.90	155,378.75	123,124.84	7,112.08	249.12	130,486.04	2
38.	Imphal	3	15,395.66	13,856.10	5,196.20	304.00	—	5,500.20	—
39.	Shillong	2	21,795.72	19,616.15	7,846.46	738.00	—	8,584.46	—
40.	Aizawl	1	1,681.80	1,513.62	1,135.23	146.30	—	1,281.53	—
41.	Kohima	3	11,594.13	10,434.72	3,517.90	68.00	—	3,585.90	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
42.	Bhubaneshwar	3	57,325.66	45,860.53	17,524.25	877.66	96.80	18,498.71	—
43.	Puri	2	23,872.00	17,852.00	4,463.00	173.73	—	4,636.73	—
44.	Puducherry	2	25,306.00	20,244.80	7,250.20	323.00	—	7,573.20	—
45.	Amritsar	5	48,400.00	24,200.00	11,655.51	833.00	—	12,488.51	—
46.	Ludhiana	1	24,139.00	12,069.50	3,017.37	1,630.00	—	4,647.37	0
47.	Ajmer-Pushkar	4	50,564.80	40,450.84	24,174.57	298.00	137.89	24,610.46	—
48.	Jaipur	9	72,208.31	36,104.16	18,318.81	5,278.58	33.06	23,630.45	—
49.	Gangtok	2	9,653.67	8,688.30	4,013.51	180.30	—	4,193.81	—
50.	Chennai	35	358,543.57	129,440.63	56,145.25	7,795.50	419.57	64,360.32	5
51.	Coimbatore	5	87,295.54	41,310.27	21,150.92	2,219.40	120.38	23,490.70	—
52.	Madurai	8	84,289.17	41,925.59	27,495.86	2,219.40	128.92	29,844.18	5
53.	Agartala	2	18,047.00	16,043.40	4,010.85	765.00	—	4,775.85	—
54.	Agra	4	33,108.49	15,758.25	11,655.02	2,097.00	27.97	13,779.99	—
55.	Allahabad	4	61,751.71	30,875.85	19,400.04	1,352.00	2.05	20,754.09	—
56.	Kanpur	6	120,422.27	59,843.13	39,484.89	3,192.00	365.70	43,042.59	—
57.	Lucknow	7	161,612.97	80,807.44	60,131.07	3,192.00	18.79	63,341.86	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
58.	Mathura	3	15,747.37	12,269.28	7,048.24	451.00	—	7,499.24	—
59.	Meerut	3	48,149.40	23,779.70	13,207.03	1,345.00	4.27	14,556.30	—
60.	Varanasi	6	95,569.73	46,326.87	27,565.50	1,401.00	2.89	28,969.39	—
61.	Dehradun	5	23,968.61	18,776.56	10,016.22	565.46	—	10,581.68	—
62.	Haridwar	5	11,667.34	9,334.31	5,827.91	623.84	—	6,451.75	—
63.	Nainital	4	4,620.27	3,698.22	1,098.34	162.63	—	1,260.97	—
64.	Asansol	9	60,851.31	30,425.66	13,472.37	550.00	6.66	14,029.03	2
65.	Kolkata	51	513,198.56	179,619.56	80,747.61	6,300.00	226.58	87,274.19	9
	PMU/IRMA							838.62	
	TOTAL:	537	6,070,470.41	2,803,480.64	1,533,917.60	121,304.46	4,935.63	1,661,196.31	110

Funds for Science City in Gujarat

*210. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government has requested the Central Government to release ₹ 41 crore for the Science City project;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by the Central Government thereon; and

(c) if not, by when a final decision would be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) in June, 2001, a proposal for financial assistance of Rs. 51 crores was sent by the Government of Gujarat for setting up of Science City in Ahmedabad. Subsequently, in April, 2002, the norms/guidelines for financial assistance for establishment of Science Cities/Science Centres were approved by the Ministry, and accordingly the Government of Gujarat was requested to send a revised proposal. Upon receipt of a revised proposal from the State Government, the Government of India sanctioned grant-in-aid of Rs. 9 crores and released the entire amount, in six instalments between 2003 to 2008. The Science City has already been opened to public.

Terror funding through organisations/institutions

†211. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that terrorist organisations are utilising the money gathered by transactions through domestic, foreign, private trusts, voluntary organisations and religious organisations for the purpose of spreading terrorism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the legal structure of India is weak and ineffective in dealing with such institutions and organisations; and

(d) if so, whether Government will take steps to make effective legal provisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the available inputs, from a terrorist financing risk perspective, foreign organisations and trusts, particularly those based in countries, which provide a safe haven to terrorists acting against India, are considered a potential source of terrorist funding. A number of foreign charitable trusts and NGOs have been identified by the United Nations for their alleged role in financing of terrorist organisations. No such organisations or their

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

front organisations are given permission to receive foreign contribution under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010.

(c) to (d) Existing statutory and legal structure provides adequate provisions to deal with such organisations. The primary legal regime for countering terrorist financing is the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 which has adequate provisions to deal with all aspects of financing terrorism. Further, the Government monitors the receipt and utilization of foreign contributions by any 'person' in the Country through the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 and Foreign Contribution (Regulations) Rules, 2011. Besides the above, Prevention of Money Laundering Act, Indian Penal Code and State Local Laws form the legal structure for regulating the functioning of associations/trusts and for monitoring anti-national activities in the country. To further strengthen the existing enforcement structure, the NIA Act was passed in 2008 and NIA started functioning in 2009 with a specific mandate to deal with all activities criminalized under UAPA including terrorist funding. NIA has created a dedicated cell, Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) for countering this menace. Up till date, NIA has reported freezing/seizure of 18 no. of properties/accounts on suspicion of being funds/properties intended to be used for terrorism or being proceeds of terrorism.

Further, based on experience gained and gaps identified, Government continuously upgrades technical, coordination and forensic capabilities of the Central Intelligence and Investigation Agencies to effectively deal with this threat.

New Textile Parks

*212. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of new Textile Parks proposed in the country;
- (b) the status of the Textile Parks proposed and sanctioned during the last four years; and
- (c) whether Bhilwara (Rajasthan) has also been sanctioned a Textile Park?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Government has approved 40 Integrated Textile Parks under the Eleventh Five Year Plan with a financial allocation of Rs. 1400 crores. Looking to the successful implementation of the scheme and investor demand, Government sanctioned 21 New Textile Park in the country with an allocation of Rs. 400 crores.

(b) Of the 40 parks sanctioned under the Eleventh Five Year Plan, 7 parks have been completed, 14 parks have drawn 90% of grants and 15 parks are in progress. Of the 21 new parks sanctioned, 17 parks would be commencing implementation in December, 2011.

(c) The Mewar Integrated Textile Park to be established at Bhilwara (Rajasthan) has been sanctioned on 28th October, 2011 with a total project cost of Rs. 112 crores.

Export of rice through diplomatic channels

† *213. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has now decided to export rice through diplomatic channel;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quantity of rice that would be exported through this channel in the year 2011-12; and

(c) the countries selected so far for this purpose and the reasons for their selection?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Government has not taken any decision in general to allow export of Rice through diplomatic channels.

In view of the record production and procurement of foodgrains and subsequent large stocks in Central Pool, the Department of Food and Public Distribution, in August, 2011, proposed for export of 10 lakh tonnes of non-basmati rice on diplomatic considerations to various friendly countries to be recommended by the Ministry of External Affairs, during the year 2011-12.

(c) As of now Government has decided to export 10,000 tonnes of non-basmati rice as humanitarian assistance to the famine stricken countries of HORN of Africa (Kenya, Somalia and Djibouti) through the World Food Programme (WFP), Delhi.

FDI in multi-brand retail sector

*214. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated a policy to allow FDI in multi-brand retail sector, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study regarding the loss of employment of small and medium retailers due to the new policy of FDI in multi-brand retail in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved a proposal to permit FDI, upto 51%, under the Government route, in multi-brand retail trading, subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) FDI in Multi Brand Retail Trade may be permitted upto 51%, with Government approval;
- (ii) Fresh agricultural produce, including fruits, vegetables, flowers, grains, pulses, fresh poultry, fishery and meat products, may be unbranded.
- (iii) Minimum amount to be brought in, as FDI, by the foreign investor, would be US\$ 100 million.
- (iv) At least 50% of total FDI brought in shall be invested in 'back-end infrastructure', where 'back-end infrastructure' will include capital expenditure on all activities, excluding that on front-end units; for instance, back-end infrastructure will include investment made towards processing, manufacturing, distribution, design improvement, quality control, packaging, logistics, storage, ware-house, agriculture market produce infrastructure etc. Expenditure on land cost and rentals, if any, will not be counted for purposes of back-end infrastructure.
- (v) At least 30% of the procurement of manufactured/processed products shall be sourced from 'small industries' which have a total investment in plant and machinery not exceeding US\$ 1.00 million. This valuation refers to the value at the time of installation, without providing for depreciation. Further, if at any point in time, this valuation is exceeded, the industry shall not qualify as a 'small industry' for this purpose.
- (vi) Self-certification by the company, to ensure compliance of the condition at serial nos. (iii), (iv) and (v) above, which could be cross-checked as and when required. Accordingly, the investors to maintain accounts, duly certified by statutory auditors.
- (vii) Retail sales locations may be set up only in cities with a population of more than 10 lakh as per 2011 Census and may also cover an area of 10 kms around the municipal/urban agglomeration limits of such cities; retail locations will be restricted to conforming areas as per the Master/Zonal Plans of the concerned cities and provision will be made for requisite facilities such as transport connectivity and parking;
- (viii) Government will have the first right to procurement of agricultural products;

(b) and (c) The Government had instituted a study, on the subject of "Impact of Organized Retailing on the Unorganized Sector", through the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), which was submitted to Government in 2008. The study did not

find any evidence of adverse impact of organized retail on intermediaries or of a decline in overall employment in the unorganized sector, as a result of the entry of organized retailers.

Economies, such as China, Thailand, Russia, and Indonesia permit FDI, upto 100%, in the multi-brand retail sector. The ICRIER study *inter-alia* revealed that, in Indonesia, even after several years of the emergence of supermarkets, 90 per cent of fresh food and 70 per cent of all food is still controlled by traditional retailers.

Non-registration of FIRs by Delhi Police

*215. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police is not registering FIRs in a majority of the cases, as has been reported in the newspapers during 2009 and 2010;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of concrete steps taken to ensure that Delhi Police register each and every complaint, whether in person, Medico-Legal Cases (MLCs) or through e-mails etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir. It is not correct to say that Delhi Police is not registering FIRs in majority of the cases as reported in the newspapers during 2009-10. FIR is registered immediately in all matters which are of cognizable nature as prescribed u/s 154 Cr.P.C. and investigated by the police under the procedure prescribed by law.

(c) The steps taken by Delhi Police for prompt and proper registration of FIRs are as follows:—

- (i) There is a signboard in the Duty Officer's room in every police station indicating the rights of a complainant to lodge an FIR and telephone numbers of senior officers so that a complaint may be lodged in case of non-filing of FIR or any other complaint.
- (ii) Advertisements are given in prominent newspapers regarding the rights of complainants for registration of FIR.
- (iii) Surprise checks are conducted by the senior officers.
- (iv) The public has the facility to call telephone number 23213355 of the Flying Squad of the Vigilance Branch for any emergent help in case of harassment by the police officers. Besides this, the facility of P.O. Box No. 171 is available through which public can send the complaints.

- (v) People have the facility to send their complaints through E-mail against the police personnel.
- (vi) All complaints against the police personnel are dealt with seriously and severe punishment is awarded to any police personnel found involved in such activities to set example for others.
- (vii) A time schedule is displayed at every police station indicating the availability of SHOs and other senior officers to public to attend to their grievances, problems/ complaints.
- (viii) The Complaints Monitoring and Tracking System (CMTS), a computerized system, has been devised to effectively monitor the redressal of complaints received from public by Delhi Police.

New social security scheme for unorganised workers

*216. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is giving shape to a new social security scheme for unorganised workers, creating for the first time a safety net for millions of under-paid and overworked workers, many of whom are living in abject poverty;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry of Finance has discussed with the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) and four State-run nonlife insurance companies, the contours of the scheme that will provide life insurance, health cover and retirement pension to 15 crore un-organised sector workers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) Recognising the need for providing social security to unorganized workers, the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 was enacted on 31.12.2008. The Government has also launched the following schemes to provide social security to certain categories of unorganized workers.

The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was launched on 1st October, 2007 to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30000/- per annum on a family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. RSBY has been extended to building and other construction workers registered under the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1996 and street vendors, beedi workers, MGNREGA beneficiaries who have worked for more than 15 days during the preceding financial year and domestic Workers.

With a view to providing death and disability cover to rural landless households, the Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) was launched on 2nd October, 2007. Under the scheme, the head of the family or one earning member in the family is insured. The benefits include natural death; death due to accident or total permanent disability due to accident and partial disability due to accident. The children of beneficiaries of AABY studying in classes 9th to 12th standard are eligible to a scholarship @ Rs. 300/- per quarter per child.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme has been expanded by revising the criteria of eligibility. All citizens above the age of 65 years and living below poverty line are eligible for benefits under the scheme. To expand the old age protection cover, the Government has reduced the age for eligibility of pension from 65 years to 60 years and for the persons above the age of 80 years, the amount has been raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per month. The Government also launched the National Pension Scheme called Swavalamban Scheme for unorganised sector workers.

It is the endeavour of the Government to converge social security schemes for the workers for better coordination and implementation. However, there is no such proposal at present to formulate a new social security scheme for unorganized workers, creating for the first time a safety net for such workers.

Naxalite/Maoist groups active in the country

†*217. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that growing naxalism and guerrilla wars by Maoists is becoming a big menace for internal security of the country;
- (b) if so, the number of Naxalite and Maoist groups active in the country currently and the names of areas where they are active;
- (c) the action being taken by Government to disband such groups; and
- (d) the outcome of steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Left Wing Extremism (LWE) is one of the biggest threats to the internal security of the country. The current year has witnessed some form of LWE activity in 182 districts of the country. This also includes over ground activities of Maoist Front organizations. In the current year (upto November 30), 1554 incidents of naxal violence have been reported in the country resulting in 542 deaths (415 civilians and 127 security forces). The CPI (Maoist) are the biggest LWE group in India. They account for the major share of LWE violence, which includes

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

murders, torture of innocents, extortion and attacks on economic and development infrastructure. The CPI (Maoist) and its Front organizations are included in the list of banned terrorist organizations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The list of active Left Wing Extremist groups in the country is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) 'Police' and 'public order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments concerned. The Central Government has a holistic approach towards combating LWE wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments in combating the Maoist menace, including deployment of CAPF's, assistance in implementation of development schemes, improving governance and support for capacity building by the States in different areas. Consequently, there is a decline in the violence levels in the current year compared to the previous year. The statistics of LWE violence profile is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of active Left Wing Extremist Groups

Sl. No.	Name	State(s) where active
1	2	3
1.	CPI-Maoist	Violence in 11 States, activities in 20 States during 2010. This is the biggest and most violent LWE organization.
2.	CPML-Jana Shakti (Kura Rajanna)	Andhra Pradesh
3.	CPML-Shanti Pal	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar
4.	CPML-Naxalbari	Kerala, Karnataka
5.	Tamil Nadu State Organising Committee ML (TNSOC-ML)	Tamil Nadu
6.	Tamil Nadu Marxist Leninist Party (TNMLP)	Tamil Nadu
7.	CPML-Mahadev Mukherjee	West Bengal
8.	CPML-Praja Pratighatana (PPG)	Andhra Pradesh
9.	Jharkhand Sangharsh Jana Mukti Morcha (JSJMM)	Jharkhand
10.	Tritya Sammelan Prastuti Committee (TSPC)	Bihar, Jharkhand

1	2	3
11.	CPML-2nd CC (Ajit Chakroborty group)	West Bengal
12.	People's Liberation Front of India	Jharkhand
13.	Communist Party Re-organisation Centre of India/Marxist-Leninist (CPRCI/ML)	Punjab
14.	Jharkhand Jan Mukti Parishad	Jharkhand
15.	CPML-Liberation	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi
16.	CPML-New Democracy	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Odisha
17.	CPML-Phani Bagchi	Andhra Pradesh
18.	CPML-Red Flag	Kerala
19.	CPI (Marxist-Leninist)	West Bengal, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Odisha
20.	Revolutionary Communist Party	Karnataka
21.	CPI-Marxist-Leninist-Maoist	Bihar
22.	Sashastra Peoples' Morcha	Jharkhand
23.	Jharkhand Prastuti Committee	Jharkhand
24.	Revolutionary Communist Centre	Bihar, Jharkhand

Statement-II

A. State-wise extent of naxal violence during 2007 to 2011 (upto 30.11.2011)

State	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011 upto (30.11.2011)	
	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths
Andhra Pradesh	138	45	92	46	66	18	100	24	47 (87)	8 (21)
Bihar	135	67	164	73	232	72	307	97	278 (285)	51 (91)
Chhattisgarh	582	369	620	242	529	290	625	343	407 (552)	190 (323)
Jharkhand	482	157	484	207	742	208	501	157	452 (454)	151 (144)
MP.	32	6	35	26	1	—	7	1	4 (7)	0 (1)
Maharashtra	94	25	68	22	154	93	94	45	97 (78)	51 (39)
Odisha	67	17	103	101	266	67	218	79	176 (199)	50 (72)
Uttar Pradesh	9	3	4	—	8	2	6	1	1 (6)	0 (1)
West Bengal	32	6	35	26	255	158	350	258	89 (334)	41 (240)
Others	17	5	14	4	5	—	4	0	3 (4)	0 (0)
TOTAL :	1565	696	1591	721	2258	908	2212	1005	1554 (2006)	542 (932)

*Figures in bracket show details of the corresponding period of 2010.

B. Comparative important parameters of naxal violence during 2007 to 2011 (upto 30.11.2011)

Sl. No.	Parameters	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (Upto 30.11.2011)
A.	No. of incidents	1565	1591	2258	2212	1554 (2006)
B.	Civilians killed	460	490	591	720	415 (654)
	(Out of which 'Police Informers' killed)		170	211	323	199 (288)
C.	No. of Security Forces killed	236	231	317	285	127 (278)
D.	No. of encounters with police	276	271	309	272	213 (252)
E.	No. of attacks on police (including landmines)	182	192	250	229	109 (196)
F.	No. of naxalites killed (during encounters as well as attacks on police)	141	199	219	172	98 (161)
G.	No. of naxalites arrested	1456	1743	1981	2916	1808 (2666)
H.	No. of naxalites surrendered	390	400	150	266	364 (250)
I.	Total no. of arms snatched	233	1219	217	253	53 (253)
J.	Total no. of arms recovered	352	1511	572	642	585 (592)
K.	Arms training camps held	48	52	61	94	82 (76)
L.	No of Jan Adalats held	68	71	50	75	88 (66)

*Figures in bracket show details of the corresponding period of 2010.

C. State-wise Statistics of Naxal violence of various indices for 2011 (upto 30th November, 2011)

Sl. No.	State	No. of incidents	No. of civilians killed	'Police informers' killed (Out of total civilians killed)	No. of security forces killed	No. of encounters with police	No. of attacks on police (including landmines)	No. of naxalites killed (encounters and attacks)	No. of naxalites arrested	No. of naxalites surrendered	Total no. of arms snatched	Total no. of arms recovered	Arms training camps held	No. of Jan Adalats held
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47 (87)	8 (21)	5 (16)	0 (0)	6 (11)	0 (2)	4 (9)	131 (247)	221 (129)	0 (0)	24 (38)	0 (0)	6 (3)
2.	Bihar	278 (285)	48 (66)	12 (12)	3 (25)	15 (20)	10 (24)	13 (5)	384 (327)	25 (13)	4 (61)	152 (59)	12 (1)	14 (14)
3.	Chhattisgarh	407 (552)	111 (154)	82 (91)	79 (169)	96 (122)	64 (103)	34 (81)	467 (854)	20 (6)	29 (109)	92 (116)	24 (48)	12 (12)
4.	Jharkhand	452 (454)	131 (121)	32 (34)	20 (23)	38 (49)	18 (20)	16 (14)	338 (319)	17 (21)	7 (15)	152 (201)	23 (4)	51 (25)
5.	Maharashtra	97 (78)	42 (29)	35 (23)	9 (10)	20 (7)	5 (12)	3 (3)	88 (68)	15 (22)	1 (0)	11 (27)	6 (3)	1 (0)
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4 (7)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	6 (0)	0 (2)	1 (1)	10 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7.	Odisha	176 (199)	36 (56)	24 (26)	14 (16)	21 (7)	9 (18)	23 (6)	141 (206)	50 (47)	10 (4)	68 (22)	7 (7)	3 (8)
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1 (6)	0 (1)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	13 (77)	9 (0)	0 (0)	2 (26)	0 (0)	0 (0)
9.	West Bengal	89 (334)	39 (206)	9 (85)	2 (34)	17 (32)	2 (16)	5 (42)	208 (505)	7 (6)	0 (63)	74 (102)	10 (12)	1 (4)
10.	Others	3 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)	1 (1)	0 (1)	32 (63)	0 (4)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)
TOTAL :		1554 (2006)	415 (654)	199 (288)	127 (278)	213 (252)	109 (196)	98 (161)	1808 (2666)	364 (250)	53 (253)	585 (592)	82 (76)	88 (66)

*Figures in brackets are of corresponding period for 2010

D. Incidents of economic targets by LWE extremists all over the country

			2007		2008		2009		2010		2011 (upto 30th November)	
			Total		Total		Total		Total		Total	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Andhra Pradesh	Uranium Mines	0		0		0		0		—	
		Essar steel	1		1		0		0		—	
	Chhattisgarh	NMDC	4		0		2		11		1 (9)	
		Essar pipe lines	1		3		1		1		—	
		BRO	1		0		0		0		—	
		Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	0		1		4		3		4 (3)	
Economic targets	Odisha	Essar pipe lines	0	08	0	05	5	17	1	24	1 (1)	12 (18)
		Gramin Sadak	0		0		2		4		2 (1)	
	Maharashtra	BRO	0		0		0		1		1 (1)	
	Madhya Pradesh	Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	0		0		0		1		0 (1)	
	Bihar	Cement Plant	1		0		0		0		—	
		Solar Plate	0		0		2		0		—	

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Gramin Sadak Nirmal Yojana	0		0		1		1		2 (1)	
	Jharkhand Gramin Sadak Nirmal Yojana	0		0		0		1		0 (1)	
	Essar Pipe lines	0		0		0		0		1 (0)	
	Andhra Pradesh	1		2		0		1		0 (1)	
	Bihar	9		11		s		16		3 (14)	
	Chhattisgarh	18		6		5		8		9 (5)	
	Jharkhand	15		7		17		13		7 (12)	
Railway	Maharashtra	0	47	0	27	0	46	0	54	—	26 (47)
	Odisha	2		0		10		7		7 (7)	
	West Bengal	2		1		6		7		0 (6)	
	Uttar Pradesh	0		0		0		2		0 (2)	
Telephone exchange/tower	Andhra Pradesh	0	06	1	46	0	67	4	45	2 (2)	34 (39)
	Bihar	0		14		24		14		19 (12)	
	Maharashtra	1		2		1		1		2 (1)	
	Chhattisgarh	3		15		10		2		3 (2)	

	Jharkhand	0		10		14		6		5 (6)	
	Odisha	2		4		18		17		3 (15)	
	West Bengal	0		0		0		1		0 (1)	
	Andhra Pradesh	3	03	0	01	0	2	1	3	0 (1)	0(2)
Power plant	Chhattisgarh	0		0		0		0		—	
	West Bengal	0		0		0		1		—	
	Maharashtra	0		1		2		1		0 (1)	
Mining	Odisha	00	06	0	06	1	3	1	9	1 (1)	6(9)
	Jharkhand	04		4		2		6		2 (6)	
	Chhattisgarh	01		2		0		0		3 (0)	
	Andhra Pradesh	01		0		0		0		—	
	Maharashtra	00		0		0		1		0 (1)	
	West Bengal	0		0		0		1		0 (1)	
Pole/transmission	Chhattisgarh	10	10	23	24	7	7	1	2	3 (0)	3(1)
	Odisha	0		01		0		0		—	
	Jharkhand	0		0		0		1		0 (1)	

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Panchayat	Chhattisgarh	2	4	2	7	0	23	3	31	0 (3)	
Bhawan	Jharkhand	0		0		7		4		0 (4)	
	Andhra Pradesh	1		0		0		0		—	
	Maharashtra	0		5		8		6		2 (2)	6(24)
	Bihar	0		0		3		0		1 (0)	
	Odisha	0		0		3		11		1 (9)	
	West Bengal	1		0		2		7		2 (6)	
School Building	Chhattisgarh	38	43	19	25	7	71	13	39	1 (7)	22 (31)
	Andhra Pradesh	0		0		0		1		0 (1)	
	Jharkhand	3		4		37		7		6 (6)	
	Bihar	1		0		21		10		15 (10)	
	Maharashtra	1		2		1		0		—	
	Odisha	0		0		5		8		0 (7)	
Forest road, Culverts etc.		63	63	41	41	126	126	158	158	125 (128)	125 (128)
TOTAL		190	190	182	182	362	362	365	365	234 (299)	234 (299)

*Figures in Brackets are of corresponding period for 2010.

Encroachment of defence land

*218. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise details of defence land encroached illegally at several places in various parts of the country, particularly the defence land in Jammu and Kashmir worth ₹ 1,000 crore;

(b) the steps taken by Government to get this land vacated, indicating details of encroachment cases pending in various courts at present;

(c) whether Government has completed surveying/computerization of defence land records;

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

(e) whether Government proposes to appoint an independent regulator to ensure proper management of defence land as recommended by the Standing Committee on Defence?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) The State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Action for removal of encroachment is taken under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants), Act, 1971 as well as under the Cantonments Act, 2006. Detailed instructions emphasizing the need for ensuring vigilance, detection and prevention of new encroachments have been issued by the Ministry. The process of detection and removal of the encroachments is a continuing exercise. 862 numbers of cases pertaining to encroachments are pending in various courts.

(c) and (d) The process of computerization of land records *i.e.* General Land Registers and Military Land Registers is now complete across the country. The Government has sanctioned a project for Survey, Demarcation and Verification of Defence Lands. The Survey work in Pokhran Field Firing Range and in Cantonments of St. Thomas Mount, Wellington, Cannanore and Belgaum under Southern Command has started. The survey work of Cantonments of Meerut, Lansdowne and Roorkee have been completed.

(e) Directorate General of Defence Estates (DGDE) is essentially performing functions relating to management of Defence land on behalf of the Ministry. Provisions already exist under Cantonments Act, 2006, Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1937 and Acquisition, Custody and Relinquishment of Military land in India Rules, 1944. Further, a Land Management Bill for management of Defence land outside notified Cantonments is under consideration of Ministry. Guidelines for issuing of No Objection Certificates for construction of buildings on lands adjacent to Defence establishments have been issued on 18th May, 2011. Thus, Ministry of Defence has

its own adequate and effective land management System through DGDE, as per its requirements and needs.

Statement

State-wise details of encroachment of Defence land

Sl. No.	State	Area under encroachment (in acres)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0414
2.	Andhra Pradesh	215.425
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.3
4.	Assam	616.569
5.	Bihar	448.88
6.	Chandigarh	—
7.	Chhattisgarh	165.76
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—
9.	Delhi	113.5997
10.	Daman and Diu	—
11.	Goa	4.05
12.	Gujarat	303.6407
13.	Haryana	959.0387
14.	Himachal Pradesh	143.9041
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	729.349
16.	Jharkhand	77.7
17.	Karnataka	28.5819
18.	Kerala	0.0665
19.	Lakshadweep	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1491.796024
21.	Maharashtra	2487.9482

1	2	3
22.	Manipur	0
23.	Meghalaya	15.4337
24.	Mizoram	—
25.	Nagaland	—
26.	Orissa	45.31825
27.	Pondicherry	—
28.	Punjab	495.7967
29.	Rajasthan	367.729
30.	Sikkim	—
31.	Tamil Nadu	71.1776
32.	Tripura	—
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3079.9508
34.	Uttarakhand	23.574
35.	West Bengal	405.6423
TOTAL:		12327.27257

**Cases of suicide and firing on colleagues in
Paramilitary Forces**

*219. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been several cases of committing of suicides and firing on colleagues in various Central Paramilitary Forces (CPFs);

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, Force-wise, including Border Security Force (BSF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF); and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As reported by Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (ARs) the incidents of suicide and firing on colleagues during each of the last three years and the current year are as under:—

Name of CAPF	Nature of Cases	Year			
		2008	2009	2010	2011 (Till date)
Assam	Suicides	10	08	10	09
Rifles	Firing on colleagues	01	01	00	01
BSF	Suicides	29	26	29	37
	Firing on colleagues	04	01	05	02
CISF	Suicides	12	16	17	10
	Firing on colleagues	00	02	00	01
CRPF	Suicides	46	28	28	38
	Firing on colleagues	04	05	04	04
ITBP	Suicides	04	06	05	04
	Firing on colleagues	00	01	00	00
NSG	Suicides	00	00	00	02
	Firing on colleagues	00	00	00	00
SSB	Suicides	07	12	12	11
	Firing on colleagues	03	01	00	02

(c) Following steps have been taken by the Government to deal with the situation:—

- (i) Implementing a transparent, rational and fair leave policy;
- (ii) Grant of leave to the force personnel to attend to their urgent domestic problems/issues/needs;
- (iii) Regular interaction, both formal and informal, among Commanders, officers and troops to find out and address their problems;
- (iv) Revamping of grievances redressal machinery;
- (v) Regulating duty hours to ensure adequate rest and relief;
- (vi) Improving living conditions through provision of basic amenities/facilities for troops and their families;
- (vii) Motivating the forces through increased risk, hardship and other allowances;

- (viii) Provision of STD telephone facilities to the troops to facilitate being in touch with their family members and to reduce tension in the remote locations;
- (ix) Better medical facilities for troops and their families including introduction of Composite Hospitals with specialized facilities;
- (x) Organising talks by doctors and other specialists;
- (xi) Yoga and meditation classes for better stress management;
- (xii) Recreational and sports facilities and provision of team games and sports etc.;
- (xiii) Providing welfare measures like Central Police canteen facility to the troops and their families, scholarships to their wards.

Child labourers working in fireworks industry

*220. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that various fireworks factories in different States including West Bengal, Odisha, Tamil Nadu etc., employ child labourers in large scale;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that since these factories do not care for the protective measures, often child labourers die due to accidents;
- (d) if so, the measures taken by Government to protect these children;
- (e) whether Government is actively considering to take measures so that child labour in fireworks industry is totally abolished; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (f) No, Sir. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years in Fireworks Industry.

Under the Act, whoever employs any child or permits any child work in contravention of the provision of the Section 3 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to one year or with fine which shall not be less than ten thousand rupees but which may extend to twenty thousand rupees or with both.

States/UT Governments are appropriate Government for implementation of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 in the areas comes under their jurisdiction

and necessary instructions are being issued from time to time for strict implementation of the Act.

Whenever incidents of violation of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act come to notice, penal action under CLPRA is taken against the offenders.

Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 266 districts for the rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work. Under the scheme, these children are enrolled into the Special Schools being run under the scheme, where they are provided with bridging education, vocational training, stipend, mid-day-meal etc.

Government is also conducting various awareness programmes for creating awareness against the social evil among the public.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Steps taken to boost industrial growth rate

1551. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the industrial growth rate of the country has come down significantly in recent times;
- (b) if so, the sector-wise details thereof for the last six months;
- (c) whether Government has taken any serious measures to halt this fall;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Industrial growth, measured in terms of the Index of Industrial Production moderated to 5 per cent in April-September 2011-12 compared to 8.2 per cent registered in the corresponding period of previous year.

(b) The sector-wise details of Industrial growth for the last six months is shown in the table given below:—

Sectors	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity	Overall IIP
1	2	3	4	5
Weights	14.2	75.5	10.3	100.0

1	2	3	4	5
2011-12				
April	1.6	5.7	6.4	5.3
May	1.8	6.3	10.3	6.1
June	-1.4	11.2	7.9	9.5
July	1.5	3.2	13.1	3.8
August	-4.1	4.0	9.5	3.6
September	-5.6	2.1	9.0	1.9

(c) and (d) Various steps have been taken by the Government to boost industrial production which, *inter-alia*, include promotion and facilitation of industrial investment including the foreign direct investment; improvement in business environment; development of industrial and other infrastructure through public private initiatives; incentivizing research and development; and development of industry related skills. Government in November, 2011 also announced a National Manufacturing Policy, which aims at making industry globally competitive.

(e) Question does not arise.

Analysis on trade disputes with China

1552. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that companies are committing fraud on Indian, small and medium firms;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry has done an analysis on the types of trade disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Allegations of malpractices including frauds have been noticed, adversely impacting some small and medium sector Indian firms engaged in dealing with Chinese companies. A list of disputes preferred by some Indian companies-during the year 2011 (January-December 4, 2011) is given in Statement (See below).

(c) The Embassy of India in Beijing has done an analysis on the type of trade disputes and has issued a trade Advisory titled "Advisory for Indian small and medium enterprise doing interested in doing business with Chinese companies".

Statement

Details of trade dispute between Indian and Chinese companies in year 2011

Sl. No.	Indian Company	Chinese Company	Region in China	Amount involved in US\$
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. SLV Industrial Gases	M/s Tianjin Hewang Daxing Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	14,175
2.	M/s Mehek Chemicals	M/s Tianjin Bona Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	22,000
3.	M/s Unisynth Chemicals Ltd.	M/s Tianjin First Chemicals Company	Tianjin	50,625
4.	M/s SM Chem Associates	M/s Tianjin Zhangtain Kekin Chemical Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	60,000
5.	M/s Sachin Chemicals	M/s Tianjin Hexietonghang Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	31,320
6.	M/s Kartikay Impex Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Tianjin Bona Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	45,000
7.	M/s Solitaire Trade Link Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Tianjin Kaifengde Import and Export Company	Tianjin	14,000
8.	M/s Supreme Enterprises Ltd.	M/s Tianjin Ruihui Chemicals Import and Export Ltd.	Tianjin	31,000
9.	M/s Persang Alloy Industries Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Tianjin Hebamei Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	14,720
10.	M/s Lubi Electricals Ltd.	M/s Tianjin Port Free Trade Zone Baitairuikang Int's Trade Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	74,354
11.	M/s Rubexco Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Tianjin Ruihui Chemicals Import and Export Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	27,450

12	M/s Ananthaa Marketing	M/s Tianjin Hewang Daxing Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	21,650
13	M/s Pacific Jute	M/s Tianjin Zhengrong Jinyi Chemical Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	5,730
14	M/s Gauri Exports	M/s Tianjin Maidexin Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	5,600
15	M/s Krishna ConChem Products Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Tianjin He Wang Da Xing Chemical Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	18,725
16	M/s Marvel Impex	M/s Tianjin Yiqianyi Steel Trade Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	121,254
17	M/s Deval Distributors	M/s International Useful Cooperation	Tianjin	4,669
18	M/s Arti Industries Limited	M/s Tianjin Hui Fengda Chemical Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	103,040
19	M/s Jaysynth Dyestuff (1) Ltd.	M/s Tianjin Baier Chemical Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	3,469
20	M/s Sky Oxygen Co. Ltd.	M/s Tianjin Ruihui Chemical Export and Import Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	13,725
21	M/s Raghunath International	M/s Tianjin Yuangang Chemical Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	
22	M/s Excel International	M/s Tianjin Xinhaojin Chemical Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	3,050
23	M/s Phoenix Exim	M/s Tianjin Fengda Shengtai Chemical Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	35,750
24	M/s Quality Industries	M/s Tianjin Chengfeng Chemical Import Export Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	16,100
25	M/s Vinay Enterprises	M/s Tianjin Zhong Tian Kexin Chemical Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	3,400
26	M/s Sky Oxygen Co. Ltd.	M/s Tianjin Ruihui Chemical Export and Import Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	13,725

1	2	3	4	5
27.	M/s Ananya Creations Ltd.	M/s Tianrunhengtai (Tianjin) Chemical Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	31,650
28.	M/s Allied Chemicals Corporation	M/s Tianjin Chemical Industry Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	11,064
29.	Ms. Vishal Chemical Industries	M/s Hebei Natural Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Hebei	9,150
30.	M/s. Rubfila international Ltd.	M/s Shijiazhuang Yijinhang Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Hebei	6,420
31.	M/s Dr. Sabharwal's Mfg. Lab. Ltd.	M/s Yangquan Yatailongjiang Chemical Import and Export Co. Ltd.	Hebei	
32.	The Panchi Chemicals	M/s Shengshibao Import and Export Co. Ltd.	Hebei	8,600
33.	M/s Snowcem Paints Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Shijiazhuang Jingyue Chemical Company	Hebei	42,240
34.	M/s Gauri Exports	M/s Hebei Bailu Import and Export Trading Co. Ltd.	Hebei	11,812
35.	M/s Fairdeal Agencies	M/s Hebei Yuejiang Import and Export Co. Ltd.	Hebei	157,000
36.	M/s Maulikem Products Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Hebei Jiniu Import and Export Co. Ltd.	Hebei	
37.	M/s Orice Impex Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Hebei Jiniu Import and Export Co. Ltd.	Hebei	73,000
38.	M/s Hindustan Pencils Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Shijiazhuang Fulu Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Hebei	7,785
39.	M/s Blue Mount Textiles	M/s Hebei Meibo Import and Export Trade Co. Ltd.	Hebei	28,200
40.	M/s Ferro Fabs Industries	M/s Hebei Yongchi Bicycle Co. Ltd.	Hebei	16,623
41.	M/s Urmi Engineering Company	M/s Bofate Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Hebei	10,200
42.	M/s Sunrise Marketing Agents	M/s Shijiazhuang Wanye Phosphate	Hebei	14,025

43.	M/s Clean Science and Technology Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Shinjiazhuang Boxiang Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Hebei	15,664
44	M/s Jay Process	M/s Xingtai Tianen Chemical Product Import and Export Co. Ltd.	Hebei	66,600
45	M/s S.M. Overseas	M/s Shijiazhuang Tianlei Chemicals Import and Export Co. Ltd.	Hebei	50,000
46	M/s Neemco	M/s Hebei Lizhen Import and Export Co. Ltd.	Hebei	21,000
47	M/s Yogendra International	M/s Anping Henglida Hardware Wire Mesh Co. Ltd.	Hebei	9,009
48	M/s N.J. Leather Enterprise	M/s Shijiazhuang Xingchuang Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Hebei	5,800
49	M/s Choksi Chemical Corporation	M/s Cangzhou Zhenghua Chemical Products Co. Ltd.	Hebei	52,000
50	M/s Arihant metals	M/s Xingtai Yuetai Trading Co. Ltd.	Hebei	12,995
51	M/s Shabroc India	M/s Shijiazhuang Tianlei Chemical Import and Export Co. Ltd.	Hebei	28,340
52	M/s MTC Business (P) Ltd.	M/s China Yajiu Co. Ltd.	Hebei	137,000
53	M/s Altech Alloys India Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Shijiazhuang Tianen Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Hebei	29,502
54	GFF Elements	M/s Longcom Enterprise Ltd.	Hebei	107,550
55	M/s V.V. Rajan	M/s Hebei Guogang Import and Export Co. Ltd.	Hebei	46,250
56	M/s K.V. Trade Impex	M/s Shijiazhuang Yinquan Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Hebei	12,078

1	2	3	4	5
57.	M/s Rikhabchand Sohanlal Ltd.	M/s Shijiazhuang Wanlye Chemical Stock Limited Corporation	Hebei	15,840
58.	M/s Hindustan Pencils Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Shijiazhuang Fulu Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Hebei	7,785
59.	M/s Shree Communications and Mobile Shoppee	M/s Dah Keung Enterprises Co. Ltd.	Hebei	440
60.	M/s Sakaria Overseas	M/s Hebei Bofate Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Hebei	4,750
61.	M/s Importing Company	M/s Qingdao Laminate Machinery Co. Ltd.	Qingdao	19,037
62.	M/s KCIC (P) Ltd.	M/s Xi'an Bosheng Biological Technology Co. Ltd.	Xi'an	30,250
63.	M/s Amity Thermosets Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Qingdao Laminate Machinery Co. Ltd.	Qingdao	19,037
64.	M/s Exotic Naturals	M/s DaXingAnLing Lingonberry Organic Foodstuffs Co.	Shandong	30,920
65.	M/s Mahalaxmi Industries	M/s Gaomi Hengji International Trade Company	Shandong	967,763
66.	M/s Madhusudan Industries Ltd.	M/s Tianjin Kaiyong Chemicals Co. Ltd.	JinNan District	36,880
67.	M/s Dadia Chemical Industries	M/s Cangzhou Zhenghua Chemical Products Co. Ltd.	Cangzhou	16,104
68.	M/s Poonam Paper Impex (India) Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Sinochem Qingdao Co. Ltd.	Qingdao	3,394
69.	M/s Canpex Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Shenyang Aimixin Chemical Co. Ltd.	Shenhe District	198,000
70.	M/s Belroc Construction Chemicals India (P) Ltd.	M/s Tai'an Dadao Chemicals Imports and Exports Co. Ltd.	Shandong	13,600

71.	M/s Naren International and Krish Overseas Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Jinin Fenduni Foodstuff Co. Ltd.	Shandong	47,520
72.	M/s Tradeniger Impex	M/s Shenyang Boyvsheng Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Liaoning Province	22,920
73.	M/s KP Pulp Aand Papers Ltd.	M/s Henan Bonzer Import and Export Co. Ltd.	Henan Province	22,600
74.	M/s Abhirashi Impex	M/s Shanxi Dikai Lun Chemical Company Ltd.	Yingtian City	1,350
75.	M/s Bangur Exim Indenting Agent	M/s Shanxi Dikai Lun Chemical Company Ltd.	Shanxi	13,250
76.	M/s Shreenivas Chemical Industries	M/s Quingdao Longgang Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Shangdong	29,532
77.	M/s Deepak Novochem Technologies Ltd.	M/s Zhengzhou Polymer Chemical Co. Ltd.	Henan	69,600
78.	M/s J.R. Speciality Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Rockrose Industry Ltd.	Henan	14,000
79.	M/s Vibgyor International	M/s Luoyang Shoulong Aluminium Industry Co. Ltd.		
80.	M/s Kamman Corporation	M/s Qungzhou Huaqing Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Henan	51,172
TOTAL :				3,425,832
				(US\$ 34,25,832.00)

Development of performance enhancing drugs by DRDO

1553. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether DRDO has developed performance enhancing drugs for high altitude areas in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the salient features of the said drugs; and
- (d) the extent to which the health of defence personnel will be improved after the use of such drugs?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Defence Institute of High Altitude Research (DIHAR), Leh, a laboratory of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), has developed a unique herbal formulation "Performax" of ten important herbs known to have adaptogenic properties. Animal studies conducted showed nearly 36% increased physical performance during exposure to altitude simulating 25,000 ft. Human studies are being planned in collaboration with 153 GH.

(c) The salient features of the developed drugs are:—

- The capsule has a calorific value of 211.8 C and is rich in adaptogens and antioxidants including vitamins.
- It is completely herbal with no toxic effect.
- It can be used as herbal prophylactic and dietary supplement.

(d) Formulation could be used as a prophylactic to improve physical and mental performance of the troops deployed at high altitude and other stressful operational environments. It can improve respiratory, circulatory, nervous and hormonal functions to cope with higher levels of stress.

Marine exports

1554. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise and product-wise earnings from marine products during the last three years;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) aims to earn US \$ 4 billion in 2011-12;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the percentage of India's share in the international marine exports;

(e) whether it is also a fact that India has found new markets in Egypt and African countries; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Details are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) and (c) MPEDA Plans to enable exporters to earn US \$ 4 billion in 2011-12. Exports in current FY 2011-12 (April-September, 2011) have been about \$ 1.5 billion.

(d) As per the FAO yearbook, the total world seafood export for 2008 was US\$ 101.98 billion, India's total seafood export during 2008 was US\$ 1.98 billion, meaning thereby that India's share in world seafood trade is around 2%.

(e) and (f) The details for African countries are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Item-wise export of marine products

(Q: Quantity in MT, V: Value in Rs. crore, \$: US Dollar Million)

Item		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
Frozen Shrimp	Q:	126042	130553	151465
	V:	3779.88	4182.35	5718.13
	\$:	839.30	883.03	1261.81
Frozen Fin Fish	Q:	238543	260979	312358
	V:	1722.29	2032.33	2623.89
	\$:	375.23	430.94	583.48
Frozen Cuttlefish	Q:	50698	63504	59159
	V:	760.59	923.83	1104.57
	\$:	168.17	195.69	244.62
Frozen Squid	Q:	57125	61445	87579
	V:	632.35	622.63	1010.57
	\$:	142.87	132.24	223.67

1	2	3	4	5
Dried items	Q:	31688	47053	79059
	V:	420.75	981.11	954.94
	\$:	92.51	208.72	212.22
Live items	Q:	3434	5492	5208
	V:	99.00	139.14	142.15
	\$:	21.82	29.52	31.46
Chilled items	Q:	21453	28817	21118
	V:	217.34	264.49	257.54
	\$:	48.39	55.87	56.93
Others	Q:	73851	80592	97145
	V:	975.75	902.64	1089.67
	\$:	220.33	196.84	242.72
TOTAL :	Q:	602835	678436	813091
	V:	8607.94	10048.53	12901.47
	\$:	1908.63	2132.84	2856.92

Statement-II

Indian marine products exports to African countries

Sl. No.	Name of Countries	2010-11			2009-10			2008-09		
		Qty. in tonne	Value in ₹ lakh	MS\$ (Million)	Qty. in tonne	Value in ₹ lakh	MS\$ (Million)	Qty. in tonne	Value in ₹ lakh	MS\$ (Million)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Mauritius	1240	3326.93	7.40	1528	3493.89	7.41	1484	3421.62	7.46
2.	Seychelles	92	334.55	0.73	83	318.10	0.63	21	136.74	0.32
3.	South Africa	5242	14215.52	31.55	5613	13566.77	28.65	5379	10654.91	23.48
4.	Mali	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
5	Mozambique	300	72.19	0.16	28	15.68	0.03	787	262.66	0.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Reunion	2114	5563.39	12.34	2331	5896.46	12.47	1886	4381.05	9.58
7.	Namibia	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
8.	Kenya	738	285.64	0.63	1194	476.99	1.01	81	20.64	0.04
9.	Morocco	34	59.63	0.13	5	26.00	0.05	0	0.00	0.00
10.	Tunisia	4942	2749.80	6.10	5601	2790.93	5.91	11466	7145.58	15.89
11.	Libya	531	340.62	0.76	1871	975.40	2.08	402	268.85	0.56
12.	Egypt	3477	5717.80	12.53	6757	7395.51	15.52	7695	5553.05	12.21
13.	Uganda	129	79.99	0.17	50	31.61	0.06	202	134.59	0.27
14.	Nigeria	36	35.75	0.08	218	161.61	0.35	300	117.17	0.25
15.	Togo	54	30.39	0.07	109	57.45	0.12	126	59.10	0.12
16.	Algeria	1207	1500.55	3.31	997	1101.10	2.31	751	920.12	1.99
17.	Guinea (West Africa)	455	340.92	0.76	459	361.18	0,76	307	186.46	0.39
18.	Angola (Luanda)	864	749.88	1.66	600	644.11	1.37	828	440.84	0.92
19.	Tanzania	711	311.00	0.70	984	441.03	0.95	425	146.00	0.31
20.	Dominican Republic	905	2635.72	5.80	824	2006.23	4.25	731	1445.11	3.20
21.	Ivory Cost	679	488.11	1.09	231	157.70	0.34	369	174.12	0.37
22.	Cuba	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	48	65.64	0.15
23.	Benin Republic	191	139.11	0.31	57	21.56	0.05	225	76.31	0.17
24.	Cameroon	749	414.61	0.92	229	71.55	0.15	1094	411.84	0.89
25.	Congo	400	173.52	0.38	370	140.03	0.29	107	49.52	0.10
26.	Ghana	11	10.55	0.02	116	57.94	0.13	486	133.67	0.28
27.	Liberia	0	0.00	0.00	20	11.95	0.02	80	26.65	0.06
28.	Madagascar	440	140.71	0.31	39	12.35	0.03	135	51.33	0.11
29.	Zimbabwe	165	36.65	0.08	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
TOTAL :		25706	39753.55	88.00	30314	40233.14	84.93	35415	36283.58	79.67

Slow down in industrial production

1555. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that industrial production has shown slow pace;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) how does it compare with the last three years;
- (d) the reasons for the slow production; and
- (e) the incentives and other measures being taken by Government to improve production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY [(SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Industrial growth, measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) moderated to 5.0 per cent during April-September, 2011 compared to 8.2 per cent growth in the corresponding period of previous year.

(b) and (c) The rate of growth of industrial production in last three years was as under:—

Year	Rate of growth of industrial production (per cent)
2008-09	2.5
2009-10	5.3
2010-11	8.2
2010-11 (April-September,)	8.2
2011-12	5.0

(d) The reasons for recent moderation in the industrial growth, among others include moderation in the rate of growth of consumption and capital expenditure, underperformance of the construction sector, hardening of interest rates resulting in increase in the cost of capital and global economic uncertainty etc.

(e) Various steps have been taken by the Government to boost industrial production which, *inter-alia*, include promotion and facilitation of industrial investment including the foreign direct investment; improvement in business environment; development of industrial and other infrastructure through public private initiatives; incentivizing research and development; and development of industry related skills. Government in November, 2011 also announced a National Manufacturing Policy, which aims at making industries globally competitive.

Agreement with EU not to detain generic drugs from India

1556. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and the European Union have entered into an agreement to make sure that no European country would seize or detain generic drugs made in India;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement; and

(c) whether India would withdraw its case against the EU in the WTO's Dispute Settlement Body?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) India initiated dispute settlement consultations on 11 May, 2010 at the World Trade Organisation ("WTO") with the European Union (EU) on the issue of detention of Indian generic medicines while in transit through EU. The detentions were made by invoking the EC's Regulation 1383/2003 which contains customs procedures for taking action against goods suspected of infringing intellectual property rights (IPRs). India and Brazil jointly held two rounds of consultations with the EU on 7-8 July, 2010 and 13-14 September, 2010. During these consultations, EU acknowledged that some provisions of the EC Regulation, 1383 were misinterpreted by the customs authorities while detaining the Indian generic drugs. EU showed willingness to resolve this dispute without resorting to the WTO dispute panel.

After several rounds of extensive consultations, India and EU reached an "Understanding" to guide border enforcement of intellectual property in the EU. This *inter-alia*, includes the core principle of the Understanding that the mere fact that medicines are in transit through EU territory, and that there is a patent title applicable to such medicines in the EU territory, does not in itself constitute enough grounds for customs authorities in any Member State of EU to suspect that the medicines at stake infringe patent rights. EU also agreed to issue guidelines to confirm the principles contained in the Understanding.

EU also agreed to reflect the principles contained in the Understanding in its proposal for a new Regulation to replace Regulation, 1383/2003. The European Commission has adopted a proposal for a new Regulation to replace Regulation, 1383/2003 and the proposed new Regulation is under consideration of EU's Parliament. India has conveyed its views to the EU on the proposed Regulation. In the meanwhile, so long as the EU and its Member States adhere to the principles contained in the Understanding with respect to generic drugs in transit through the EU, India has assured not to request the establishment of a dispute settlement panel at the WTO.

Adverse effect of concession to MNCs on Indian partners

1557. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Government has given unjustified concessions to the MNCs to set up new units in the same field of business without approval of their Indian partners;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has even allowed MNCs to change their Indian partner unilaterally; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this measure will only strengthen the grip of MNCs over the Indian economy at the expense of Indian companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) As per the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy, which was in force till 31.3.2011, a non-resident investor, having an existing joint venture/technology transfer/trademark agreement, as on January 12, 2005, was required to seek prior Government approval, through FIPB/Project Approval Board, for new investment/technology transfer/technology collaboration or trademark agreement in the same field. This condition has been removed with effect from 1.4.2011. This has been done with a view to enable Indian industry to become globally competitive, through access to latest technologies, enhanced levels of FDI and increased competition.

(c) to (e) Under the liberalized economic environment, investment decisions of investors are based on the macro-economic policy framework, economic environment in the host and investing countries, investment policies of transnational corporations and other commercial considerations. The Government does not have any role with regard to commercial decisions made by investors in choosing their business partners.

Adequate mechanisms are provided within the Indian legal system for enforcement of legal rights, arising out of breach of contracts between contracting parties, such as arbitration or litigation in the relevant courts, depending upon the provisions laid down in the contract agreement.

Surge in import of finished copper products

1558. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a surge in import of finished copper products; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to insulate domestic manufacturers from this surge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) India's total import is Rs. 1683 thousand crore in 2010-11, a growth of 23%, as compared to Rs. 1364 thousand crore in 2009-10. The import of base metals and articles of base metal is Rs. 99 thousand crore, growth of 27%, as compared to Rs. 78 thousand crore in 2009-10. The import of copper and articles thereof, which constitutes 86% of base metals and articles in 2010-11, is 8.5 thousand crore, a growth of 54% as compared to 5.5 thousand crore in 2009-10,

India has removed all quantitative restrictions and other barriers on import and export of most items. Import takes place either because the country is short of it or because domestic prices are higher. When representations are received about adverse impact of such imports, remedial measures are taken mainly in the shape of imposition of higher import duty or import restrictions including port restrictions, imposition of standards, prescribing minimum floor price etc.

Trade deficit with China

1559. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the trade deficit of India with China is US \$ 24 billion in 2010-11;
- (b) whether it is a fact that China has ignored 7 specific requests from India to support Indian exports to China;
- (c) what are these seven requests and when were they made; and
- (d) what steps does Government propose, to reduce the trade gap in 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The trade deficit of India with China was US\$ 23.864 billion in 2010-11.

(b) and (c) The matter relating to growing trade deficit was taken up with the Chinese side by India during the Eighth Session of India-China Joint Group on Economic Relations, Trade Science and Technology (JEG) held on 19th January, 2010 in Beijing. Following specific requests to increase imports from India were made to the Chinese side during 8th Session of the JEG:—

- (i) Greater import of IT and ITES by China from India.
- (ii) Removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers to the import of power plant equipment from India.
- (iii) Removal of restrictions on import of Basmati Rice, fruits and vegetables by China.

- (iv) Landing rights for Indian TV channels in China.
- (v) Import of more Indian films by China.
- (vi) Removal of procedural bottlenecks, including time consuming licensing procedures being faced by Indian drugs and pharmaceuticals.

As an outcome of 8th JEG a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) dated 19th January 19, 2010, on extension of Trade and Economic Cooperation was signed between India and China. The MoU recognises that a balanced trade is conducive to long term, sustainable and harmonious development of economic cooperation between the two countries. As per Para-I of the MoU, “Both sides agree to give special attention to improving the trade situation to ensure greater value addition in their bilateral trade and promote the introduction of additional goods and services in their markets. While the Indian side will take conscious initiatives to promote its goods in China, the Chinese side will strive to import as much of its requirement of value added goods from India as possible”.

There is increase in export of some value added goods to China as compared to the previous year. Underinvestment in both manufacturing and value-addition in India has led to severe mismatch between demand and supply in India and creation of a market for imports of manufactured and value-added goods from China.

(d) The Government of India has addressed the issue of growing trade deficit at the highest level. Indian exporters are encouraged to participate in major trade fairs in China to show-case Indian products in the Chinese market and increase engagement with Chinese companies. Participation of Indian exporters in trade fairs aims to promote Indian products amongst Chinese importers. With a view to reducing trade deficit, efforts are also being made to diversify the trade basket with emphasis on manufactured goods. We are also pursuing market access issues to tackle non-tariff barriers in the Chinese market at different fora. Business to Business relations are encouraged through schemes such as Market Access Initiative (MAI)/Market Development Assistance (MDA). Apart from these measures the Government of India is alive to the challenges of import surges and various unfair trade practices through available safeguard measures under WTO.

Penalties levied on dumping of goods

1560. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of complaints that have been filed on the basis of dumping of goods to the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Industries;
- (b) the action taken on such complaints;

(c) whether penalties were levied and collected; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) On the basis of applications filed by the domestic industry, Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) initiated 272 anti-dumping investigations (as on 25.11.2011).

(b) The action taken by DGAD is given as under:—

Cases in which final findings have been issued	256
Cases in which preliminary findings have been brought out and provisional duty imposed	01
Case in which preliminary findings have been brought out and provisional duty awaited	02
Cases in which final findings have been brought out and imposition of definitive duty awaited.	02
Cases initiated and under investigation for preliminary findings	11
TOTAL :	272

(c) and (d) DGAD conducts investigations and recommends imposition of duty, wherever appropriate, to the Department of Revenue by issuing its preliminary/final findings. Acting upon such recommendations of the DGAD, the Department of Revenue may impose the provisional or definitive duties. Currently, in 112 cases, anti-dumping duty is in force, while in 144 cases anti-dumping duty is not in force.

Increase in export to Bahamas

1561. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:
SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the item-wise and months-wise details of export to various countries in terms of volume and value since January, 2011 till date;

(b) the month-wise and country-wise details of increase/decrease in percentage in total export during 2010-11 and April to September, 2011;

(c) whether export to Bahamas has increased ten times during 2008-09 to 2010-11;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the items exported and volume and value in rupee thereof;

(e) the reason for steep rise in export to Bahamas; and

(f) the details of steps taken to maintain and improve current growth rate of export in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e) Details of exports to various countries including Bahamas both in terms of volume and value is available in the DGCI&S publication in CD form namely 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India' Volume-I, which is regularly sent to Parliament library by DGCI&S.

Exports to Bahamas during 2008-09 to 2010-11 alongwith major items exported at 2-digit level in Rs. crores is given below:—

(Rs. crores)					
Sl. No.	HS Code (2 digit)	Description	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; Bituminous substances; Mineral waxes.	2.2	4011.0	9073.1
2.	29	Organic chemicals	0.02	0.02	697.3
3.		Others	8.1	101.4	159.7
TOTAL EXPORTS TO BAHAMAS:			10.3	4112.4	9930.1

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata.

(f) Under the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-2014, various schemes are being implemented to boost exports by way of duty neutralization/remission schemes, incentive schemes and Schemes for Technological/Equipment Upgradation by Exporters. To boost performance of the export sectors, various measures have been taken by the Government and RBI in the form of stimulus packages including the announcements made in the Budget 2009-10 and 2010-11; in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2009-14; thereafter in January/March, 2010; in the Annual Supplement to FTP released on 23rd August, 2010; announcements made in February, 2011; and in October, 2011. Some of the various measures undertaken include fiscal incentives, primarily for enhanced market access across the world and diversification of export markets; concessional export credit, interest subvention; procedural rationalization; and facilitation of technological upgradation.

Action against import of hazardous wastes

1562. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:
SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state the details of stringent action taken by the Ministry in coordination with Ministry of Environment and Forests and State

Governments to stop import of hazardous medical wastes, electronic wastes, used plastic items for recycling purpose from various developed countries as their is sharp increase of these types of dumping and this is extremely damaging our environmental system and health of our people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): The import of hazardous wastes including e-waste, plastic scrap, clinical and related wastes into India is subject to the provisions of Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules. As per the, Rules, import of recyclable wastes, such as plastic scrap, e-waste, is permitted only for recycling or recovery or reuse. Import for clinical and related wastes (hazardous medical waste) listed at the entry A 4020 in Schedule-VI of these Rules is prohibited into the country.

Slow down of industrial output

1563. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that industrial output in the April-August period was 5.6 per cent compared to 8.7 per cent growth in the same period in the last fiscal;

(b) if so, whether this slow-down is particularly related to goods and consumer durables or there are other areas also facing similar downward trend; and

(c) what remedial steps are taken to control this continuous slow-down so that the industrial production may not adversely affect the GDP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Industrial growth, measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) moderated during the period April-August, 2011-12 compared to the corresponding period of previous year. The slowdown was particularly felt in Capital goods, Intermediate Goods and Consumer Durables as shown in the table given below:—

(in per cent)			
Sectors	Weight	April-August 2010-11	April-August 2011-12
1	2	3	4
Basic Goods	35.6	4.9	7.4
Capital Goods	9.3	18.9	7.4
Intermediate Goods	26.5	9.2	1.4
CONSUMER GOODS (TOTAL)	28.7	8.9	4.7

1	2	3	4
Consumer Durable	5.4	16.3	4.5
Consumer Non-Durable	23.3	3.4	4.8
Overall IIP	100	8.7	5.7

(c) Various steps have been taken by the Government to boost industrial production which, *inter-alia*, include promotion and facilitation of industrial investment including the foreign direct investment; improvement in business environment; development of industrial and other infrastructure through public private initiatives; incentivizing research and development; and development of industry related skills. Government in November, 2011 also announced a National Manufacturing Policy, which aims at making industries globally competitive.

Fraud by Chinese firms

1564. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that cases of fraud by Chinese firms have been on the rise;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the losses incurred by Indian firms due to these frauds;
- (d) whether steps are being taken by Government to check such fraudulent activities;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir, there has been an increase in the number of trade disputes between India and China where Indian firms have alleged malpractices including fraud by Chinese companies.

(b) Indian firms have reported the cases of fraud/breach of contract by Chinese firms. The details of trade disputes between Indian and Chinese companies in the year 2011 is given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1552 Part (a) and (b)]

(c) The amount reported to be involved under trade disputes during the year 2009 was in excess of USD 78,43,000. During the year 2010 the amount involved was about USD 54,01,914 and in the year 2011 (January-December, 4, 2011) the amount involved was USD 34,25,832.

(d) and (e) The Embassy of India in Beijing has done an analysis on the type of trade disputes and has issued a trade Advisory titled “Advisory for Indian small and medium enterprise doing interested in doing business with Chinese companies”.

(f) Does not arise.

Promotion and modernisation of existing museums

1565. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for promotion, strengthening and modernization of existing museums across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise details of financial assistance provided during the last three years; and

(d) the results/performance achieved during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Ministry of Culture operates a scheme of financial assistance for ‘Setting up, Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums. Under this Scheme financial assistance is provided for development of existing Museums and setting up of new Museums. Details of the Scheme are available at the official website of the Ministry <http://www.indiaculture.nic.in>

(c) and (d) During the last 3 years, financial assistance was provided under the scheme for upgradation/modernization of a number of local and regional museums run by State Governments, autonomous institutions, trusts and foundations etc. The State-wise details are available at Statement. These measures have helped in furthering the cause of ‘museum movement’. The type of museums which were supported under the scheme during this period are Archaeological Museums, Regimental Museums, Dance Museum, Museum of Trees, Art Galleries, Gandhi Museum, Picture Gallery, Rail Museum, Museum of Gonpa, Museum of Samacharpatra, Heritage Transport Museum, Crafts Museum etc.

Statement

A. State-wise details of grants released to organizations for the years 2008-09

1.	Gujarat	Gujarat Museum Society N.C Mehta Gallery, L.D institute of Ideology campus, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	30,000/-
2.		Sardar Patel University, Gujarat	15,18,000/-

3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Museum of Stakrimo Gonpa Cultural and Welfare Society, Stakrimo Gonpa, Zaskar, Kargil, Jammu and Kashmir	2,47,400/-
4.		Sani Kani Khar Gonpa Culture and Welfare Society, Sani Gonpa, Zaskar, Kargil, Jammu and Kashmir	2,50,000/-
5.	Karnataka	Keladi Museum and Historical Research Bureau, Kuvempu University, Karnataka	36,00,000/-
6.		Mysore Rail Museum	50,00,000/-
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Archaeology, Archives and Museums, Government of Madhya Pradesh in respect of Rani Damayanti Museum, Damoh, Madhya Pradesh	1,80,000/-
8.		Archeology Archives and Museum Banganga Road, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, (Maharaja Chhtrasal Museum)	18,74,460/-
9.		Devi Ahahaliya Museum	20,00,000/-
10.	Maharashtra	Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum, Pune, Maharashtra	2,20,000/-
11.	Manipur	Tribal Research Institute Museum, Imphal, Manipur	5,35,887/-
12.		RKCS museum of Arts and Crafts, Imphal, Manipur	4,25,000/-
13.	Orissa	Palli Sanskriti Kala Parishad, Puri Orissa	1,50,000/-
14.	Punjab	Directorate of Archaeology and Museums and Punjab Heritage and Tourism promotion Board, Punjab	1,50,00,000/-
15.	Rajasthan	Government Museum, BRIJ Vilas, Kota (Rajasthan)	42,60,000/-
16.		Government Museum, Jhalawar, Rajasthan	43,80,000/-
17.		Government Museum, Bhilwara, Rajasthan	23,40,000/-
18.		Government of Rajasthan, Baran Museum	1,00,00,000/-
19.	Uttaranchal	The Kumaon Regiment Museum, Uttaranchal	34,00,000/-
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Nagarjuna Buddhist Foundation, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh	13,91,670/-
21.		High Court, Lucknow Bench, Uttar Pradesh in respect of Museum and Archives, High Court, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	4,60,000/-
22.		Vrindavan Research Institute, Uttar Pradesh	1,50,00,000/-

23.	West Bengal	Bishnupur Acharjya Jogesh Chandra Purakriti Bhawan, West Bengal	20,69,991/-
24.		Museum and Art Gallery, University of Burdwan, West Bengal	6,25,000/-
25.		Himalaya Mountaineering Institute, West Bengal	15,00,000/-
26.	Delhi	Academy of Fine Arts, Delhi	1,97,000/-
27.		Secretary Begum Abida Ahmad Ghalib Museum, Ghalib Institute, Aiwan-e-ghalib Marg, New Delhi	15,00,000/-
TOTAL :			7,81,54,408/-

B. State-wise details of grants released to organizations for the years 2009-10

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tupen Welfare Society, Arunachal Pradesh	9,00,000/-
2.	Bihar	Patna Museum (in respect of 3 museums, Patna and other 2 museums)	60,00,000/-
3.	Gujarat	Shri Laxminathji Trust, Vijay Palace Rajpipla, Gujarat	1,50,000/-
4.		Natyakala Charitable Trust, Mysore (Dramatic Art Museum) Morbi, Gujarat	4,18,100/-
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Museum of Hemis Gonpa Cultural and Welfare Society, Hemis Gonpa, Leh-Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir	9,60,000/-
6.	Kerala	Guru Gopinath National Dance Museum, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	75,00,000/-
7.		Madhavan Nayar Foundation, Edappally, Kochi-682024, Kerala	52,50,000/-
8.		Picture Museum, Kurisupally Road, Cochin-682015, Kerala	10,000/-
9.		Department of Archaeology, Government of Kerala, in respect of 3 museums	1,00,00,000/-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhavarao Sapre Smriti Samachar Patra Sangrahalaya Evam Shodh Sansthan, Bhopal, M.P.	10,14,400/-
11.		Mannu Raje Charitable Trust in respect of H.H. Maharaja Sciendia Museum, Gwalior	1,62,00,000/-

12.	Mannu Raje Trust, Gwalior, MP, in respect of H.H. Maharaja Sir Jiwajirao Scindia Museum, Gwalior	25,92 500/-
13.	Mannu Raje Charitable Trust, Jai Vilas Palace, Gwalior	30,00,000/-
14.	Madhya Pradesh Heritage Dev Trust in respect of 3 Museum-State Museum, Bhopal, Gujari Mahal Museum, Gwalior, Local Archeological Museum, Siroj	1,00,00,000/-
15. Manipur	Zogam Art and Culture Development Association, Manipur	18,55,665/-
16. Meghalaya	Don Bosco Centre for Indigenous Cultures, Meghalaya	35,09,643/-
17. Nagaland	Naga Heritage Museum and Research Society Kohima, Nagaland	10,00,000/-
18. Orissa	Palli Sanskriti Kala Kendra, Puri, Orissa	10,00,000/-
19. Rajasthan	Pratap Shodh Pratishan, Udaipur	51,800/-
20.	Ramakrishan Mission Vivekananda Smriti Mandir, Kehtri Rajasthan	5,00,000/-
21. Tamil Nadu	Gandhi Memorial Museum, Madurai	7,50,000/-
22.	Gandhi Memorial Museum, Madurai, Tamil Nadu	1,17,50,000/-
23.	Vellalar College for Women, Erode, Tamil Nadu	1,15,000/-
24. Uttaranchal	Regiment Institute Account in respect of Kumaon Regiment Museum, Ranikhet, Almora, Uttarakhand	17,30,000/-
25. West Bengal	Bagnan Ananda Niketan Kirtishala, Bagnan, Howarah	2,37,500/-
26.	Bhadrakali Socio Economic Cultural Centre for Development of Women and Children, Howarah	1,68,044/-
27.	Sir Jadunath Sarkar Resource Centre for Historical Research, Kolkata	5,00,000/-
28.	Paschim Rarh Ithas O. Sanskriti Charch Kendra, Lib and Museum, West Bengal	55,472/-
29.	Himalyan Mount Ring Institute, Darjeeling, West Bengal	7,50,000/-

30.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh Nature and Health Society in respect of Museum of Historic and Endangered trees, Chandigarh	34,70,000/-
31.	Delhi	Heritage Transport Museum Trust, Delhi (Museum in Gurgaon)	3,00,00,000/-
32.		National Gandhi Museum, Rajghat, Delhi	9,00,000/-
TOTAL :			12,23,38,124/-

C. State-wise details of grants released to organizations for the years 2010-11

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunodoya Welfare Society, Arunachal Pradesh	10,00,000/-
2.	Bihar	Association for Promotion and Protection of Environment Research (APPER), New Delhi (Eco Museum, Bihar)	7,00,000/-
3.	Chhattisgarh	Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidhalaya, Khairagarh, Chhattisgarh	25,20,000/-
4.	Gujarat	Maharao of Kutch Ayna Mahal Trust, Bhuj Gujarat	6,00,000/-
5.	Haryana	SSB, R.K. Puram, New Delhi in respect of Sashstra Seema Bal Museum, Faridabad	2,68,000/-
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Othsang Cultural and Social Welfare Society, Kargil, Jammu and Kashmir	6,90,000/-
7.		Culture and Welfare Society, Tangtse Gonpa, Leh	9,41,600/-
8.		Haritara Chartiabale Trust, Amar Mahal, Jammu in respect of Amar Mahal Museum and Library	9,60,000/-
9.	Karnataka	Three Mothers Art Gallery	1,25,000/-
10.		Shivappa Nayaka Museum Research Bureau, Shimoga, Karnataka	5,13,000/-
11.		Shri Jayachamenarjendra Art Gallery Trust, Mysore, Karnataka	10,00,000/-
12.		Mangalore Jesuit Education Society, Mangalore, St. Aloysum College	7,00,000/-
13.		Madhavan Nayar Foundation Kochi, Kerala	26,25,000/-

14.	Guru Gopinath Natanagramam Society, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	1,05,00,000/-
15.	Grenadiers Museum, Grenadiers Regimental Centre, Jabalpur, M.P.	5,30,000/-
16. Madhya Pradesh	Bharat Bhawan Trust, Bhopal	6,25,000/-
17.	Madhavarao Sapre Smriti Samachar Patra Sangrahalaya Evam Shodh Sansthan, Madhavarao Spare Marg, Bhopal, M.P.	5,07,200/-
18.	Digamber Jain Museum, Ujjain, M.P.	30,33,400/-
19.	Madhavrao Sapre Smriti Samchar Patra Sangrahalay Evam Shodh Sansthan, Bhopal	5,07,200/-
20. Maharashtra	Symbiosis Society Afro Asian Cultural Museum, Pune	5,40,400/-
21. Manipur	Natural and Human Research Development Organization (Nahrdo), Imphal West, Manipur	7,00,000/-
22.	Natural and Human Research Development Organization (Nahrdo), Imphal West, Manipur	46,02,000/-
23. Meghalaya	Don Bosco Centre for Indigenous Culture, Shillong, Meghalaya	17,54,822/-
24. Nagaland	Nourche Society, Kohima Nagaland	5,00,000/-
25.	Naga Heritage Museum and Research Society, Kohima, Nagaland	80,00,000/-
26.	Ellen Welfare Society, Mon, Nagaland	12,12,165/-
27. Orissa	Society for Development of Rural Literature Ashram Patna, Jagatsingpur, Orissa	10,00,000/-
28. Rajasthan	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekandanda Smriti Mandir, Kehtri, Rajasthan	1,09,90,000/-
29.	WZCC, Udiapur (Bangore Ki Hawali)	40,00,000/-
30. Tamil Nadu	Vivekananda Kendra, Vivekandara, Kanyakumari	20,00,000/-
31.	Gobi Arts and Science College, Erode, Tamil Nadu	2,78,000/-
32.	Madras Craft Foundation, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	5,00,000/-
33. Uttaranchal	Garhwal Rifles Regimental Centre, Uttarakhand	7,50,632/-

34.	Tourism and Culture, Uttaranchal, Uttarakhand (Himalayan Museum)	30,00,000/-
35. Uttar Pradesh	Maharaja Banara Vidhya Mandir Trust, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	10,00,000/-
36.	Vrindavan Research Institute, Raman Reti Marg, Uttar Pradesh	75,00,000/-
37.	Shri Shri Narhari Sewa Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh	1,70,000/-
38.	Nagarjuna Buddhist Foundation, 18 (C-143/22) Andheri Bagh Gorakhpur-273001	4,63,890/-
39.	Numismatic Society of India, BHU, Varanasi	1,50,000/-
40.	Vrindavan Research Institute (VRI) Vrindavan	75,00,000/-
41. West Bengal	Rabindra Bharati University, Kolkata, West Bengal	10,00,000/-
42.	Sir J.C. Bose Trust, Kolkata, West Bengal	10,00,000/-
43.	Bagnan Ananda Niketan Kirtishala, Bagnan, Howarahm, West Bengal	5,00,000/-
44.	IIT, Khargpur	7,00,000/-
45.	Visva Bharati, Santiniketan, West Bengal for Kala Bhawan and Rabindra Bhawan	1,00,00,000/-
46.	Netaji Research Bureau, Kolkata, West Bengal	15,00,000/-
47.	Bhadrakali Socio Economic Cultural Centre for the Development of Women and Children, West Bengal	84,022/-
48.	Netaji Research Bureau, Kolkata, West Bengal	10,00,000/-
49.	Centre for Studies in Social sciences, Kolkata (Jadunath Sarkar Museum)	86,21,000/-
50.	Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Kolkata	6,00,000/-
51.	University of Calcutta, Kolkata (Asutosh Museum)	10,00,000
52. Chandigarh	Directorate of Archaeology and Museum and Punjab Heritage and Tourism Board, Chandigarh (Sheesh Mahal and Quila Mumbarak)	50,00,000/-
53.	Chandigarh Nature and Health Society in respect of Museum of Historic and Endangered Tree, Chandigarh	17,35,000/-

54.	Chandigarh Nature and Health Society (Museum of Endangered trees), Chandigarh	17,35,000/-
55. Delhi	Srinivas Malliah Memorial Theater Craft Trust, Delhi	10,00,000/-
56.	Heritage Transportation Trust, Promoters of Heritage Transport Museum, Delhi	1,50,00,000/-
57.	Rajendra Bhawan Trust, Delhi	10,00,000/-
58.	Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund, Delhi in respect of Ananda Bhawan Allahabad	2,60,000/-
59.	Academy of Fine Art and Literature, Delhi	10,00,000/-
60. Pondicherry	Government of Puducherry (2 Museums)	1,00,00,000/-
TOTAL :		14,76,92,331/-

Renovation of ancient monuments in Gujarat

1566. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:
SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many ancient monuments of Gujarat have been renovated or under renovation process by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) during the last three years till date;

(b) how much funds have been allocated in this regard;

(c) whether ASI has inspected or will inspect ancient monuments which were build during the time of Shivaji at Parnera hills, Atul of Valsad district, Gujarat; and

(d) whether the Ministry has advised ASI to prepare urgent renovation projects for above said monuments?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Conservation work of the monuments is a continuous process. The conservation work of 202 protected monuments in Gujarat is attended regularly depending upon the need of the repairs and availability of resources.

(b) The details of expenditure incurred during the last three years and allocation for the current financial years, for conservation of monument in Gujarat, are as under:—

Amount in Rs. lakhs

Sl.No.	Year	Expenditure/Allocation
1	2	3
1.	2008-09	405.62

1	2	3
2.	2009-10	459.98
3.	2010-11	549.93
4.	2011-12	625.00 (Allocation)

(c) and (d) The monuments at Parnera hills in Valsad district are not the protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). However, ASI has visited the site in recent past and found the old structures in ruins with vegetation growth and heavy modern interventions. As such there is no renovation project for the site.

Centrally protected monuments in Gujarat

1567. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally protected monuments, archaeological sites and remains in Gujarat particularly in the districts of Mehsana, Patan, Banaskantha and Rajkot; and

(b) the year-wise and district-wise amount spent by Central Government on their maintenance during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The details of Centrally protected monuments, archaeological sites and remains in Gujarat are given in Statement.

(b) The year-wise expenditure for conservation of protected monuments in Gujarat, during the last three years is as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure incurred (Amount Rs. in lakhs)
1.	2008-09	405.62
2.	2009-10	459.98
3.	2010-11	549.93

Statement

List of Centrally protected monuments in Gujarat (Vadodara Circle)

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Sites	Location	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Three gates besides Bhadrakali temple	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad

1	2	3	4
2.	Bhadra gate beside Bhadrakali temple	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
3.	Sidi Saiyad's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
4.	Ahmed Shah's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
5.	Teen Darwaja or Tripolia gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
6.	Shah Kupa Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
7.	Jami Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
8.	Tombs of Queens of Ahmed Shah	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
9.	Ahmad Shah's Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
10.	Panch Kuwa gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
11.	Queen's Mosque in Sarangpur	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
12.	Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
13.	Brick Minars	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
14.	Sidi Bashir's Minar's and Tomb (Shaking)	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
15.	Delhi gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
16.	Kutub Shah's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
17.	Dada Harir's Mosque and Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
18.	Dada (Bai) Harir's Stepwell	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
19.	Kalulpur gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
20.	Sarangpur gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
21.	Dariyapur gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
22.	Premabhai gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
23.	Mata Bhawani's Well	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
24.	Achyut Bibi's Masjid and Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
25.	Dariya Khan's Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
26.	Muhafiz Khan's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
27.	Rani Rupavati's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
28.	The Shahpur Kazi Mohmad Chisti's Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad

1	2	3	4
29.	Saiyyad Usman's Mosque and Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
30.	Shah Alam's Tomb with all surrounding buildings in the group	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
31.	Small Stone Mosque (Rani Masjid)	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
32.	Rauza of Azam Khan Mauzzam Khan	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
33.	Dastur Khan's Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
34.	Rani Sipri's Mosque and Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
35.	Astodia gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
36.	Malik Alam's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
37.	Raipur Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
38.	Inlet to Kankaria Tank	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
39.	Bibiji's Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
40.	Haibatkhan's Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
41.	Baba Lauli's Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
42.	Nawab Sardar Khan Masjid and outer gate in survey No. 6814	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
43.	Nawab Sardar Khan's Rouza with its compound bearing C.S.No. 6811	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
44.	Tomb of Mir Abu Turab	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
45.	Jethabhai's Stepwell	Isanpur	Ahmedabad
46.	Small Stone Masjid (Gumle Masjid)	Isanpur	Ahmedabad
47.	Tombs (Qutub-i-Alam)	Vatva	Ahmedabad
48.	Great Mosque	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
49.	Great Tank, Palace and Harem	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
50.	Pavilion	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
51.	Roza of Baba Ishaq and Bawa Ganj Bhaksh	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
52.	Tomb of Bibi (Rani) Rajbai	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
53.	Tomb of Mohammed Begarh	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad

1	2	3	4
54.	Tomb of Shaikh Ahmed Khattau Ganj Baksh	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
55.	Jami Masjid	Dholka	Ahmedabad
56.	Malav Tank	Dholka	Ahmedabad
57.	Khan Masjid	Dholka	Ahmedabad
58.	Bahlol Khan Gazi's Mosque	Dholka	Ahmedabad
59.	Ruined Building	Dholka	Ahmedabad
60.	Ancient site at Lothal	Saragwala	Ahmedabad
61.	Masjid of Ragusha Pir	Ranpur	Ahmedabad
62.	Jami Masjid	Mandal	Ahmedabad
63.	Kazi Masjid	Mandal	Ahmedabad
64.	Saiyad Masjid	Mandal	Ahmedabad
65.	Mansar Talav and Shrines	Viramgam	Ahmedabad
66.	Ancient site Gohilwad Timbo (Mound)	Amreli	Amreli
67.	Fresco on the wall of Kashivisvanath temple	Padar Singha	Amreli
68.	Ancient site	Venivadar	Amreli
69.	Stepwell	Borsad	Anand
70.	Jami Masjid	Khambhat	Anand
71.	Ancient site/Mound	Sihor	Bhavnagar
72.	Darbargarh	Sihor	Bhavnagar
73.	Ancient site/Mound	Vala	Bhavnagar
74.	Jain temples	Talaja	Bhavnagar
75.	Talaja Caves	Talaja	Bhavnagar
76.	Jami Masjid	Bharuch	Bharuch
77.	Old Ruined temple of Mahadev	Bawka	Dahod
78.	Tomb of Sikander Shah	Halol	Godhra
79.	Ek-Minar-ki-Masjid	Halol	Godhra
80.	Panch-Mahuda-ki-Masjid	Halol	Godhra

1	2	3	4
81. Tomb		Halol	Godhra
82. Helical Stepped well (With 50 feet space around at pathway 10 feet <i>vide</i> to nearest road)		Champaner	Godhra
83. Sakar Khan's Dargah		Champaner	Godhra
84. City gate		Champaner	Godhra
85. Citadel walls		Champaner	Godhra
86. City walls at S.E. corner of the citadel going up the hill		Champaner	Godhra
87. East and South Bhadra gates		Champaner	Godhra
88. Sahar ki Masjid (Bohrani)		Champaner	Godhra
89. Three cells		Champaner	Godhra
90. Mandvi or Custom House		Champaner	Godhra
91. Jami Masjid		Champaner	Godhra
92. Stepwell		Champaner	Godhra
93. Kevada Masjid		Champaner	Godhra
94. Tomb with a Brick dome in the centre and small corner domes		Champaner	Godhra
95. Canatoph of Kevda Masjid		Champaner	Godhra
96. Nagina Masjid		Champaner	Godhra
97. Cenatop of Nagina Masjid		Champaner	Godhra
98. Lila Gumbaj		Champaner	Godhra
99. Kabutarkhana Pavilion		Champaner	Godhra
100. Kamani Masjid		Champaner	Godhra
101. Bawa Man's Mosque		Champaner	Godhra
102. Gate No. 1 Atak Gate (with two gateways)		Pavagad hill	Godhra
103. Gate No. 2 (with three gateways) Budhiya gate		Pavagad hill	Godhra
104. Gate No. 3 Moti gate Sadanshah gate		Pavagad hill	Godhra

1	2	3	4
105.	Gate No. 4 with big bastion with cells in the interior	Pavagad hill	Godhra
106.	Sat Manzil with steps right upto bastions	Pavagad hill	Godhra
107.	Mint above gate No. 4	Pavagad hill	Godhra
108.	Gate No. 5 Gulab Buland gate	Pavagad hill	Godhra
109.	Gate No. 6 Buland Darwaja	Pavagad hill	Godhra
110.	Makai Kothar	Pavagad hill	Godhra
111.	Patai Rawal's Palace with tanks	Pavagad hill	Godhra
112.	Gate No. 7 Makai gate	Pavagad hill	Godhra
113.	Gate No. 8 Tarapore gate	Pavagad hill	Godhra
114.	Fort of Pavagad and ruined Hindu temples and Jain temples on the top of Pavagad hills	Pavagad hill	Godhra
115.	Navlakha Kothar	Pavagad hill	Godhra
116.	Walls of fort on top	Pavagad hill	Godhra
117.	Rudra Mahalaya temple	Desar	Godhra
118.	Kankeshvara Mahadev temple	Kakanpur	Godhra
119.	Ratnesvara Old temple with sculptures screen	Ratanpur	Godhra
120.	Rudabai stepwell	Adalaj	Gandhinagar
121.	Durvasa Rishi's Ashram and its site	Pindara	Jamnagar
122.	Kalika Mata temple	Navi Dhrewad	Jamnagar
123.	Gokeshwara Mahadev temple	Lowrali	Jamnagar
124.	Gandhi fortress and temple in Survey no. 106	Old Dhink	Jamnagar
125.	Temple of Rama Laxman	Baradia	Jamnagar
126.	Dwarkadhish Group of temples with its outer compounds S.No. 1607, 1608, 1609	Dwarka	Jamnagar
127.	Kshatrapa Inscriptions	Dwarka	Jamnagar
128.	Rukmini temple	Dwarka	Jamnagar
129.	Dharashnvel temple (Magderu)	Dharashnvel	Jamnagar

1	2	3	4
130.	Guhaditya temple in S.No. 655	Varvada	Jamnagar
131.	Junagadhi (Jain) temple	Vasai	Jamnagar
132.	Kankeshvara Mahadeva temple and other shrines	Vasai	Jamnagar
133.	Gop (Sun) temple	Nani Gop	Jamnagar
134.	Ashokan Rock (Edicts)	Junagadh	Junagadh
135.	Buddhistic cave	Junagadh	Junagadh
136.	Baba Pyare, Khapra Kodia caves	Junagadh	Junagadh
137.	Ancient Mound	Intwa	Junagadh
138.	Jami Masjid	Mangrol	Junagadh
139.	Bibi Masjid	Mangrol	Junagadh
140.	Raveli Masjid	Mangrol	Junagadh
141.	Ranchhod Rayaji temple with Wasterland around the chowk of Mahadeva Temple	Mul Dwarka	Junagadh
142.	Vithalbhai Haveli	Vasco	Kheda
143.	Bhamaria well	Mahamadabad	Kheda
144.	Temple of Galteshwar	Sarnal	Kheda
145.	Tomb of Saif-ud-din and Nizam-ud-din	Sojali	Kheda
146.	Tomb of Mubarak Saiyyad	Sojali	Kheda
147.	Rao Lakha Chhatri	Bhuj	Kachchh
148.	Siva temple	Kotai	Kachchh
149.	Excavated site	Surkotada	Kachchh
150.	Malai Mata temple	Paladdar	Mehsana
151.	Hingloji Mata temple	Khandosan	Mehsana
152.	Sabha Mandapa (Double Shrines) and the ancient shrines	Khandosan	Mehsana
153.	Jasmalnathji Mahadev temple	Asoda	Mehsana
154.	Ajpal Kund	Vadnagar	Mehsana

1	2	3	4
155.	Inscription and Arjun Bari gate	Vadnagar	Mehsana
156.	Torana	Vadnagar	Mehsana
157.	Kund	Vijapur	Mehsana
158.	Sun temple, Surya kind with adjoining other temples and loose sculptures	Modhera	Mehsana
159.	Gateway of Khan Sarover	Patan	Patan
160.	Rani-ki-vav	Patan	Patan
161.	Sahastralinga Talao (Excavated)	Anavada	Patan
162.	Shaikh Farid Tomb	Patan	Patan
163.	Jami Masjid	Sidhpur	Patan
164.	Ruins of Rudra Mahalaya temple	Sidhpur	Patan
165.	Nilkantheswar Mahadev temple	Sunak	Patan
166.	Sivai Mata temple	Sunak	Patan
167.	Nilkantheswar Mahadev temple	Ruhavi	Patan
168.	Two small shrines Sanderi Mata temple	Sander	Patan
169.	Sitamata temple	Piludra	Patan
170.	Torana with a Sun image	Piludra	Patan
171.	Limboji Mata temple	Delmal	Patan
172.	House where Mahatma Gandhi was born	Porbandar	Porbandar
173.	Old Parsvanath temple	Vadodara	Porbandar
174.	Caves	Miyani	Rajkot
175.	Tomb of Sikandarshah	Prantji	Sabarkanta
176.	Group of temples	Khed and Roda	Sabarkanta
177.	Dag known as Khawaja Darashti's Ruza	Surat	Surat
178.	Old English Tombs	Surat	Surat
179.	Tomb of Khawaja Safar Sulemani	Surat	Surat
180.	Old Dutch and Armenian Tombs and Cemetaries	Surat	Surat

1	2	3	4
181.	Ancient site comprising S. Plot No. 535	Kamrej	Surat
182.	Fateh Burj	Vyara	Surat
183.	Ranak Devi's temple	Wadhwan	Surendranagar
184.	Ancient Mound	Rangpur	Surendranagar
185.	Sun temple	Thangadh	Surendranagar
186	Navlakha temple	Sejakpur	Surendranagar
187	Ancient Site/Mound (Ganesh temple) in village	Sejakpur	Surendranagar
188	Darbargarh	Halwad	Surendranagar
189	Ananteshwara temple	Bhadia Anandpur	Surendranagar
190	Fresco Rooms in Bhau Tambekar's Wada	Vadodara	Vadodara
191	Historic Site S.No. 431, 435	Vadodara	Vadodara
192	Hazira or Qutbuddin Mahmad Khan's Tomb	Danteshwar	Vadodara
193	Ancient Site (Excavated)	Kayavarohan	Vadodara
194	Gateway of Torana	Kayavarohan	Vadodara
195	Ancient site of Samshyapura	Goraj	Vadodara
196	Vadodara Gate and its adjacent construction Hira gate with S.No. 38, 41, 45, 47 and Ticca No. 102 and 103	Dabhoi	Vadodara
197	Hira Gate with S.No. 38, 41, 45, 47 and Ticca No. 102 and 103	Dabhoi	Vadodara
198	Mahudi (Champaneri) Gate and adjacent construction	Dabhoi	Vadodara
199	Nandodi Gate with adjacent construction	Dabhoi	Vadodara
200	Saptamukhi Vav	Dabhoi	Vadodara
201	Microlithic site S.No. 311, 12, 13 and 298	Amarjpura	Vadodara
202	Ancient Site (Kotada)	Locality - Dholavira, Tehsil-Bhachau	Bhuj

Jobs earmarked for SCs/STs

1568. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE 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 out of the total strength, for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes category as per Government's reservation policy; and
- (c) if so, the reasons for the staff strength not being in accordance with the reservation policy of Government?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The details of total sanctioned staff strength in the Ministry (including Central Secretariat Library) are as under:—

Group	Sectioned Strength
A	52
B	145
C	115
D	74

(b) and (c) Recruitment for the posts in Groups 'A' to 'C' are being made by Department of Personnel and Training on centralized basis, as per reservation policy of Government. The mode of recruitment has been changed recently to Direct Recruitment for all Group 'D' category of posts. Group 'D' posts available for recruitment from different categories are being worked out accordingly.

Funds to cultural organisations

1569. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any scheme of providing grants to cultural organisations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the organisation-wise details of amount of funds made available under the said schemes?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Culture operates a number of schemes for providing grants to cultural organisations.

- (b) The details of ongoing schemes are given in the Statement (*See below*).
- (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme
1.	Scheme of Financial Assistance for Seminars Festivals and Exhibitions on Cultural Subjects by Not-For- Profit Organisations Short Name:- Cultural Functions Grant Scheme (CFGs)
2.	Scheme of Financial Assistance for Cultural Programmes organized by Not-For-Profit Organisations to Commemorate 150 years of Rabindranath Tagore Short Name: Tagore Commemoration Grant Scheme (TCGS)
3.	Scheme of Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals engaged for specified Performing Arts Projects
4.	Scheme for Tagore Cultural Complexes
5.	Scheme of Building Grants including Studio Theatres
6.	Financial Assistance for Centenary Anniversary voluntary Organisation
7.	Grant in Aid to voluntary Organizations/Societies for Development and maintenance of National Memorials.
8.	Scheme of Financial Assistance for Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture and Art.
9.	Scheme of Financial Assistance for preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas.
10.	Scheme for Financial Assistance for 'Setting up', Promotion and strengthening of Regional and Local Museums
11.	Assistance for setting up of new Science Cities and Science Centres
12.	Pilot Scheme of Financial Assistance for Book Fairs, Book Exhibitions and Participation in International Book Fairs/Publishing Events, etc.

Setting up of National Monument Authority

1570. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is setting up National Monument Authority soon;
- (b) if so, the details worked out so far; and
- (c) the views of the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The National Monument

Authority has been established under the provisions of "The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Site and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010".

So far, one Whole Time Member, two part time members and a Member Secretary have already assumed their charges of the posts, with a small component of officials.

- (c) Views of the State Government's had not been sought in this regard.

Status of Pushpa Gujral Science City, Kapurthala

1571. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is the endeavour of Central Government to set up science cities in different States of the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the status of Pushpa Gujral Science City, Kapurthala in Punjab; and

- (d) the allocation made for such cities during each of the last three years, especially Pushpa Gujral Science City?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture is responsible for setting up Science Cities/Centres in accordance with approved norms, based on proposals received from the State Governments that are desirous to establish such facility. A Science City has been established in Kolkata, West Bengal and a Regional Science Centre in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh has been upgraded to the level of a Science City. Financial assistance has also been given for setting up of Science Cities by State Governments such as Punjab and Gujarat.

- (c) Pushpa Gujral Science City, Kapurthala, Punjab was opened to the public in the year 2005. The entire committed grant of Rs. 70 crores was released by the Government of India in instalments.

- (d) An amount of Rs. 365 lakh and Rs. 508.50 lakh was released during the financial year 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively for upgradation of Science City, Kolkata.

Clay pack treatment for protection of various monuments

1572. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has used a new technology of clay pack treatment for protection of various monuments in the country;

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

- (c) the salient features of the new technology; and

(d) the details of the expenditure incurred on the use of new technology as compared to traditional maintenance of such monuments in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The clay pack treatment employed by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has been in use for scientific conservation of marble surfaces on historical monuments, internationally, since mid 1970's. The details of monuments, where this-method has been used by ASI for preservation, are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The salient features of clay pack treatment are that it is non-abrasive, non-corrosive and very effective in removal of adherent accretionary deposits from marble surfaces.

(d) The clay pack treatment is less labour intensive as compared to traditional methods. The details of expenditure incurred for preservation of monuments by use of clay pack treatment during the last three years are as under:—

Amount in Rs.

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure
1.	2008-09	24,81,906
2.	2009-10	23,47,102
3.	2010-11	28,26,429

Statement

Details of Monuments of Clay Pack treatment

Sl. No.	Name of monument	Name of works
1	2	3
1.	Agra Fort, Agra	1. MR to entrance segments and Moti Masjid, Agra Fort.
2.	Fateh Puri Sikri, Agra	2. MR to Nagina Masjid and Pigeon house, Fateh Puri Sikri, Agra 3. MR to Tank structure near Hiran Minar, Fateh Puri Sikri, Agra 4. MR to Mosque and Babuuddine's Tomb, Fateh Puri Sikri, Agra

1	2	3
		5. MR to Mosque and Babuuddine's Tomb Fateh Puri Sikri, Agra
		6. MR to Mosque and Babuuddine's Tomb Fateh Puri Sikri, Agra
		7. MR to Mosque and Babuuddine's Tomb Fateh Puri Sikri, Agra
		8. MR to Sangeen Burj, Fateh Puri Sikri, Agra
3. Taj Mahal, Agra		1. MR to Marble sheltered surface, Taj Mahal, Agra
4. Jama Masjid, Agra		MR to Marble portion Jama Masjid, Agra
5. Red Fort, Delhi1.		Shah Burj, Red Fort
		2. Hira Mahal Red Fort
		3. Sawan Pavallion Red Fort
		4. Bhadon Pavallion, Red Fort
6. Qutub Complex, Delhi		1. Illtutimish Tomb
7. Rajasthan Monuments		1. Tomb of Abdullah and his wife, Ajmer
		2. Anna Sagar Baradra, Ajmer
		3. Saas Bahu Temple Nagdha, a distt. Udakipur
		4. Nauchoki, Rajsmand

**Protection of ancient site of Gaur in West Bengal
from pollution**

1573. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that due to emission of carbon monoxide, movement of hundreds of trucks carrying export goods, through the land customs station at Mahadipur, P.S. Englishbazar, Distt. Malda in West Bengal, the ancient monuments and archaeological site of Gaur in the vicinity, which was the capital of Bengal for over 600 years, are being subjected to unabated pollution and damage of those monuments being maintained by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);

(b) if so, what remedial measures have been adopted by Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) There are seventeen monuments under the protection of Archaeological Survey of India in Gaur, District Malda in West Bengal. As on date, there is no definite evidence of damage from air pollution due to the movement of vehicular traffic.

Protection of ancient manuscripts from decay

1574. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Arthashastra manuscript of the 4th Century BC work discovered by renowned Indologist Rudrapatnam Shamashastry has been lying in a state of danger at Oriental Research Institute at Mysore;

(b) whether it is a fact that 60,000 manuscripts have not been secured in fireproof chambers and a fumigation machine donated by the Ford Foundation to protect manuscripts from insects, algae and fungi, is not working; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir. It has been reported by the Government of Karnataka, Kannada, Culture and Information Department that the Kautilya Arthashastra manuscripts of the 4th Century BC discovered by the renowned Indologist Rudrapatnam Shamashastry, preserved in Oriental Research Institute (ORI), University of Mysore, Mysore, are in good condition.

(b) and (c) The Government of Karnataka, Kannada, Culture and Information Department has further stated that the manuscripts in Oriental Research Institute (ORI), University of Mysore, Mysore have been protected from insects, algae, fungi, etc. and are in good condition. The fire proof chambers and fumigation machine donated by the Ford Foundation are reported to be used for proper protection of manuscripts housed in ORI.

Rebuilding of graves of classical poets in Kashmir

1575. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that the graves of masters and writers/poets of great calibre in Kashmir are either dilapidated or non-existent; and

(b) whether the Ministry would devise a scheme to identify these classical poets/ writers and rebuilt their graves and seek inspiration of the present day generation of students?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. So far as the Archaeological Survey of India is concerned it conserves, preserves and maintains only those monuments/sites which have been declared as of national importance in the country under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

Servicing of fire extinguishers in National Library of India

1576. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Library of India is well equipped and prepared for emergency situations like fire incidents;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that fire extinguishers in the library have not been serviced and recharged for over five years; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Madam.

- (b) The details of installed equipments are as below:—
 - (i) Wet Riser system in entire building and yard with all allied accessories and standby systems.
 - (ii) Sprinkler system in entire building with all allied accessories.
 - (iii) Intelligent addressable automatic fire alarm system covering all spaces of the building with all allied accessories.
- (c) No, Madam. The fire extinguishers in the Library are serviced and recharged periodically.
- (d) Does not arise.

Preservation of residence of Lakshminath Bezbaruah

1577. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has received representation from the Government of Assam regarding special measures to be taken for preservation of the residence of Lakshminath Bezbaruah at Sambalpur in Orissa;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the action taken thereupon and the present status of the residence?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The residence of Lakshminath Bezbaruah at Sambalpur in Orissa is not a protected monument of Archaeological Survey of India. No such representation from Government of Assam has been received.

Damage to Jagannath Temple, Puri

†1578. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a stone block has fallen from some part of the Mahaprabhu Shri Jagannath Temple at Shri Kshetra Puri in Odisha on 1 November, 2011;
- (b) whether any casualty or damage to life or property has been reported;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the place from where the stone slab has fallen, has been repaired; and
- (e) the measures proposed to be taken by Government to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir. A Kalsa stone at western gate of Shri Jagannath Temple at Puri had fallen due to rusting of iron dowels, reduction of mortar strength and monkey menace, on 1 November, 2011.

- (b) No, Sir. No causality or damage to life or property has taken place.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) Yes, Sir. The restoration work of fallen stone has been completed
- (e) Regular conservation work is being attended and frequent inspections are conducted to ensure the stability of the temple fabric.

Restoration of Siri Fort Wall

†1579. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the wall of Siri Fort collapsed during Commonwealth Games, 2010;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that adjacent to the said wall, there are Gargi college and Kamala Nehru college, where the possibility of infiltration of outsiders exists;
- (c) by when the repair work of the said wall and other repair work is likely to be done by the Archaeological Department; and
- (d) whether Archaeological Department proposes any plan for restoring the grandeur of Siri Fort; if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir. No part of protected wall of Siri Fort has collapsed during Commonwealth Games, 2010. However, a portion of boundary wall of Gargi College collapsed during the said period which is not a property of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The management aspects of colleges are looked after by concerned college authorities.

(c) and (d) Conservation work of the monuments is a continuous process. The repair work at Siri Fort wall is attended regularly depending upon the need of the repairs and availability of resources.

Handing over of organisation of Geeta Mela to Haryana

†1580. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government used to organise 'Geeta' fair for some years held at Kurukshetra, Haryana every year in the month of December;

(b) if so, the period when the fair was organised by Government; and

(c) when it was handed over to Haryana Government?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Since 2002-03, 'Kurukshetra Utsav — Geeta Jayanti Samaroh' is being organised jointly by the North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Culture, and Kurukshetra Development Board, under the State Government of Haryana, at Kurukshetra, Haryana. This is held in the months of November/December of every year. Prior to 2002-03, this Samaroh was being organised by the State Government of Haryana.

Corpus funds for development of Sardar Vallabhbhai

Patel Memorial

1581. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to give corpus fund for development and maintenance of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Memorial at Karamsad;

(b) if so, when and what is the amount; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In 2009-10, the Government sanctioned a one-time grant of Rs. 3 crores to Sardar Patel Trust for development and maintenance of 'Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel — Veer Vitthalbhai Patel Memorial' at Karamsad. The amount was released in two instalments of Rs. 1.5 crore each, in March and June, 2010. A further amount of Rs. 7.10 lakh per annum will be sanctioned from 2011-12 onwards for maintenance, subject to actual expenditure.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Does not arise.

NOC to sale of defence land

†1582. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:
SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Defence Estates Organisation in Srinagar has recently issued several No Objection Certificates (NOC) to private realtors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Defence Estates Organisation has recently issued No Objection Certificates (NOC) for the sale of land belonging to the Airforce Station and the headquarters of the 15th corps and the adjoining areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) As per records of Defence Estates Office, Srinagar, some No Objection Certificates (NOC) were issued in respect of land under occupation of Defence. After conducting preliminary enquiry in the matter, it was found that *prima-facie* there have been irregularities in the issue of NOCs. In order to get the matter thoroughly investigated and fix responsibility, the Government have entrusted the enquiry to CBI.

Joint military exercise of China and Pakistan

1583. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA
SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our armed forces have sufficient defence equipments and mentally prepared to tackle any external threats against our national sovereignty;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that Chinese military forces have recently conducted joint military exercise with Pakistan military on border side of Gujarat and Rajasthan;

(c) what strategic action plan has been prepared or in process to combat such Chinese aggression on various parts of our international border areas; and

(d) whether our armed force has been deployed sufficiently at our international border with China?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Government is fully seized of the security needs of the country. Our defence strategy and doctrines are being

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Constantly refined keeping in view the changing security paradigm. Augmentation of capabilities of Armed Forces and deployment of tactical equipments is a dynamic and continuous process and is based on operational requirements and threat perception. The Armed Forces are prepared to meet all challenges. Effective border management is carried out through surveillance and regular patrolling.

There are no inputs of any joint military exercise on the border side of Gujarat and Rajasthan.

Crashes of fighter planes and helicopters

1584. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL :

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that number of fighter aircrafts/helicopters have crashed in different parts of the country during the last one year ;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ;
- (c) whether any inquiry has been conducted ; and
- (d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) A total of 8 fighter aircrafts and 4 helicopters of the defence forces have crashed since 1st January, 2011 (upto 2.12.2011). In these accidents, 9 pilots/service personnel and 1 civilian were killed. The main causes of the fighter/helicopter accidents were human error and technical defects.

(c) and (d) Every aircraft/helicopter accident is thoroughly investigated by a Court of Inquiry (CoI) to ascertain the cause of accident and remedial measures are taken accordingly to prevent their recurrence in future.

Purchase of large area of land by a private company on Indo-Pak border

†1585. DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government is aware that a private company had bought thousand of bighas of land in Rajasthan, bordering Pakistan, about three-four years ago ;
- (b) if so, the background of that company and the purpose of buying such a big area of land along the Pakistan border ;
- (c) whether Government has taken cognizance of it and initiated any action in this regard ;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Crash of MIG-29 near Rohtang Pass

1586. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a MIG-29 fighter plane of the Indian Air Force was crashed near Rohtang Pass in Himachal Pradesh recently; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the route-wise and location-wise number of accidents involving MIG-29 during 2011;

(c) whether any detailed study has been made to identify reasons for MIG crashes in recent past; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to avoid such mishaps?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A MIG-29 fighter plane of the Indian Air Force (IAF) crashed near Rohtang Pass in Himachal Pradesh on 18.10.2011. The pilot was killed in the crash. No other MIG-29 aircraft crash occurred during 2011 (upto 1.12.2011).

(c) and (d) Every IAF aircraft accident is thoroughly investigated by a Court of Inquiry (Col) to ascertain the cause of accident and remedial measures are taken accordingly to check their recurrence in future. IAF has taken various measures relating to invigoration of aviation safety organization, analytical studies and quality audits of the aircraft fleets to identify vulnerable areas and institute remedial measures to reduce aircraft accidents. Ornithology cell, which carries out bird surveys at flying bases and suggests bird prevention modules, has been established at the Directorate of Aerospace Safety. All flying bases have been visited by senior Aerospace Safety personnel of the IAF to apprise and caution the operating units about the causes of the accidents and to get views towards enhancing aviation safety. Accident prevention programmes have been given added thrust to identify risk prone/hazardous areas specific to the aircraft fleets and operational environment to ensure safe practices/procedures. Steps have been taken by the Government to train pilots to prevent accidents due to human error. These include increased use of simulators to practice procedures and emergency actions, focused and realistic training with additional emphasis on the critical aspects of mission, introduction of Crew Resource Management and Operational Risk Management to enable safe mission launches, Aviation Psychology courses and introduction of Aerospace Safety capsules in the *ab initio* training of air crew.

Acquisition of attack helicopters

1587. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the shortfall in the number and percentage of attack helicopters in the Indian Air Force with respect to the actual requirement;

(b) the percentage of helicopters in the existing fleet which have already completed their prescribed life as of now; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to acquire new helicopters and the prescribed time-frame for the same to meet the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The requirement of Defence platforms for specific tasks, including helicopters, is reviewed from time to time on the basis of operational requirements. Accordingly, proposals for acquisition of new platforms are progressed, in accordance with extant procedures. All helicopters currently with the IAF are within the prescribed life.

Road infrastructure along border *vis-à-vis* China

†1588. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that road infrastructure of the border areas of India is lagging behind in comparison to the development of road infrastructure in China;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made any action plan in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Government is aware that China is undertaking infrastructure development in the border regions opposite India. Government is closely watching all such development.

73 roads have been identified as strategic border roads, 15 have been completed, 39 are scheduled for completion by 2013 and remaining 19 by 2016.

Energy efficiency in cantonment areas

1589. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the armed forces have taken a major initiative towards adopting energy efficiency and conservation in operations and cantonment complexes;

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the present status thereof and the funds allocated to each State;
- (d) the actual role of armed forces; and
- (e) the aims and objectives of such initiative?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) An integrated energy efficiency improvement programme has been launched by Defence Services since 2007. The details/initiatives are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The expenditure on energy efficient products is met out of funds allocated to defence works for construction and maintenance and operation of defence assets in different Commands. No separate allotment is made to States as functioning is regulated by different services and respective Command in each service viz. Army, Air Force and Navy.

(d) and (e) Armed forces are one of the major consumers of energy in the country. The aims and objectives of such initiative are as under:—

- (i) To enhance Energy Security of the nation;
- (ii) Implementation of Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) norms;
- (iii) Reduce consumption of power in existing buildings and machineries;
- (iv) Ensuring better quality of life for troops and sailors in far-flung areas;
- (v) Use of renewable energy sources to reduce dependence on conventional methods of power generation using fossil fuels; and
- (vi) Energy audits to reduce wastage and losses in consumption.

Statement

Details/initiatives being taken for adoption of energy efficiency products as under

(a) **Road Map for adoption of Energy Efficiency and Conservation:** An Inter Services Working Group (ISWG) has been formed to formulate policy directions and monitor use of new and renewable energy sources in Defence Sector.

(b) **Utilisation of Energy Conservation Products/Technologies:** Following initiatives have been taken:—

- (i) Energy Audits are being carried out for defence buildings specially those consuming large chunk of energy.
- (ii) Use of Composite Fluorescent Lamp (CFL).
- (iii) Use of solar water heaters.
- (iv) Use of solar streetlights.

- (v) Rainwater harvesting is increasingly being incorporated in defence buildings.
- (vi) Inclusion of following new products in defence works:—
 - (aa) Solar cooking systems.
 - (bb) Solar powered traffic lights.
 - (cc) Solar space heating.
 - (dd) Solar drying systems.
- (c) **Reduction in use of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS):** Chloro Fluoro Carbon (CFC) based refrigeration and air-conditioning equipments are being phased out. Once unserviceable and due for replacement, these are being replaced with Hydro Chloro Fluoro Carbon (HCFC) based equipments.
- (d) **Green Building:** Green Building features are being adopted in various construction projects.

Hurdle in military modernisation along China border

1590. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the massive military modernisation along the China border, including the setting up of the country's first Mountain Strike corps, has run into a new hurdle with Government, raising questions about the high capital expenditure involved in it, especially when China has deployed nuclear missiles near India for high intensity combat operations; and
- (b) if so, the details of action proposed to be finalised by the Ministry to face China's advanced defence capabilities which it has already built-up on the borders?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Government is closely watching all activities along the borders and is fully seized of the security needs of the country. Our defence strategy and doctrines are being constantly refined keeping in view the changing security paradigm. Accretion of forces and augmentation of its capabilities is a continuous process and deployment is carried out keeping in mind the operational requirements and threat perception. Effective border management is carried out through surveillance and regular patrolling.

Signing of LoA with UK

1591. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and United Kingdom have signed any Letter of Arrangements (LoA) to pursue collaborative Defence R&D Cooperation;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;

- (c) the salient features of the said LoA; and
- (d) the extent to which both the countries are likely to be benefited by the said LoA?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has signed Letter of Arrangement (LoA) with Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (DSTL), United Kingdom on 16th September, 2011 in London.

(c) LoA will facilitate DRDO and DSTL to pursue collaborative Defence R&D Cooperation by leveraging respective research and technology development capabilities. It will facilitate collaboration on broad range of topics through information exchange and collaborative projects. It has the proviso of signing of separate Information Agreement Annexes and Project Agreements/Personnel Exchange Annexes. It has no financial implication. Each side will be responsible for their own costs of participation and no funds would be transferred between the participants unless mutually agreed to in support of a collaborative project. It will continue in effect for ten years from the date of signing.

(d) LoA will facilitate DRDO and DSTL to pursue R&D Cooperation activities with the respective research laboratories, defence industry and academia. It would be an opportunity to both sides to access and share critical technologies, visit each other research laboratories, and mount collaborative research projects to meet the technology challenges and translating some of the key technologies into products.

Ensuring transparency in the functioning of DGR

1592. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Ministry is facing a biggest defence scam revolving around giving of re-settlement/rehabilitation facilities in the name of ex-servicemen;
- (b) whether an in-house inquiry has detected irregularities in the resettlement of ex-servicemen and case of a private company, Ex-servicemen Airlink Transport Services Pvt. Ltd. (EATS) referred to Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) under Ministry of Corporate Affairs by the Minister;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) what action has been taken by Government to ensure transparency in functioning of Directorate General Resettlement (DGR) Office and to punish guilty persons involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Some allegations against DGR officials regarding administrative irregularities in connection with re-settlement/rehabilitation facilities to ex-servicemen have been made by some individuals.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir, Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) is yet to complete the investigation.

(d) Preventive checks and balances are in place in the re-settlement/rehabilitation schemes. However, to ensure more transparency necessary instructions have been issued and implementation of the same is being closely monitored.

Purchase of Israeli Phalcon AWACS

1593. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to order two Israeli Phalcon Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) likely cost that would be involved in this;

(d) whether the cost has been compared with other foreign suppliers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal for procurement of additional IL-76 based Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) from M/s ELTA Systems Limited, Israel, under Option Clause of previous Contract signed in March, 2004.

(d) and (e) Does not arise in view of (a) to (c) above.

Analysis of naval power of China

1594. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has analysed the naval power of China;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that China proposes to deploy three aircraft carriers in the Indian Ocean; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Analysis and assessment of the military capabilities of countries is a continuous and ongoing process. Naval operations and understanding of the Maritime Domain is part of strategic planning.

Open domain inputs indicate that construction and deployment of three aircraft carriers according to strategic and tactical scenarios is possible in future. Our forces are well prepared for any eventuality. Induction/replacement of assets is an ongoing process.

Infiltration attempts across LoC

1595. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of infiltration attempts across the LoC Baramulla-Kupwara-Bandipora has increased during the recent weeks ahead of winter when the high peak mountain areas remain snowbound making infiltration difficult for the militants;

(b) if so, how many militants were caught and killed, and how many security personnel were killed or injured; and

(c) what steps Government is taking to check such incidents do not happen in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) As per the assessment of the Multi Agency Centre (MAC), 68 militants attempted to infiltrate across the Line of Control (LoC) during September and October, 2011, as compared to 85 such attempts during the corresponding period in 2010.

(b) 12 terrorists were killed and one terrorist apprehended by Army in 2011, while trying to infiltrate in Jammu and Kashmir. During this period 5 Army personnel were killed and 8 were wounded during conduct of anti-infiltration operations along the LoC.

(c) In Jammu and Kashmir along the LoC, the Army has adopted a robust counter infiltration strategy which has an appropriate mix of technology and human resources to check infiltration effectively. Troop deployment and use of surveillance and monitoring devices and the LC fence have enhanced the ability to detect and intercept terrorists attempting to infiltrate/exfiltrate.

Private firms waiting for licences for production of defence equipments

1596. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many private firms are waiting for licences for production of defence equipments;

(b) if so, since when they are waiting for licences and reasons why there is a delay in giving them licences for the production of defence equipments; and

(c) whether such a move will reduce the dependency of the Government on import of defence equipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Applications of some of the private firms seeking defence industrial licence are

presently under consideration of the Ministry. The same are under scrutiny with respect to suitability of the items for production under industrial licence or otherwise.

(c) The defence industry sector was opened for Indian private sector participation in May, 2001 with the aim of building up indigenous defence industrial base and reducing dependence on defence imports.

Expansion of air fields

1597. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Air Force (IAF) has sent some proposals to the Ministry for expanding various airfields;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the current status of the Modernisation of Airfield Infrastructure (MAFI) project and progress so far; and

(d) the details of other infrastructure projects to upgrade facilities along the Sino-Indian border?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Development and upgradation of certain airfields are planned to be taken up by the Indian Air Force (IAF) keeping in view the operational requirements and security/strategic needs of the country.

(c) The execution of Modernization of Airfield Infrastructure (MAFI) project has commenced in June, 2011.

(d) Development and upgradation of infrastructure facilities in the border areas of India are taken up based on the operational requirements of the defence forces and security/strategic needs of the country and are reviewed by the Government from time to time. This is a continuous process.

Objection to test firing of missiles from Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1598. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Navy's plan to test fire missiles from Andaman and Nicobar Islands have hit a hurdle with the Ministry of Environment and Forests;

(b) whether the Environment Ministry's panel of experts states that the firing will impact the life cycle of Nicobar Megapode, an endangered ground bird found only in the ecologically sensitive area; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Indian Navy proposal for temporary use of Tillanchang Island for missile firings from submarines was discussed at the 23rd Meeting of Standing Committee of National Board of Wildlife (NBWL) on 14th October, 2011. The expert panel noted that the test firing was likely to have an impact on the life cycle of the Nicobar Megapode. A joint inspection by the expert and Chief Wildlife Warden, Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been ordered by the Standing Committee of National Board of Wildlife.

Firing ranges adjacent to human and wild life habitations

1599. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that firing-range of the Indian Army has been established within or adjacent to Wild Life Sanctuaries, National Parks, Reserved Forests and places of human habitation in North Eastern States, which caused casualties during practices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of incidents occurred and the number of persons including wild animals who lost their lives during firing practice at these firing ranges as well as steps taken to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Presently, there are three field firing ranges (FFRs) in the North Eastern States namely (i) Darranga (Assam); (ii) Leimakhong (Manipur) and Nara Tiding (Arunachal Pradesh). 4188 acres out of 4612 acres of Leimakhong range are situated in forest/village area. There are some human habitations outside the Nara Tiding range. Darranga range is not situated within or adjacent to any Wild Life Sanctuary, National Park, Reserved Forest or place of human habitation.

(c) There has been no report of any human or animal casualty at these field firing ranges. The following safety/precautionary measures/steps are already being taken to prevent such incidents:—

- (i) Clearance before firing is obtained from the civil Administration well in time.
- (ii) Local inhabitants are warned of firing by the local civil administration.
- (iii) Permanent notice boards are displayed to warn the public about firing. Red flags are also placed and sentries posted and the entry of civilian vehicles, personnel and animals is regulated along various roads/tracks leading to the ranges.
- (iv) Police representatives are also present during firing.
- (v) Clearance after firing is taken from the police, villages and civil administration.
- (vi) All unexplored ammunition is searched, collected and destroyed to prevent casualty to civilians and animals.

- (vii) Forest fire prevention measures are taken by restricting the firing of incendiary ammunition and by proactive fire fighting means.

GoMs on location for National Military Memorial

1600. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted a Group of Ministers (GoMs) to decide on the appropriate location for a National Military Memorial in New Delhi to honour the armed forces martyrs and their families;

(b) if so, whether the GoMs has submitted its recommendations on the matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Group of Ministers (GoM) is being serviced by the Ministry of Urban Development. The issue is under consideration of GoM.

Deals for acquisition of C-130 J Super Hercules

1601. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has inked any follow-on-deal for acquiring nine additional C-130 J Super Hercules military transport aircraft with United States, thus making a fleet of 12 such aircrafts in all;

(b) whether Government has inked another deal for acquisition of (Swiss) Pilatus basis trainer aircraft for the Indian Air Force (IAF);

(c) whether besides these deals, there are some more defence deals for aircraft in the offing; and

(d) the details thereof including the cost involved in the first two deals as also for the new bidding?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) No, Sir. However, a Letter of Request (LoR) has been issued to the U.S. Government for the procurement of the additional aircraft.

(b) Proposal for the procurement of 75 Basic Trainer Aircrafts (BTA) is being progressed. No Contract has been signed so far.

(c) and (d) Capability building of the Indian Air Force (IAF) is undertaken on a continuous basis to meet the security challenges facing the country.

The cost of the procurements will be known once the Contracts are finalized and signed.

Allotment of petrol pumps to dependents of martyrs

†1602. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of armed forces martyrs, whose dependents have not been allotted petrol pumps;

(b) reasons for not allotting petrol pump so far to the family of Martyr Harendra Singh; and

(c) by when the petrol pump would be allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU):

(a) No case for allotment of petrol pump to the Armed Forces martyrs is pending.

(b) No request for allotment of petrol pump by the family of Martyr Harendra Singh has been received. Moreover there is no scheme for direct allotment of retail outlet of petroleum products to anyone. However, there is 8% reservation for defence category for allotment of retail outlets under the normal selection process for retail outlet dealership.

(c) In view of above the question does not arise.

Human Rights violation in Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi

1603. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many complaints have been received by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) during the last three years regarding human rights violation in Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi;

(b) the reasons for increase in human rights violation in above mentioned State/UT;

(c) whether Government is asking/planning to set up a Human Rights Commission in the concerned State/UT or not; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No. of cases registered by National Human

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rights Commission (NHRC) regarding Human Rights Violations in Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi during last three years is as below:—

Year	Haryana	Chandigarh	Delhi
2008-2009	3382	109	5433
2009-2010	2921	94	5228
2010-2011	3322	132	5929

The above figures show the mixed trend in the no. of cases registered and not the continuous increase in human rights violation. Also, majority of violation of human rights cases pertains to police atrocities, which is a State subject under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution and it is primarily the responsibility of the State/UT Government to appropriately prevent and ensure non-occurrence of Police atrocities. However, the Central Government does issue advisories in this regard while the NHRC issues guidelines and recommendations.

(c) and (d) The Government of India and National Human Rights commission have advised all the States to establish State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) alongwith Human Rights Courts (HRCs). Reminders are issued time to time in this behalf. However, these have not yet been set up by Haryana. As regards UTs of Chandigarh and Delhi, they are not required to set up a SHRC but to specify HRCs in each District. While Delhi has specified HRCs, Chandigarh has not done this till date.

CISF personnel hired to provide security to private companies

1604. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether CISF personnel are now being hired to private companies as veritable security guards;
- (b) which are the companies who have retained CISF as guards for their premises;
- (c) what is the rationale behind such commercialisation of the CISF;
- (d) what are the benefits to Government in this regard;
- (e) whether a separate body will be created by Government to supply security guards for the private sector; and
- (f) the details of this project and steps proposed to review it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. CISF has been deployed in private sector on cost reimbursement basis. The private sector units where CISF is deployed at present are

Infosys Bangalore, Electronic City Bangalore, Infosys Mysore, Reliance Refinery and Petrochemicals Jamnagar, Delhi Airport Metro Express Pvt. Ltd. Delhi and Infosys Technologies Pune.

(c) and (d) The reason for deploying CISF in Private Sector is to safeguard the Industrial units whose products or services are vital to the country's economic security and growth.

(e) and (f) At present there is no such proposal.

People arrested in connection with Delhi High Court blast

†1605. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of people arrested so far in the incidence of bomb blast outside Delhi High Court on 7 September, 2011;

(b) whether earlier incident of bomb blast at Delhi High Court has been solved and the number of the people arrested so far in that case;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a lack of coordination among various agencies of the States and the Centre at national level; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Three persons have been arrested so far in the case of Delhi High Court Bomb blast which occurred on 7.9.2011.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) There exists a very close and effective coordination amongst intelligence agencies at the Centre and the State level. Multi-Agency Centre (MAC) at New Delhi and the Subsidiary Multi-Agency Centres (SMACs) at State level have been set up to ensue timely sharing of information and better coordination between Intelligence agencies to curb anti-national activities.

Fresh incidents of naxalite violence despite joint action

†1606. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that joint action was initiated against Naxalite violence in the country last year;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that inspite of this action there have been reports of fresh incidents of naxalite violence from 95 districts of the country;

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

(d) whether it is also a fact that these anti-national elements have foreign links; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government of India has deployed Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) in all Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States. Depending upon operational requirements, joint co-ordinated action by the State police forces and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are initiated against the naxalites from time to time. The quantum of violence in the current year has declined in comparison to the previous year. This year (upto November 29), 80 districts of the country witnessed 1533 incidents of violence resulting in 532 deaths, compared to 2212 incidents of violence resulting in 1005 deaths spread over 95 districts of the country, in 2010.

(d) and (e) The CPI (Maoist), the main Left Wing Extremist (LWE) group, have developed close fraternal ties with Certain North-East insurgent groups like the RPF/PLA as part of their 'Strategic United Front' strategy against the India State. They are constantly making efforts to incorporate more insurgent groups in the aforementioned 'Strategic United Front'. The CPI (Maoist) also have close links with foreign Maoist organizations in Philippines, Turkey etc. The outfit is also a member of 'Coordination Committee of Maoist Parties and Organizations of South Asia (CCOMPOSA)'.

**SC enquiry about disposal of petitions regarding
capital punishment**

†1607. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has enquired about the disposal of petitions regarding capital punishment;

(b) if so, the nature of enquiry; and

(c) the Government's view in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in the Order dated 15th November, 2011, in Writ Petition (Crl) Dy. No. 16039 of 2011, titled Devender Pal Singh Bhullar and Anr, Vs. State of NCT of Delhi has desired as under:—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

“The Compilation containing details of various Mercy Petitions received by the Government of India and the Governments of different States and their status as on the date of preparation of the compilation.”

(c) The matter is sub-judice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Division of Uttar Pradesh into four separate States

†1608. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to divide the present geographical unit of Uttar Pradesh into four parts has been passed by the State Assembly;

(b) if so, whether Central Government intends to formulate separate States of Gorkhaland, Vidarbha, Bundelkhand including Telangana, etc.;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any plan to bring various parts of India, suffering the agony of backwardness, into the race for development by providing them special packages; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Creation of any new State has wide ramifications and direct bearing on the federal polity of our country. The Government of India moves in the matter only when there was a broad consensus in the parent State, that one part thereof may be separated to form a new State. Government takes decision on the matter of formation of new States after taking into consideration all relevant factors. Action by the Government would depend on the felt need and general consensus.

(d) and (e) Under the Backwards Regions grant Fund, central assistance is granted to identified backward districts/regions. Besides, State-specific need based special dispensation is made as and when required through existing programmes, schemes under Annual/Five Year Plans.

NOC from Delhi Fire Service to ITPO

1609. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) organizes the annual Trade Fair from 14th to 27th November at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi and lakhs of people visit daily;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether NOC is required to be obtained from Delhi Fire Service for casual performance license (for exhibition purpose);

(c) whether neither ITPO nor any State pavilion obtain NOC from DFS and even basic requirements of fire safety measures are not fulfilled by them despite several shortcomings pointed out by DFS; and

(d) if so, the action taken by DFS against ITPO and State pavilions and for the enforcement of fire safety and preventive measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) ITPO obtains the requisite "No Objection Certificate" (NOC) from the Delhi Fire Services (DFS) and the State Pavilions also obtain requisite NOC directly from DFS.

(d) Question does not arise in view of (c) above.

**Israeli and Chinese arms found in possession of
insurgents in North- East**

1610. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that insurgents in the North-East have been found in possession of Israeli and Chinese arms and ammunition with them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There are no specific reports to suggest that weapons recovered from insurgent outfits of North East are of Chinese/Israeli make, as these arms generally do not have any markings. However, there are reports that insurgent outfits operating in the North-Eastern States of India have been procuring arms through arms smugglers based in Yunnan Province of China, Myanmar and South East Asian countries. The weapons in small consignments are then transported either *via* Myanmar or Bangladesh to India.

(c) Government of India has raised its concerns with China, Myanmar and Bangladesh from time to time on the issue of reported smuggling of arms through their territories, through diplomatic channels. In order to prevent smuggling across the Indo-Myanmar border, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between India and Myanmar in

January, 1994, for maintenance of peace and tranquility in border areas. Central government has stepped up vigilance and surveillance along the border. The Security Forces along the border have been suitably sensitized regarding arms smuggling by insurgents and regular patrolling along the border areas is being carried out.

Pakistani citizens involved in terrorist activities in India

†1611. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present 130 Pakistani citizens are behind the bars in India because of their involvement in terrorist activities;

(b) if so, the details of the expenditure incurred on those prisoners annually;

(c) whether it is also a fact that three Pakistani citizens have been sentenced to death because of their involvement in terrorist activities and crores of rupees are being spent on them;

(d) how long Government will entertain these prisoners; and

(e) the reasons for the delay in executing them while Government has the solid proof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As on date a total of 124 Pak nationals are reportedly lodged in various Indian jails for their involvement in terrorist activities in the country.

(b) "Prison" is a State Subject as per the VII Schedule of the Constitution of India. Expenditure on prison and prisoners is, therefore, incurred by the State Governments. Central Government thus does not maintain any account of the expenditure incurred on security and other heads on prisoners lodged in various jails across the country.

(c) At present, the following three Pakistani nationals currently lodged in Indian jails have been sentenced to death for their involvement in terrorist activities:—

Sl. No.	Name and Parentage	Jails where lodged
1.	Mohd. Arif @Abu Hamid@ Ashfa s/o Mohd. Akram	CJ Tihar, Delhi
2.	Mohd. Hussain @Abu Hussain s/o Nazir Hussain	CJ Tihar, Delhi
3.	Mohd. Ajmal Mohd. Amir Kasab @Abu Mujahil	Mumbai Central Prison

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) The repatriation of Pakistani nationals is covered under a Protocol on Consular Access. Whenever the Pakistani nationals, including those considered terrorists, are arrested for their involvement in any anti-India activity, the Pakistani government is officially intimated about their arrest through diplomatic channel. The Government of India then arranges for provision of Consular Access to these Pakistani nationals. This arrangement is made in the Central jails. Once the Pakistani Government confirms the nationality of these nationals, they are repatriated to Pakistan after completion of their sentences under Indian Judicial process.

(e) In respect of Mohd. Arif @Abu Hamid@ Ashfa, the appeal has been dismissed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court which has upheld the death penalty. However, in the cases of Mohd. Hussain@Abu Hussain and Mohd. Ajmal Mohd. Amir Kasab @Abu Mujahil, the matter is sub-judice.

Pending cases of citizenship to Pakistani Hindus

†1612. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of cases of obtaining citizenship by Pakistani Hindus are pending with Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to give them Indian citizenship; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The grant of Indian citizenship is a multi-level and multi-agency activity. As per rule 11 and 12 of the Citizenship Rules, 2009, an application for grant of Indian citizenship is to be submitted by the applicant to the Collector/DM within whose jurisdiction the applicant is ordinarily a resident. The collector/DM after satisfying himself/herself regarding eligibility of the applicant to become a citizen of India, forwards the application to the State Government/UT administration concerned. The State Government/UT administration in turn forwards the application alongwith its recommendation to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Thereafter, the application is processed further as per the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the rules made there under. Since initial application is submitted to the Collector/DM concerned and a number of agencies are involved in the processing of applications for grant of citizenship, no caste/religion based centralized data of such applications is maintained. All cases received in the Ministry of Home Affairs are processed as expeditiously as possible. 1686 applications of Pakistani nationals were received from various

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State Governments/UTs for grant of Indian citizenship by registration and naturalization during last three years *i.e.* 01.01.2008 to 31.12.2010. Indian Citizenship was granted to 866 Pakistan nationals during this period.

World Bank funds for cyclone mitigation

1613. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether World Bank has agreed to fund a cyclone mitigation proposal of Government;
- (b) if so, the salient features of the proposal; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to enhance country's capacity to withstand cyclones and control the damage they cause every year in coastal regions especially in Odisha and Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The total cost of the project is approximately Rs. 1496.71 crore of which Rs. 1198.44 crore will be provided by the World Bank as an Adaptable Programme Loan and the remaining amount of Rs. 298.27 crore will be contributed by the concerned State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. NCRMP aims to minimize vulnerability of the people to cyclones and to develop disaster resilient infrastructure in harmony with the conservation of the coastal eco-system in the cyclone hazard prone States of India. The Project envisages to strengthen the structural and non-structural cyclone mitigation efforts to reduce the cyclone risk and vulnerability with the following principal components:—

- (i) Last Mile Connectivity for dissemination of Cyclone warnings;
- (ii) Structural and Non-Structural Measures. Structural measures such as multipurpose cyclone shelters, roads to habitation and cyclone shelters, bridges and Saline Embankments work. Non- structural measures such as Shelter Belt Plantation and Capacity building of the community;
- (iii) Technical Assistance for Cyclone Hazard Risk Mitigation, Capacity Building and knowledge Creation; and
- (iv) Project Management and Implementation Support.

Steps to ensure speedier trials in rape cases

1614. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the latest State-wise statistics revealing the violence against women and minors;
- (b) what is the rate of conviction in these crimes; and
- (c) what steps Government is taking to ensure speedier trials in case of rape and also rape of minors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the State-wise details of violence against women and minors alongwith conviction rate for the year 2008, 2009 and 2010 are given in Statement (*See below*).

All efforts are made to ensure fair investigation in such crimes although there have been reports where anomalies have taken place and alleged use of influence has been reported. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all State Governments/UTs, wherein they have been, *inter-alia*, advised to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women. Point XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII and XIX of the advisory specifically advises on the Crime of Rape wherein it is advised all concerned department of the State Government should handle rape victims at all stages from filing a complaint in a police station to undergoing forensic examination and in providing all possible assistance including counseling, legal assistance and rehabilitation. Preferably these victims may be handled by women so as to provide a certain comfort level to the rape victim.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Convicted (CV) and Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) under crime against women and crime against children/minors during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	Crime against women									Crime against children/minors								
		2008			2009			2010			2008			2009			2010		
		CR	CV	CVR	CR	CV	CVR	CR	CV	CVR	CR	CV	CVR	CR	CV	CVR	CR	CV	CVR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24111	2948	26.9	25569	2668	19.3	27244	3166	21.4	1321	127	15.1	1719	121	11.6	1823	155	12.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	175	18	58.1	164	25	55.6	190	11	52.4	24	0	—	33	0	—	20	0	—
3	Assam	8122	436	16.5	9721	622	21.5	11555	522	16.3	183	18	25.4	44	12	14.1	197	7	17.1
4	Bihar	8662	881	22.7	8803	788	18.7	8471	861	20.5	766	26	39.4	1016	18	19.6	1843	35	24.3
5	Chhattisgarh	3962	682	29.9	4002	669	26.4	4176	860	27.3	1167	278	39.4	1319	251	32.1	1463	332	35.0
6	Goa	130	22	31.9	164	20	23.3	140	13	16.7	80	11	28.2	92	15	25.9	79	9	18.8
7	Gujarat	8616	289	7.4	8009	236	5.7	8148	228	5.3	1074	60	17.0	968	42	15.3	1006	26	8.1
8	Haryana	5142	869	30.4	5312	851	28.4	5562	903	27.2	269	58	33.9	353	70	23.0	303	67	24.6
9	Himachal Pradesh	979	86	18.2	954	65	13.4	1028	51	13.2	205	23	33.3	221	31	32.6	246	10	6.5
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2295	92	9.7	2624	207	15.0	2611	145	14.3	10	5	41.7	18	2	33.3	17	1	12.5
11	Jharkhand	3183	579	24.7	3021	1076	38.9	3087	618	24.7	71	5	16.1	60	20	23.0	54	3	3.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12.	Karnataka	6891	486	12.0	7852	368	9.2	8807	511	11.6	388	18	14.0	308	10	6.1	409	23	14.8
13.	Kerala	8117	553	11.9	8049	664	13.7	9463	637	13.3	549	29	17.1	587	44	20.3	596	54	20.2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14908	4941	40.2	15827	3657	34.6	16468	4177	35.6	4259	1073	35.3	4646	1100	37.7	4912	1384	39.6
15.	Maharashtra	15862	698	8.1	15048	636	7.8	15737	565	5.9	2709	89	12.8	2894	119	13.6	3264	92	8.2
16.	Manipur	211	0	—	194	0	—	190	1	20.0	89	0	—	72	0	—	73	0	—
17.	Meghalaya	208	25	42.4	237	12	21.4	261	7	23.3	62	0	0.0	83	0	0.0	110	3	21.4
18.	Mizoram	162	125	89.3	150	117	88.0	170	159	94.1	22	1	100.0	14	2	100.0	50	22	100.0
19.	Nagaland	47	24	85.7	46	26	92.9	41	33	67.3	3	0	—	0	0	—	10	5	100.0
20.	Orissa	8303	633	15.5	8120	486	13.7	8501	485	10.0	141	20	18.0	194	4	6.0	194	12	17.1
21.	Punjab	2627	378	29.4	2631	565	34.0	2853	497	31.5	389	67	38.7	729	102	41.5	627	112	37.7
22.	Rajasthan	14491	2619	46.8	17316	2408	46.1	18182	2072	42.9	1223	91	35.3	1407	125	42.5	1318	103	40.4
23.	Sikkim	48	9	60.0	41	19	54.3	42	6	50.0	24	5	31.3	40	8	32.0	29	0	0.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	7220	2104	41.8	6051	1596	36.1	6708	1749	38.3	666	115	42.9	634	58	19.4	810	116	34.1
25.	Tripura	1416	97	17.6	1517	87	13.5	1678	95	12.2	163	21	38.9	163	18	29.0	227	21	17.6
26.	Uttar Pradesh	23569	8900	58.0	23254	8555	57.2	20169	10307	59.6	4078	1325	55.0	3085	1278	55.1	2332	1456	61.2
27.	Uttarakhand	1151	354	58.5	1188	397	64.2	1074	499	61.8	38	32	53.3	33	21	55.3	31	26	56.5
28.	West Bengal	20912	540	10.5	23307	467	9.7	26125	435	9.6	513	13	15.7	484	10	13.3	880	44	31.0
TOTAL STATES		191520	29388	30.0	199171	27287	27.6	208681	29613	27.7	20486	3510	35.6	21216	3481	33.3	22923	4118	34.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	80	0	0.0	92	2	13.3	85	0	0.0	47	0	0.0	41	6	35.3	51	0	—
30.	Chandigarh	143	22	23.9	150	43	36.8	141	44	25.7	66	13	43.3	71	19	55.9	59	13	39.4
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28	0	0.0	20	3	42.9	30	6	60.0	17	1	33.3	11	3	75.0	13	2	40.0
32.	Daman and Diu	15	0	0.0	13	0	0.0	14	0	0.0	4	0	0.0	2	0	—	2	1	100.0
33.	Delhi UT	3938	482	35.2	4251	623	43.2	4518	586	33.5	1854	206	36.6	2839	203	43.9	3630	198	40.3
34.	Lakshadweep	4	1	100.0	1	0	0.0	1	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—
35.	Puducherry	129	17	34.0	106	19	27.5	115	21	30.4	26	2	33.3	21	3	37.5	16	2	25.0
TOTAL UTs		4337	522	33.7	4633	690	41.7	4904	657	32.7	2014	222	36.7	2985	234	44.6	3771	216	40.1
TOTAL ALL INDIA		19867	2990	30.1	20304	2797	27.8	21365	30270	27.8	22500	3732	35.7	24201	3715	33.9	26694	4334	34.6

Source: Crime in India

Bangladeshis living in Delhi and NCR

1615. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of Bangladeshis are living in Delhi and NCR and have also managed Ration Cards and Voter ID Cards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these Bangladeshis are involved in thefts, murders and other serious crimes and are also a threat to national security; and

(d) if so, what action Government proposes to take to deport them to Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There are reports of Bangladeshis having entered into India without valid travel documents and living in Delhi and NCR. However, no data regarding such Bangladeshis having obtained Ration Cards and Voter ID cards has been maintained.

(c) and (d) Some Bangladeshis found involved in thefts, murders and other crimes have been arrested by Delhi Police and U.P. Police. As and when any Bangladeshi is found living illegally, necessary action for their deportation is taken.

Pending requests to give Bharat Ratna

1616. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some requests are pending with the Ministry to give Bharat Ratna;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when action will be taken;

(d) the guidelines in giving Bharat Ratna; and

(e) the steps being taken to increase the reward to the awardees of Bharat Ratna?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. As per extant practice, all the recommendations received in the Ministry for Bharat Ratna are sent to the Prime Minister's Office.

(d) Bharat Ratna, the highest civilian award of the country, is awarded in recognition of exceptional service/performance of the highest order in any field of human endeavour. In terms of extant practice, the Prime Minister makes the recommendations for Bharat Ratna Award to the President and the names for the Bharat Ratna award are announced by the President's

Secretariat after obtaining the approval of the President. The Prime Minister is free to consult or obtain advice from any one he Chooses. No formal recommendation is required for Bharat Ratna.

(e) No monetary reward is given to the awardees of Bharat Ratna by the Government of India.

**Dependents getting pension under Swatantrata Sainik
Samman Pension Scheme**

1617. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of martyrs of freedom struggle whose dependents have been given pension under the “Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme — 1980”; and

(b) the State-wise details of such dependent, including movements in which they (Martyrs) participated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The data of freedom fighters and eligible dependents of deceased freedom fighters drawing pension from banks and treasuries has been uploaded on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs. Separate data of eligible dependents of martyrs drawing pension from banks and treasuries is not maintained.

Proposals from State Government regarding MPF

†1618. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to growing crimes, the State Governments have sent the proposals of modernisation of their police to Central Government which are under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the amount of that plan proposal which has been sent to Central Government by Uttar Pradesh for the purpose of modernisation in the State and by when it is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir For the current financial year, 2011-12 proposals have been received from the State Governments under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme).

(b) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh initially forwarded an action plan, 2011-12 to the tune of Rs. 232.70 crore. The said action plan was discussed in the High Powered Committee (HPC) meeting held in Ministry of Home Affairs on 21.07.2011 and agreed to in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

principle with a few suggested changes. On the basis of the suggestions made by the HPC, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh forwarded a revised proposal to the tune of Rs. 105.14 crore as Central share and State share of Rs. 35.05 crore in Part-A and for Rs. 67.46 crore as Central share and Rs. 22.54 crore as State share in Part-B. The detailed item-wise action plan, 2011-12 of Uttar Pradesh is in approval stage.

Implementation of Section 438 CrPC to Uttar Pradesh

†1619. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh has recommended to the Government to implement Section 438 of CrPC in the State of Uttar Pradesh.; and
- (b) if so, by when a decision will be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2010 was received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh containing proposal to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, in its application to the State of Uttar Pradesh, with a view to revive Section 438 of CrPC.

(b) The decision of the Government in this regard was communicated to the State Government on 12.9.2011.

Suicides in the country

†1620. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 15 Indians commit suicide every hour all over the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has prepared any guidelines to prevent such incidents; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The State/UT-wise details of suicides cases reported during 2008-2010 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. However, the Government has approved implementation of the District Mental Health Programme in various parts of the country with added components of suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counseling in schools and colleges.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of suicides during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14354	14500	15901
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	110	110	131
3.	Assam	2989	2966	2993
4.	Bihar	1015	1051	1226
5.	Chhattisgarh	4945	5883	6522
6.	Goa	287	278	322
7.	Gujarat	6165	6156	6207
8.	Haryana	2656	2503	2895
9.	Himachal Pradesh	630	560	542
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	310	321	259
11.	Jharkhand	911	1112	1232
12.	Karnataka	12222	12195	12651
13.	Kerala	8569	8755	8586
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7629	9113	9003
15.	Maharashtra	14374	14300	15916
16.	Manipur	34	27	37
17.	Meghalaya	85	112	108
18.	Mizoram	41	69	76
19.	Nagaland	42	31	12
20.	Orissa	4904	4365	4255
21.	Punjab	869	847	920
22.	Rajasthan	5166	5065	4920
23.	Sikkim	287	241	280

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	14425	14424	16561
25.	Tripura	752	738	725
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4088	4158	3628
27.	Uttarakhand	191	342	281
28.	West Bengal	14852	14648	16037
TOTAL (STATES)		122902	124870	132226
Union Territories				
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	143	131	156
30.	Chandigarh	83	75	71
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	60	56	63
32.	Daman and Diu	19	23	31
33.	Delhi (UT)	1303	1477	1543
34.	Lakshadweep	0	1	1
35.	Puducherry	507	518	508
TOTAL (UTs):		2115	2281	2373
TOTAL (ALL INDIA):		125017	127151	134599

* *Source:* 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'.

Paramilitary troops deployed in anti-naxal operations

1621. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many paramilitary troops are deployed in naxal operations;
- (b) what is the actual requirement; and
- (c) by when Government proposes to overcome this shortfall and give required troops for anti-naxal operations so that once and for all we could get rid of naxals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) At present, 73 battalions of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), 01 Nagaland

India Reserve Battalion and 09 Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) have been deployed in naxal affected States to assist the State police forces in anti-naxal operations.

(b) and (c) There is no shortage of forces for anti-naxal operations. The deployment of aforementioned forces coupled with the police forces of the naxal affected States are adequate to meet the present requirement. However, the Government of India keeps the situation in all the Left Wing Extremism affected States under constant review and as per the requirements projected by the affected States and the availability of force, additional battalions of Central Armed Police Forces are inducted to assist State police forces in anti-naxal operations.

Infiltration of Bangladeshis into the country

†1622. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise number of Bangladeshi infiltrators in the country;
- (b) the number of Bangladeshis coming to India illegally; and
- (c) the amount spent on security every year to stop infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There are reports of Bangladeshi nationals having entered into India without valid travel documents. As entry of such Bangladeshi nationals into the country is clandestine and surreptitious, it is not possible to have a correct estimate of such illegal immigrants living in different States in the country.

(b) As per information available, the number of Bangladeshi nationals apprehended by the Border Security Force (BSF) for illegally entering in to the country on Indo-Bangladesh border during the last three years and current year is as follows:—

Year	Number of Bangladeshi nationals apprehended
2008	2677
2009	1823
2010	1261
2011 (till 31.10.2011)	468

(c) Stopping infiltration is a part of the overall duty performed by the Border Security Force (BSF) and no specific amount has been provided in the budget of BSF only for stopping

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Infiltration. An amount of Rs. 500 lakhs has been allotted in the budget for the financial year 2011-12 to BSF for maintenance of flood lights/fence and roads etc. along Indo-Bangladesh border.

Papers left by Dr. Syama Prasad Mukherjee

1623. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has in its possession any last diary or papers left by Dr. Syama Prasad Mukherjee while in the Jail at Srinagar in May-June 1953;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government concluded any enquiry into mysterious death of Dr. Syama Prasad Mukherjee in the Jail at Srinagar, on 23rd June, 1953; and

(d) if so, the findings of it and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Reconstructing Gurdwaras razed during anti-Sikh riots

1624. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Gurdwaras razed by the mobs during the 1984 anti-Sikh carnage in Delhi have since been reconstructed; and

(b) if not, the Gurdwaras identified and yet to be reconstructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

ULFA fomenting violence in Assam

1625. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Assam, ULFA has become bane for Assamese people as day by day their network is increasing now and ULFA is joining hands with PLA, ISI and others to foment violence;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to stop them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) While tripartite dialogue is presently underway with United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA), a faction of ULFA led by Paresh Barua still continues to oppose the peace process. As per report, anti-talk group of ULFA has been attempting to extort money from Businessmen in Assam.

As per report, Pak-ISI had provided logistic support to ULFA, in past. ULFA (anti-talk), sought assistance of People's Liberation Army (PLA) of Manipur in conducting its illegal activities.

Government of Assam has been sensitized and advised to strengthen the security to deal with the activities of ULFA (anti-talk) group. Operations against the group have been yielding encouraging results.

Objection to separate campaign for NPR and Aadhar

†1626. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several States of the country have raised their objections to the separate campaigns being conducted for 'National Population Register' and Aadhaar Number' by drawing the attention of the Centre towards the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Citizenship Rules, 2009; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to resolve these objections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

Clarifications have been sought by the State/UT Governments regarding the collection of biometrics for National Population Register (NPR) and Aadhaar. The government has clarified that the NPR is being prepared under the provisions of Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003. The Section 14A(1) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 States "the Central Government may compulsorily register every citizen of India and issue national identity card to him." Under Section 14A(5), the Government has been empowered to prescribe the procedures to be followed in compulsory registration of the citizens of India. Further Section 18 of the Act empowers Central Government to make Rules to carry out the purposes of the Act.

The procedure to be followed for creation of NPR have been laid down in the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003. The Rule 3(4) States that "The Central Government may, by an order issued in this regard, decide a date by which

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the population register shall be prepared by collecting information relating to all persons who are usually residing within the jurisdiction of local registrar. Rule 5 States “Every official of the Central Government, State Government, local bodies or their undertakings shall assist the Registrar General of Citizen Registration or any person authorized by him in this behalf, in preparation of that database relating to each family and every person, and in implementing the provisions of these rules. Rule 16(4) States that “for the purposes of implementing and carrying out the provisions of these rules, the district registrar, the sub-district or Taluk Registrar and the Local Registrar of Citizen Registration shall be under the supervision and control of the Registrar General of Citizen Registration. Further, Rule 18 States that “The Registrar General of Citizen Registration may, in consultation with the Central Government, issue from time to time, such guidelines to the State Governments as are considered necessary for implementation of these rules.” These have been clearly clarified to the State/UT Governments.

The processes of the NPR have been carefully devised after considerable deliberations at the level of an Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM), pilot trials, consultations with the States/UTs, advice of other Ministries. Accordingly, the Government of India has issued guidelines for preparation of NPR by collecting information on specific characteristics of all usual residents through a house-to-house enumeration by the designated Government officials, appointed for the purpose under the provisions of the Act. The NPR will also have photographs, 10 finger prints and 2 IRIS of all usual residents who are of age 5 years and above. The biometric data would also be collected in the presence of designated government, officials. The data under NPR is being collected as per the laid down the procedures. The NPR is a mandatory and legal obligation. The State/UT Governments are obliged to create the NPR. The Aadhaar campaign on the other hand is “Voluntary”. This position has also been made clear to the State/UT Governments by the Government of India.

Abolishing capital punishment

†1627. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in the perspective of worldwide protest against capital punishment, whether Government is considering to abolish it and hold a National debate on such proposal; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to abolish capital punishment. According to the law declared by the Supreme Court, death penalty is awarded only for crimes of a heinous nature and in the rarest of rare cases.

Cases of custodial torture and deaths

1628. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the cases of custodial torture and deaths are increasing in the country day by day;

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

(c) whether the Supreme Court has also expressed its concern over custodial torture and deaths and asked the Union Government to firmly deal with such heinous crime committed by men in uniform; and

(d) if so, further steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) A statement indicating the details of cases registered by National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) regarding custodial death/torture during the last three years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) “Police” and “Public Order” are State Subjects under the Constitution of India. It is for the State Governments to take appropriate action in every crime. The Government has issued the necessary guidelines to all the State Governments to comply with the directives of the Supreme Court that entails devising of proper procedures to be followed while making arrests.

Section 176 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been amended *vide* Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 to provide that in cases of death or disappearance of a person or rape of a woman while in custody of the police, there shall be a mandatory judicial Inquiry and in case of death, examination of the dead body shall be conducted within twenty four hours of death. The Union Government has also been issuing guidelines to the State Governments from time to time advising them to ensure that adequate steps are taken to check instances of custodial torture and deaths.

However, a Bill titled “The Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010” was introduced in Lok Sabha on 26.4.2010. The Bill passed in Lok Sabha on 6.5.2010 has also been considered by the Rajya Sabha Select Committee and the recommendation made by the Committee is under examination by the Government. The Bill, *inter alia*, provides for punishment to those involved in the incident of torture and specifies the time limit for taking cognizance of the offence of torture. The bill would act as a deterrent for Public Servants from indulging in custodial deaths and abuse of power by police authorities.

Statement

*Statement showing no. of cases registered by national human rights
commission regarding custodial death and custodial torture
during the last three years*

Name of incidents	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Death in police custody (children)	0	0	2
Death in judicial custody	5	19	9
Custodial death in juvenile home	1	1	0
Custodial death (Judicial)	1598	1473	1426
Alleged custodial deaths in judicial custody	51	85	158
Custodial death (police)	142	124	146
Alleged custodial deaths in police custody	68	134	165
Custodial torture (police)	573	615	855
Custodial death (defence)	2	0	1
Alleged custodial death (defence)	3	5	7
Custodial torture (defence)	2	0	1
Custodial death (para military)	4	2	1
Alleged custodial death (para military)	5	7	7
Custodial torture (para military)	4	10	8
Custodial death in juvenile/beggars home	76	67	92
Alleged custodial death in juvenile/beggars home	0	6	2
TOTAL :	2534	2548	2880

Guidelines regarding area validity of arms license

†1629. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the guidelines issued by Ministry of Home Affairs in 1995 for extension of validity of arms license, any arms license-holder can apply for all India validity; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the guidelines for extension of validity of arms license in Delhi prepared in 2009 and sent to Ministry of Home Affairs were cancelled by the Ministry and new guidelines were issued, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Guidelines issued *vide* No. V-11026/106/94-Arms dated 11th October, 1995 by Ministry of Home Affairs gave directions for handling applications for extension of area validity of NPB arms licenses.

(b) No, Sir.

**Tribal and non-tribal leaders in Naxalites/
Maoist movement**

1630. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many tribal leaders and non-tribal leaders have been involved in the naxalites and Maoists movement in Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, whether Home Department, Central Government and State Government have identified the persons who are leading the movement; and

(c) how many top leaders of the movement are in jail custody?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government of India does not maintain the caste profile of CPI (Maoist) leaders of Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. However, in the Politburo and Central Committee of CPI (Maoist), the presence of tribals is almost negligible. The Central/State Governments have identified Maoist cadres leading the insurgency.

(c) A total number of 12 Politburo/Central Committee members of CPI (Maoist) are in jail at present.

Maintenance of interceptor boats in Odisha

1631. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would take immediate steps for establishment of Mini workshop by Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (G.R.S.E.) Kolkata in Odisha for maintenance of interceptor boats; and

(b) whether Government would sanction required funds for construction of 13 more Jetties for 13 marine police stations sanctioned in Phase-II in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There is no proposal for establishment of Mini workshop by G.R.S.E.,

Kolkata in Odisha for maintenance of interceptor boats. However, G.R.S.E. has set up an Annual Maintenance Contract with M/s SHM Ship Care to meet the maintenance requirements of the Interceptor Boats delivered to various Marine Police Stations in Odisha. The firm is having an office at Paradip Garh in Odisha.

(b) Under Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II, 13 coastal police stations and 5 jetties have been sanctioned for the State of Odisha. An amount of Rs. 95,22,000/- has been released to State Government of Odisha for starting the construction work of coastal police stations and jetties.

Foreigners involved in crimes

†632. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:
SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that a large number of foreigners are involved in various crimes and illegal activities in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of foreigners arrested, convicted and given life or death sentence Nationality-wise during each of the past three years and the current year;

(c) whether there is any mechanism to stop criminal activities of the foreigners in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Instances of violation of the law and involvement in illegal activities by foreign nationals have been reported. Registration of cases and action thereon comes within the purview of police stations and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned. Statistical data of this nature is not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) Law enforcement agencies maintain a strict vigil on the activities of the foreigners in the country and take appropriate action.

Rebuilding the earthquake hit Sikkim

1633. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken for rebuilding Sikkim struck by a devastating quake last month;

†original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government is aware that the construction of Secretariat building, school building, water supply and other infrastructure need more than ` 7000 crores but Government has declared interim relief of ` 1000 crores only;

(c) if so, the steps taken therefor;

(d) whether the rehabilitation and reconstruction work will be completed within the year;
and

(e) if not, what is the assessment of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Home Minister and Prime Minister visited Sikkim after the earthquake of 18th September, 2011. Prime Minister announced that keeping in view of extensive and unprecedented damage due to earthquake in Sikkim, the Central Government is ready to provide assistance of Rs. 1000 crore for relief, reconstruction and restoration work. Besides taking steps for giving logistic support for rescue and relief to the State of Sikkim affected by earthquake, the Government of India had constituted an Inter-ministerial Central Team for making assessment for providing additional assistance from National Disaster Response Fund. The central team has visited the State during 27th-30th September and 07th — 11th October, 2011 and have submitted its recommendation.

(b) and (c) The State government has submitted the Preliminary Feasibility Report to the tune of Rs. 1471 crore for Prime Minister's Package for Sikkim Restoration, post earthquake which has been circulated to different ministries for initiating action. Apart from this, recently another detailed project reports for Rs. 7467 crore framed by the respective department of the State Government of Sikkim have also been received. After due deliberation with the representatives of the State Government they have been advised to prepare the project report for assistance within the scope of the announcement made by the Prime Minister.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. The State Government has to undertake the rehabilitation and reconstruction work and no assessment for completion of the work from the State Government has been received.

**Review of order to BSF regarding not shooting
the infiltrators**

1634. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued order to BSF not to shoot unarmed civilians even if they were found crossing the porous border illegally;

(b) whether the same order is applicable to Indo-Pakistan border;

(c) whether Government is aware of the facts that through the Indo-Bangladesh border, illegal arms, fake note movement takes place and members of insurgent group use the border in guise of unarmed civilians;

(d) whether Government will review the order and also take some other effective steps to discourage the people to cross border illegally; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Government has not issued any such order.

(b) Not applicable, in view of (a) above.

(c) Because of the porous nature of the Indo-Bangladesh Border, some cases of seizure of illegal arms, Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) and apprehension of Anti National Elements have been reported, whose details are as under:

Year	Illegal arms (Nos.)	FICN (value in Rs.)	Anti National Elements apprehended (Nos.)
2008	10	18,71,500/-	08
2009	65	28,43,390/-	03
2010	70	32,26,900/-	20
2011 (upto October, 2011)	42	36,61,800/-	22

(d) and (e) In view of (a) to (c), does not arise.

However, the Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach for effective domination to check illegal activities across International Borders, including infiltration which, *inter-alia*, includes the following:—

- (i) Round the clock surveillance and patrolling of the borders. The domination of riverine borders is being done through water crafts and floating Border Out Posts (BOPs).
- (ii) Establishment of observation posts;
- (iii) Construction of border fencing and floodlighting;
- (iv) Introduction of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipments;
- (v) Establishment of additional Border Out Posts along borders to reduce inter-se distance of BOPs;
- (vi) Up-gradation of Intelligence set up; and

- (vii) Appropriate co-ordination with the concerned State Governments and the Intelligence agencies.

**Steps taken to curb activities in prisons affecting
national security**

1635. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that serious developments affecting national security have been taking place in several State prisons;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken to curb such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) "rison" a State subject under List-II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and, therefore, prison administration is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, Government of India has issued several advisories on prison administrations such as tightening of security measures in jails, transfer of prisoner from one jail to another, improving of security measures in jail to avoid the incident of jail breaking, smuggling of drugs into prisons including a specific advisory on use of mobile phone in prisons dated 7.6.2010 to States/UTs for compliance.

Constitution of GTA

†636. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the tripartite agreement between Union Government, State Government and agitators reached on 18 July, 2011 through which Gorkhaland Territorial Administration (GTA), containing constitutional security was constituted;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, whether such an agreement would entail any problem in future; and
- (d) whether Darjeeling Constitutional Amendment Bill presented to the Parliament on 10 July, 2007, is still valid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A Memorandum of Agreement has been signed between the Government of India, Government of West Bengal and Gorkha Janmukti Morcha (GJM) on 18.7.2011. The main objective of the agreement is to establish an autonomous self-governing body called Gorkhaland Territorial Administration (GTA) to administer the region so that the

†original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

socio-economic, infrastructural, educational, cultural and linguistic development is expedited, thereby achieving all round development of the people of the region. Alongwith the formation of GTA to be constituted by an Act of the legislature, the DGHC Act, 1988 will be repealed by the State Government.

Naxalites base in Delhi

1637. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether naxalites have set up their base in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details of naxalites arrested from Delhi during current year so far;
- (c) whether intelligence agencies has informed that sleeper cells of naxalites are functional in the capital;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether naxalites are trying to set up a joint front with PLA and terror groups of Jammu and Kashmir;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the details of action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The CPI (Maoist) operates in Delhi through the Delhi City Committee of the outfit. Besides the CPI (Maoist), several other LWE groups, including CPML-New Democracy as well as CPML-Liberation, are active in Delhi. Besides, Front organizations of the CPI (Maoist) like the Revolutionary Democratic Front (RDF), Committee for the Release of Political Prisoners (CRPP), People's Democratic Front of India (PDFI), Democratic Students Union (DSU) etc. are active in Delhi.

(b) In the current year, 01 CPI (Maoist) sympathizer of Chhattisgarh was arrested from Delhi for her alleged involvement in extortion of funds from ESSAR group in Chhattisgarh by the CPI (Maoist).

(c) and (d) At present, no inputs are available to indicate that 'Sleeper Cells' of naxalites are functional in Delhi. However, the aforementioned Delhi City Committee and the Front organizations of CPI (Maoist) are active in Delhi. Such activities are being closely monitored.

(e) and (f) The CPI (Maoist), the main Left Wing Extremist (LWE) group, have developed close fraternal ties with certain North-East insurgent groups like the RPF/PLA as part of their 'Strategic United Front' strategy against the Indian State. They are constantly making efforts to incorporate more insurgent groups in the aforementioned 'Strategic United Front'.

(g) Government of India has alerted the State Governments concerned of the North-East in this regard. Government is also monitoring the situation closely.

Reducing crime rate in the country

1638. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of crime under various categories have gone up by more than 5 per cent during 2010 as per NCRB;

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

(c) how the Ministry is planning to address to reduce the crime rate in the country, more particularly on women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The category-wise and State-wise details of cases reported under various categories during 2008-2010 is enclosed at Annexure. [See Appendix 224 Annexure No. 8]

(c) As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women, lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches the highest importance to the prevention and control of crime against women. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent detailed advisories dated 4th September, 2009 to all State Governments/Union Territories (UTs), wherein they have been, *inter-alia*, advised to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts, advised to undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel, special women courts and initiate steps for security of women working in night shifts at call centers. Majority of the States/UTs have established 'Women Cells'. Some States/UTs have also set up 'All Women Police stations' at district level and 'Mahila/children help desk' at police station level.

Misuse of facilities attached with gallantry awards

1639. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of gallantry awards given by the Ministry during the period from 1 May, 2009 to 31 March, 2011;

(b) what facilities or rights are enjoyed by the persons who were awarded gallantry awards in the past during their service; and

(c) whether Government is aware about misuse of the facility attached to gallantry awards in Air Travel during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) MHA administers gallantry awards for Police, Civil, Fire and Prison personnel.

As far as Police personnel are concerned, 610 gallantry medals have been awarded during the period from 1st May, 2009 to 31st March, 2011.

Facilities provided to the recipients of President's Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG)/Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG) include Monetary allowances (Rs. 1500 p.m. for PPMG and Rs. 900 p.m. for PMG awardees), 75% discount on journeys to be undertaken in the Economy Class by Indian Airlines, First Class/II AC Sleeper Complimentary Cards/Passes, exemption of Income Tax and concessional telephone facilities in registration, installation and rental charges.

(c) Yes, Sir. Reports of misuse of such facility are dealt with in accordance with rules/guidelines in this regard.

Extending arms license validity to all India

†1640. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when will the certain category to extend the validity of arms licence, issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs of Government of India in 1989, would be enforced in Delhi; and

(b) number of persons whose arms licence's validity has been extended to all over India from 1989 till now *i.e.* 3rd March, 2010 under these certain categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) MHA's letter No. V-11026/8/89-Arms dated 4th July, 1989 regarding grant/renewal of arms licence in respect of non-prohibited bore weapons for all India operation was superseded by MHA's letter No. V-11026/106/94-Arms dated 11.10.1995.

(b) This data is not centrally maintained.

Shortage of manpower in paramilitary forces

1641. SHRI P. RAJEEV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons contributing to shortage of manpower in the paramilitary forces;

(b) the details of the training provided to paramilitary personnel; and

(c) the details of the training provided to Special Police Officers in Chhattisgarh?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The following major reasons which, *inter-alia*, contribute to the shortage of manpower in the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (ARs):—

1. New raising and expansion in the forces including sanction of new posts have resulted in the availability of a large number of vacancies for recruitment;
2. The selection process prescribes Physical Standard Test (PST) (height, chest, chest expansion in case of males and weight), Physical Efficiency Test (PET) (long run, long jump and high jump), written examination and full medical examination in which candidates get eliminated at every stage. As a result all the advertised vacancies do not get filled during the recruitment process;
3. The reservation policy for the recruitment of CAPFs prescribes State-wise/category-wise vacancies and sometime sufficient number of candidates do not qualify from a State/category, though there may be surplus qualified/eligible candidates available in other States/categories;
4. Because of the hard nature of duties and postings in the remote and difficult areas, like international borders, snow bound areas along Himalayas, areas affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) and insurgency, North-Eastern States, disturbed areas etc., even after selection many candidates either do not come forward to join or leave after joining;
5. Some serving personnel also resign or take voluntary retirement because of various factors like posting in remote areas, stressful, working conditions, prolonged separation from their families, personal and domestic compulsions, perceived inadequate compensation, availability of alternative employment opportunities nearer home etc.

(b) All new recruits in CAPFs are provided rigorous basic recruit training (about a yearlong). The Officers and Non-gazetted Officers are also provided training by CAPFs in their respective training academies/institutes/colleges/schools. In addition the CAPF personnel undergo regular short and medium term refresher courses, pre-promotional courses and management courses etc. The training requirements vary from force to force based on the rank, nature of duties and other specific requirements of the force.

CAPFs are also imparted need based specialized training courses in areas like jungle warfare, counter insurgency and anti-terrorism, disaster management, aviation security, industrial security, commando training, sky operations, anti-terrorist and anti-hijacking operations, VIP security, Rapid Action/mob dispersal, bomb disposal, handling Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), Quick Reaction Teams, border guarding, handling of dogs etc.

(c) As reported by the Government of Chhattisgarh, after Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated 5.7.2011 Special Police Officers (SPOs) have been completely withdrawn from anti-naxal operations directly or indirectly in the State of Chhattisgarh.

Relief to earthquake affected farmers in Sikkim

1642. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons are estimated to need relief as a result of the earthquake that struck Sikkim on 18th September, 2011;

(b) how many persons eligible are yet to receive the complete aid due to them; and

(c) what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As per information received from the Government of Sikkim, 60 persons have lost their lives, 174 persons have been injured, 1333 cattle heads lost and 23903 houses have been damaged in the State, due to earthquake of 18th September, 2011.

As per the existing scheme, for financing relief expenditure, the State Governments are primarily responsible for undertaking relief measures in the areas affected by natural calamities including earthquake. The distribution of relief on ground is the responsibility of concerned State. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial and logistic support, as and when necessary. Under the present scheme a State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) has been created for each State for meeting the expenditure on relief operations of immediate nature as per the items and norms, which is supplemented by the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in cases of calamities of a 'severe nature', in accordance with the laid down procedure. Additional expenditure, if any, incurred over and above or on other than approved items/norms, is required to be met by the States from their own resources.

The State Government has informed that it has distributed *ex-gratia* payment to the families of all deceased persons and also to the injured persons from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF).

Installing CCTV to curb terrorist activities

†1643. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to install CCTV cameras in order to curb terrorist activities in metropolitan cities including Delhi;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of efficacy of such a plan of installing CCTV cameras from security point of view?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) 'Police' is a State subject as per VII Schedule to the Constitution of India. As such, the State Governments are primarily responsible for making security arrangements to curb terrorist activities. However, in order to assist the State Governments in their efforts for improving police-related infrastructure, the Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a Non-plan Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF). Some of the major items for which funds are provided under the Scheme include construction of secure police stations, outposts, police lines, acquisition of vehicles, provision of modern weaponry, security/surveillance/communication/forensic equipment, upgradation of training infrastructure, police housing, computerisation, etc. The Ministry of Home Affairs introduced a new concept of Mega City Policing (MCP) as a sub-plan under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces from the year 2005-06 onwards. It covered six cities namely, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai, Kolkata and Ahmedabad. NCT of Delhi is covered under a separate Modernization Scheme for UTs.

Under the MPF Scheme, financial assistance was given to mega cities for procurement of modern and innovative equipment like Night Vision devices, GPS/GIS for dial 100 system and patrol cars, surveillance camera systems, CCTV systems, security equipment like portable x-ray machines, vehicle scanner, vehicle number plate identification system, cyber patrol and communication monitoring system, integrated GIS based automated vehicle tracking and management system etc.

Insofar as Delhi is concerned, CCTV cameras have already been installed at various important public places such as airports and metro stations. Delhi has taken up the process of electronic surveillance at 63 market/public places, 27 border check posts and 6 District Courts as well as the High Court. Maharashtra has also initiated steps to install CCTVs to cover Mumbai city. States have taken up the process in important cities out of their own funds or through the Modernization of Police Forces grants given to them. The system has helped in effective and proper surveillance in the area especially in busy markets/commercial/Office complexes, prevention of terrorist attack incidents, solving terrorist attack incident cases, identification of suspects/terrorist in terrorist attack cases/incident etc.

Assistance to NGOs by NDMC

1644. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) has provided financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) involved in educational activities;

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

(c) the total funds granted during each of the last three years and the current year, NGO-wise;

(d) whether Government/NDMC monitors their functioning and have issued any directives thereon; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The New Delhi Municipal Council is running a Grant-in-Aid scheme for financial assistance to voluntary organizations for promotion of art, culture, social, medical, sports and educational activities under the discretionary functions of the Council under section 12 of the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994. The details in this regard are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The New Delhi Municipal Council has laid down detailed terms and conditions for regulation of such grants including their proper use, inspection by the New Delhi Municipal Council and audit of accounts of such organisation.

Statement

1. Grant-in-aid to NGOs engaged in Educational Activities

Sl. No.	Name of the organisation	Amount of assistance given during the financial year (Rs. in thousands)					
		2008-09 (Actuals)	2009-10 Revised Estimates	2009-10 Actuals	2010-11 Budget	2011-12 Actuals	2011-12 (Budget Estimates)
1.	R.M. Girls Primary School No. 1 Doctors Lane	1166	10000	6038	5000	5130	5000
2.	R.M. Arya Girls Primary School-II	3378	7000	2421	3500	2470	2800
3.	Nirmal Primary School, Kota House	2927	7800	5506	6500	5303	6000
4.	Khalsa Boys Primary School, Bangla Sahib	0	0	0	0	4652	0

II. Grant-in-aid released to other NGOs

Sl. No.	Name of the organisation	Amount of assistance given during the financial year (Rs. in thousands)			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (till date)
1.	The Blind Relief Association, Delhi, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, New Delhi	200	200	0	0
2.	All India Federation of Deaf, R.K. Ashram Marg, New Delhi	50	100	0	0
3.	Institution for Blind Andh Vidyhalaya P.K. Road, New Delhi	100	200	0	0
4.	Delhi Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, R.K. Ashram Marg, New Delhi	50	50	0	0

Special recruitment drive to fill vacant posts of IPS

1645. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRA SEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is proposal of filling up of vacant posts of IPS through a special recruitment drive from the Central Paramilitary Forces and the Army;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider filling up these posts by promoting Provincial Police Service Officers to IPS, as the Army is already facing shortage of officers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) In order to fill up the posts in the Indian Police Service, a scheme of Limited Competitive Examination has been approved and officers from State Police Service (SPSs), Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Defence forces are eligible for recruitment through this mode of induction.

(b) and (c) There is already a provision in the IPS (Recruitment) Rules, 1954, under which the Provincial Police Service Officers are inducted into IPS by promotion.

Identity card to every adult resident of the country

1646. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Home Ministry has a proposal to issue every adult resident in the country an identity card;
- (b) if so, the details of the proposal and Government's decision thereto;
- (c) whether this card will be in addition to the biometric cards being issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI); and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to create a National Population Register (NPR) by collecting information on specific characteristics of all usual residents in the country. The NPR would also have photographs, 10 finger prints and 2 IRIS prints of all usual residents who are of age 5 years and above. As per the approved procedure, NPR database would be sent to Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for de-duplication and generation of Aadhaar Number. Financial proposals for issuance of Resident Identity (Smart) Card (RIC) under the NPR are under the consideration of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC). The scheme has not yet been approved.

(c) and (d) The mandate of the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is to issue Unique Identity Numbers (Aadhaar) to all residents of the country and not a Card. The UIDAI is generating Aadhaar numbers and communicating it to the residents through a letter. UIDAI has informed Government that UIDAI is not issuing any card. However, it is learnt that the National Payment Corporation of India has tied up with the UIDAI for issue of 'RuPay cards' (Dhan Aadhaar cards) which serves as ATM/micro-ATM cards and about 250 such cards have been issued by Bank of India.

Rehabilitation of persons released from jail

1647. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:
SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what action has been taken by the Ministry for rehabilitation of cases, in which persons are released from alleged charges by our courts after spending sizable time in prison but when such persons are released from jail, our society is not accepting them very easily and their families are in deep trouble due to very weak financial condition as they spent huge money in lengthy judicial process;
- (b) how many such cases are identified during last three years; and
- (c) what action has been taken by the Ministry to dispose such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) "Prison" is a State subject under List-II of the Seventh Schedule to the

Constitution and, therefore, prison administration is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, Government of India has issued a specific advisory on 15th June, 2011 to States/UTs regarding educational programme with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) for the prison inmates.

Pending scheme under BSUP and IHSDP in Madhya Pradesh

1648. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) by when the pending scheme of Indore and Jabalpur under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) plan will be completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) No scheme or project pertaining to Indore or Jabalpur is pending for sanction at the Central Government level. 3 projects have been sanctioned for Indore involving 8017 dwelling units for the urban poor with project cost of Rs. 156.27 crore and 4 projects, for Jabalpur involving 8500 dwelling units with project cost of Rs. 87.53 crores under Basic Services to the Urban Poor component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The projects are implemented by agencies of the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The completion of the projects depends on the schedule of the respective agencies. However, the Central Government has advised all State Governments to complete the projects sanctioned by the end of the Mission period.

Earthquake engineering code by BIS

1649. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has laid out earthquake engineering codes for various structures and Housing and Urban Development Corporation have published guidelines on quake safe construction;

(b) if so, whether Government has constituted any *ad-hoc* body to ensure that those guidelines and engineering codes have been followed by new structures in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir, Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has published various standards/codes

on earthquake engineering. Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) has published these guidelines on quake safe construction for greater public awareness.

(b) and (c) This Ministry has not constituted any ad hoc body to ensure that BIS guidelines and engineering codes are being followed by new structures in the country

The Ministry of Home Affairs had set up in 2004, an expert group to prepare model Building Bye-laws and Zoning regulations for safety against natural hazard with special emphasis in earthquake hazard. The Committee recommended among other things amendments in Town and Country Planning Act, regulation in land use zoning and mandatory use of codes related to earthquake resistant construction to be implemented by State Governments.

With the enactment of Disaster Management Act in 2005, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) was set up by Government to spearhead and implement a holistic and integrated approach to Disaster Management in India. The NDMA has issued Earthquake Guidelines envisaging State Government to review, revise the Town and country Planning Act, land use zoning regulations, Building Bye-laws and Development Control Rules.

Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) has also organized several workshops in States/Union Territories (UTs) to disseminate the information contained in the above recommendations.

Support to infra projects in Maharashtra

1650. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Maharashtra State sought support for infra projects from the Centre;
- (b) whether it has also requested to consider having a separate allocation for mega cities in the next provision of JNNURM;
- (c) whether it has also requested to create a major national programme for slum free cities;
- (d) whether it has also requested to scale up the Rajiv Awas Yojana to ensure slum free cities in the next five years;
- (e) whether it has also requested for making available the Government of India loans for implementation of Rajiv Awas Yojana as well as infrastructure projects; and
- (f) if so, the response to Maharashtra Government's requests?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The State of Maharashtra has accessed Central funds under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UI&G) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) components of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for infra projects.

(b) Yes, Sir. The State Government had requested for separate allocation under JNNURM-II for Mumbai Metropolitan Region.

(c) to (e) The Government of Maharashtra has requested for making available funds under Rajiv Awas Yojana to ensure the vision of slum free cities. Rs. 9.45 Crore has been released to the State of Maharashtra under Rajiv Awas Yojana for preparatory activities under RAY for, 16 cities namely Greater Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Nashik, Aurangabad, Solapur, Bhiwandi, Amravati, Kolhapur, Sangli-Miraj Kupwad, Nanded-Waghala, Malegaon, Akola, Jalgaon, Ahmadnagar and Dhule.

(f) The details of funds sanctioned and released to the State of Maharashtra under UI&G, UIDSSMT, Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and RAY are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)			
Scheme	Funds sanctioned	Detail of projects	Additional Central Assistance (ACA)/ funds released
UI&G	5133.73	Infrastructure projects (79 projects)	3662.04
UIDSSMT	2204.10	Infrastructure projects 94 projects for 86 towns)	1669.38
BSUP	2921.41	Housing and related infrastructure (55 projects for construction of 1.55 lakh houses)	1485.88
IHSDP	1413.84	Housing and related infrastructure (109 projects for construction of 1.01 lakh houses)	683.69
RAY	9.45	Preparatory activities for Slum-free City Planning Scheme	9.45

Plan to cover all municipalities under HUPA Scheme

1651. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to take over all municipalities under Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation Scheme during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, which municipalities have been included from Bihar State; and
- (c) the details of how much financial assistance would be provided to them and for what types of projects under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):
(a) to (c) The Government of India launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 to assist cities and towns in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor in 65 cities in the country including Bihar under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme for the urban poor in the country. For other cities/towns, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) was launched. The duration of the Mission is 7 years (2005-2012).

Under BSUP, 2 Mission Cities of Patna and Bodhgaya in the State of Bihar are covered. As regards, IHSDP, it is upto the State Government to prioritise cities/towns for accessing Central funds through submission of Detail Project Reports (DPRs) as per the Guidelines of the Scheme. The details of funds provided to 23 towns under IHSDP and 2 Mission Cities under BSUP in the State of Bihar are given in Statement (*See below*).

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) throughout the country including Bihar, aimed at providing gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor, through encouraging setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, skills training and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The scheme has been comprehensively revamped with effect from 2009-2010. The Central funds under SJSRY are released to States/Union Territories as a whole. During current year out of tentative central allocation of Rs. 3274.79 lakhs, a total of Rs. 1579.36 lakhs has been released to the State of Bihar.

Statement

Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP) total projects approved

Status as on 28.11.2011

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of projects approved	Total project cost approved	Total number of dwelling units approved (new + upgradation)	Total Central Share	Total State Share approved	1st installment (50% of Central Share approved)	2nd installment approved	Total ACA released	Date of CSC meeting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Bihar	Ara	1	31.22	754	15.06	16.15	7.53		7.53	28-February-09
2.	Bihar	Araria City	1	21.26	728	11.13	10.13	5.56		5.56	30-March-10
3.	Bihar	Aurangabad	1	3.08	247	2.43	0.65	1.21		1.21	21-March-07
4.	Bihar	Barh	1	34.66	1154	15.42	19.25	7.71		7.71	28-March-11
5.	Bihar	Bahadur-ganj	1	5.00	294	3.63	1.36	1.82		1.82	21-August-07
6.	Bihar	Begusarai	1	24.50	853	15.86	8.64	7.93		7.93	21-February-09
7.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	1	16.56	1188	11.72	4.84	5.86		5.86	21-March-07
8.	Bihar	Biharsharif	1	24.54	810	16.08	8.46	8.04		8.04	21-February-09
9.	Bihar	Gaya	1	44.59	1747	19.18	25.41	9.59		0.00	28-March-11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Bihar	Farbesganj	1	21.53	870	9.02	12.51	4.51		4.51	28-March-11
11.	Bihar	Jamui	1	25.30	960	11.17	14.14	5.58		5.58	28-March-11
12.	Bihar	Jogbani	1	12.71	321	6.64	6.07	3.32		3.32	28-February-09
13.	Bihar	Kanti	1	3.20	143	2.56	0.64	1.28		1.28	27-February-07
14.	Bihar	Kishanganj (Phase-I)	1	12.02	552	8.74	3.28	4.37		4.37	27-April-07
15.	Bihar	Kishanganj (Phase-II)	1	30.55	1255	12.62	17.93	6.31		6.31	28-March-11
16.	Bihar	Madhepura Phase-I	1	12.43	319	6.44	5.99	3.22		3.22	28-February-09
17.	Bihar	Madhepura Phase-II	1	20.32	776	9.99	10.34	4.99		4.99	30-March-10
18.	Bihar	Motipur	1	5.44	520	4.29	1.15	2.14		2.14	21-March-07
19.	Bihar	Munger	1	20.19	868	8.55	11.64	4.28		4.28	30-March-10
20.	Bihar	Narkatiaganj	1	3.84	300	2.93	0.91	1.46		1.46	21-March-07
21.	Bihar	Purnea	1	14.90	1487	10.83	4.06	5.42		5.42	21-August-07
22.	Bihar	Rosera	1	14.32	1562	10.76	3.56	5.38		5.38	21-March-07
23.	Bihar	Saharsa	1	19.33	820	8.84	10.49	4.42		4.42	30-March-10
24.	Bihar	Sheikhpura	1	2.38	207	1.87	0.50	0.94		0.94	21-March-07
25.	Bihar	Supual	1	7.99	207	4.12	3.87	2.06		2.06	28-February-09
TOTAL :		23	25	431.85	18942	229.88	201.98	114.94	0.00	105.35	

JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission-II) total protects approved (Provisional)

Status as on 28.112011

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission cities	Project approved	Total project cost approved	Total no. of dwelling units approved (N+U)	Total Central Share approved	Total State Share approved	1st installment sanctioned	2nd installment sanctioned	3rd installment sanctioned	4th installment sanctioned	Total released	Date of CS&MC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Bihar	Patna	Detail Project Report for BSUP Scheme at Phulwani Sharif (Phase-I) under Patna Urban Agglomeration	11.57	496	5.25	6.32	1.31	0.00			1.31	26-Sep.-07
2.	Bihar	Patna	BSUP Scheme Adalatganj, Patna	19.61	416	7.85	11.75	1.96				1.96	20-Feb.-09
3.	Bihar	Patna	BSUP Scheme Sector-1, Phase-V, West Patna	42.52	992	16.71	25.81	4.18				4.18	20-Feb.-09
4.	Bihar	Patna	BSUP Scheme Sector-2, Phase-V, West Patna	38.44	832	14.43	24.00	3.61				3.61	20-Feb.-09
5.	Bihar	Patna	BSUP Scheme Sector-3, Phase-V, West Patna	40.19	928	15.77	24.42	3.94				3.94	20-Feb.-09
6.	Bihar	Patna	BSUP Scheme Sector-4, Phase-V, West Patna	40.19	928	15.77	24.42	3.94				3.94	20-Feb.-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7.	Bihar	Patna	BSUP Scheme Sector-1, Phase VI, South Patna	42.52	992	16.71	25.81	4.18				4.18	20-Feb.-09
8.	Bihar	Patna	BSUP Scheme Sector-2, Phase-VI, South Patna	38.44	832	14.43	24.00	3.61				3.61	20-Feb.-09
9.	Bihar	Patna	BSUP Scheme Sector-3, Phase-VI, South Patna	40.19	928	15.77	24.42	3.94				3.94	20-Feb.-09
10.	Bihar	Patna	BSUP Scheme Sector-4, Phase-VI, South Patna	40.19	928	15.77	24.42	3.94				3.94	20-Feb.-09
11.	Bihar	Patna	Detail Project Report for BSUP Scheme at Danapur (Phase-I) under Patna Urban Agglomeration	4.15	176	1.88	2.27	0.47	0.00			0.47	26-Sep.-07
12.	Bihar	Patna	Detailed Project Report for BSUP Scheme at Khagaul (Phase-I) under Patna Urban Agglomeration	2.29	96	1.04	1.25	0.26	0.00			0.26	26-Sep.-07
13.	Bihar	Patna	Detailed Project Report for BSUP for 2500 new dwelling units through Rehabilitation at Patna (Phase-I)	62.21	2500	28.28	33.93	7.07	0.00			7.07	6-Oct.-07
14.	Bihar	Patna	Detailed Project Report for BSUP for 2000 new dwelling units through Rehabilitation at Patna (Phase-II)	49.76	2000	22.62	27.14	5.66	0.00			5.66	6-Oct.-07
15.	Bihar	Patna	Detail BSUP Scheme at Danapur (Phase-II) under Patna Urban Agglomeration	11.45	480	5.15	6.31	1.29	0.00			1.29	29-Oct.-07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16.	Bihar	Patna	Detail Project Report for BSUP Scheme at Patna (Phase-II)	64.03	2736	28.62	35.41	7.15	0.00			7.15	29-Oct.-07
17.	Bihar	Patna	Project Report for BSUP Scheme at Patna (Phase-IV), Patna	107.69	4112	47.99	59.70	12.00	0.00			12.00	28-Nov.-07
18.	Bihar	Bodhgaya	Detail Project Report for BSUP Scheme at Bodhgaya (Phase-I), Bihar	54.57	2000	38.71	15.86	9.68	0.00			9.68	9-Jan.-08
TOTAL :				709.98	22372	312.76	397.23	78.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.19	

BPL people in North Eastern States

1652. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that 25 per cent of the urban population lives below poverty line in the country;

(b) how many people are below poverty line in North Eastern States; and

(c) the details of the funds made available and utilized under poverty alleviation programmes during the last three years and other measures taken to reduce the urban poverty?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):
(a) and (b) As per the Tendulkar Committee Report on Estimates of Poverty, the estimated number of urban poor in the country is 807.6 lakh which is 25.7% of the urban population. The estimated urban population below poverty line in the North Eastern States including Sikkim as of 2004-05 is as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of States	Number of BPL People (in lakhs)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.7
2.	Assam	8.4
3.	Manipur	2.1
4.	Meghalaya	1.2
5.	Mizoram	0.4
6.	Nagaland	0.2
7.	Sikkim	0.2
8.	Tripura	1.3

(c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) on all India basis including NER States aimed at to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor, through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, skills training and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

Also, this Ministry is implementing the scheme of 10% lumpsum provision for the benefit of North-Eastern Region including Sikkim. Projects benefiting the urban poor and low income

groups are provided support under the central pool. The scheme provides focus on slum redevelopment, basic amenities, livelihoods support activities/projects, multipurpose resource centres etc.

Statements showing State-wise Central funds released and expenditure reported under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) and projects sanctioned and Central share released under 10% NER Scheme in the North-Eastern Region including Sikkim during the last three years are given in Statement-I to II respectively (*See below*).

In order to address the other facets of poverty, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) (Basic Services to the Urban Poor and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme components), is being implemented for providing basic civic amenities and affordable housing to the urban poor, especially slum dwellers since December, 2005,

The Government has recently launched a new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for the slum dwellers and the urban poor. This scheme aims at providing support to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers.

Statement-I

*Central funds released and expenditure under Swarna Jayanti Shahari
Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for the last 3 years*

Sl. No.	NER States	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Central actual funds released	Expenditure reported (Central share)*	Central actual funds released	Expenditure reported (Central share)*	Central actual funds released	Expenditure reported (Central share)*
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	103.93	173.59	201.79	33.63
2.	Assam	2947.90	385.27	1478.03	2947.90	2869.96	1478.03
3.	Manipur	445.71	92.55	461.88	528.88	448.43	1512.35
4.	Meghalaya	190.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Mizoram	350.20	349.69	369.51	252.26	641.66	188.50
6.	Nagaland	286.53	143.06	277.13	0.00	419.06	134.53
7.	Sikkim	63.67	106.75	46.19	27.83	194.84	21.44
8.	Tripura	248.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	224.25	0.00
TOTAL :		4533.59	1077.32	2736.67	3930.46	4999.99	3368.48

*The expenditure reported includes the expenditure of Central funds released during earlier year and carried forward to this year as this scheme is an ongoing scheme.

Statement-II

*State-wise projects sanctioned and Central share released under 10 %
NER Scheme during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of the NER States	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Number of new projects sanctioned	Central share released* (Rs. in lakhs)	Number of new projects sanctioned	Central share released* (Rs. in lakhs)	Number of new projects sanctioned	Central share released* (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	415.14	6	1438.69	4	795.49
2.	Assam	0	1556.86	4	630.59	6	670.62
3.	Manipur	0	3028.00	0	1135.26	2	944.60
4.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	1	911.01	1	535.30
5.	Mizoram	0	0.00	4	442.78	4	731.21
6.	Nagaland	0	0.00	3	165.12	3	284.52
7.	Sikkim	0	0.00	1	388.61	1	35.90
8.	Tripura	0	0.00	1	237.94	2	1002.36
TOTAL:		1	5000.00	20	5350.00	23	5000.00

*Both for new projects and projects sanctioned in earlier years.

Budget for setting up new textile parks

1653. SHRI BASHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- whether Government has approved textile parks across the country;
- if so, the details of textile parks going to be set up in each State;
- what is the budget for these textile parks;
- whether any textile park has been sanctioned for Odisha; and
- if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State-wise breakup of 21 new textile parks is as follows:—

Maharashtra (6), Gujarat (1), Andhra Pradesh (2), Tamil Nadu (2), Tripura (1), Himachal Pradesh (1), Karnataka (1), Jammu and Kashmir (1), Rajasthan (4), West Bengal (1), Uttar Pradesh (1).

(c) Government has approved an allocation of Rs. 400 crores for new textile parks.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. The proposal received for Odisha did not feature in the list of shortlisted parks by the Government. The Project Scrutiny Committee of the SITP Scheme had evaluated 55 proposals of which 21 proposals were approved on the basis of specific evaluation criteria.

Houses sanctioned under BSUP and IHSDP

1654. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise, city-wise and State-wise number of houses sanctioned, under the 'Basic Services to the Urban Poor' (BSUP) and 'Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme' (IHSDP) during the last three years;

(b) the year-wise, city-wise and State-wise number of houses completed out of above during the last three years;

(c) by when remainder are to be completed; and

(d) whether above performance could be termed, satisfactory?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):
(a) Year-wise, city-wise and State-wise details of houses sanctioned during the last three years under the Sub-mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) are at Annexure-I and II respectively. [See Appendix 224 Annexure No. 9 and 10]

(b) Year-wise, city-wise and State-wise details of houses completed during the last three years under the Sub-mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) are at Annexure-III, IV and V respectively. [See Appendix 224 Annexure No. 11, 12 and 13]

(c) and (d) Out of 15.67 lakh Dwelling Units (DUs) sanctioned under BSUP and IHSDP, 8,28,344 DUs have been either completed or under progress. The projects are implemented by concerned State agencies. Completion schedule depends on the speed of executing agencies of projects and States/Urban Local Bodies making their shares available to the executing agencies on a case to case basis. While the performance of some States is satisfactory, some other States are lagging in implementation.

Indians living in slums

1655. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of Indians living in slums has risen by almost a quarter in the last decade;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the sharp rise in slum dwellers;
- (c) whether there is a plan to revise the definition of slums;
- (d) the steps Government proposes to take towards slum development and provision of affordable housing to the slum-dwellers; and
- (e) the steps being taken to ease the pressure of urbanization of major cities?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) As the Census, 2011 slum figures are not available, it is not possible to indicate the growth in the slum population.

(b) The major reasons are:—

- (i) Increased urbanization leading to pressure on the available land and infrastructure, especially for the poor.
- (ii) Natural increase in the population of urban poor and migration from rural areas and small towns to larger cities.
- (iii) Sky-rocketing land prices due to increasing demand for land and constraints on supply of land.
- (iv) Absence of programmes of affordable housing for the urban poor in most States.
- (v) Lack of availability of credit for low income housing.
- (vi) Increasing cost of construction.

(c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation set up a Committee to look into various aspects of Slum Statistics/Census and issues regarding conduct of slum Census, 2011. The Committee submitted its report on 30th August, 2010. The Committee has defined Slums as:—

“A Slum is a compact settlement of at least 20 households with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions”.

(d) and (e) The Government of India launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 to assist cities and towns in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor including slum dwellers in 65 cities in the

country under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme for the urban poor in the country. For other cities/towns, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) was launched with the objective to strive for holistic slum development, with a healthy and enabling environment by providing shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers. The Mission period is from 2005-2012.

This Ministry is also implementing the Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP), which is meant to provide 5% interest subsidy upto ₹ 1.0 lakh for construction and purchase of house for the EWS and LIG beneficiaries of the urban poor including Slum dwellers.

In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, a new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011.

Under the scheme financial assistance is provided to the States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers.

It creates enabling conditions that will encourage States to tackle the problem of slums in a definitive way, by bringing existing slums within the formal system and enabling them to avail of the same amenities as the rest of the town; redressing the failures of the formal system that lie behind the creation of slums; and tackling the shortages of urban land and housing that keep shelter and housing out of reach of the poor and force them to resort to extralegal solutions in a bid to retain their sources of livelihood.

The selection of the cities will be done in consultation with the Centre. The States would be required to include all the mission cities of JNNURM, preferably cities with more than 3 lakh population as per 2001 Census; and other smaller cities, with due consideration to the pace of growth of the city, of slums, predominance of minority population, and areas/where property rights are assigned.

The Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme, encourages public private partnerships for the creation of affordable housing stock has been dovetailed into RAY. Under this scheme central support will be provided at the rate of ₹ 50,000 per unit of affordable dwelling unit or 25% of the cost of civic infrastructure (external and internal), whichever is lower.

Financial assistance for implementation of schemes to Goa

1656. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is implementing any scheme or schemes in the State of Goa, through the State Government or otherwise;

(b) if so, the names of the schemes; and

(c) the details of financial assistance given to the State of Goa in the last three years under each of the schemes and targets achieved under each of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of the schemes are Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) scheme and Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP).

(c) Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), one project for Panaji city under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and one project for Cuncolim town under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) has been approved so far for construction/up-gradation of 155 and 70 houses alongwith necessary infrastructure facilities in the State of Goa. The details of the projects approved under BSUP and IHSDP are as under:—

	(Rs. in crores)	
	BSUP	IHSDP
No. of projects approved	1	1
Project cost approved	10.22	4.10
Central share approved	4.60	1.40
ACA released	1.15	0
No. of DUs approved	155	70

(i) No funds have been released under Rajiv Awas Yojana till date, however, the Government has released Rs 111.71 lakhs to the Government of Goa for undertaking preparatory activities in three cities viz. Mormugao, Panaji and Margao under the Slum Free City Planning Scheme, the preparatory phase of RAY.

(ii) No financial assistance has been given to the State of Goa during the last three years, under the Schemes namely Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) scheme and Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP).

Shifting of urban poor living near railway tracks

1657. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has proposed to shift urban poor living near the railway tracks;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has identified tracts of land for such a purpose; and

(c) whether there exist records with the Ministry which can identify such urban poor living near railway tracks?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):
(a) No, Sir. This Ministry is implementing the Basic Services to the Urban Poor and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission which focus on basic services to the urban poor and integrated development of slums. Under this Scheme, the selection of the projects is done by the States and removal of slums near the railway tracks are not specifically targeted.

In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, a new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011.

The Phase-I of Rajiv Awas Yojana is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme with a budget of Rs. 5,000 crores and expenditure limited to actual plan outlays. The Scheme will provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock. The scheme emphasizes 'whole city' 'all slums' 'whole slum' approach. In respect of Central Government land it is expected that the agencies concerned will work in cooperation with the State Governments/ULB, and design suitable solutions to redevelop/relocate the slums with due property rights given to slum dwellers.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Financial assistance to States to eradicate child labour

1658. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and year-wise details of financial assistance provided during the last three years for taking up action oriented projects aiming at eradicating child labour across the country;

(b) the details of targets fixed and results achieved in this regard; and

(c) the details of cases of default and action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a)
The Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 266 districts in the country. State-wise details of grants released to NCLPs during last three years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The funds are released to the Project Societies from time to time on the receipt of the relevant documents viz. Quarterly Progress Reports, Audited Statement Accounts, Annual

Reports etc. Instalments are released only after assuring that the documentation is properly done. The RFD targets and results achieved during last year is as under:—

Sl. No.	2010-11	Target	Achievement
1.	Enrollment of children	42000	42000
2.	Mainstreaming of children	40000	94657

(c) No such incidence has been reported in the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Statement

Statement showing the State-wise details grants released under the NCLP Scheme during 2008-09, 2009-10 (in lakhs rounded to next decimal)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1056.31	399.52	705.69
2.	Assam	352.19	616.68	378.55
3.	Bihar	2130.96	1661.44	727.43
4.	Chhattisgarh	603.80	293.99	364.82
5.	Gujarat	250.17	169.64	165.01
6.	Haryana	156.39	63.28	186.77
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.41	0	25.66
8.	Jharkhand	354.29	155.95	47.78
9.	Karnataka	404.94	447.03	64.47
10.	Madhya Pradesh	838.68	560.92	608.25
11.	Maharashtra	514.12	419.39	433.32
12.	Nagaland	28.34	21.43	40.87
13.	Orissa	1109.14	862.56	1167.78
14.	Punjab	329.88	127.22	130.59
15.	Rajasthan	1510.60	371.58	395.64

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Tamil Nadu	348.71	449.53	504.28
17.	Uttar Pradesh	2307.92	1627.43	1772.83
18.	West Bengal	1866.97	1015.35	1537.63

Fund released/spent for eradication of child labour

1659. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of fund released and spent to eradicate child labour in the country during last year and the current year, so far, with particular reference to Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether as per report of US Government released in October, 2011, India has largest number of child labourers in the world employed in dangerous industries;

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

(d) whether 1/4th of the country's child labour is in Uttar Pradesh;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether Government will impose blanket ban on child labour below 14 years; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 266 districts in the country. State-wise details of grants released including Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh to NCLPs during last year and current year is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As per report, there is no mention about India having largest number of child labourers in the world.

(d) and (e) As per the Census, 2001, the number of working children in the age group of 5-14 was 1.26 crore out of which 19.27 lakh children in Uttar Pradesh which is about 15%.

(f) and (g) Child Labour is a complex socio-economic problem, which needs sustained efforts over a long period of time. Considering the nature and magnitude of the problem, Government is following a sequential approach of first covering children working in hazardous occupations/processes.

Statement

*The State-wise details grants released under the NCLP Scheme
during 2010-11 and 2011-12*

(in crore)

Sl. No.	State/NCLP District	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto 21.11.11)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.06	6.19
2.	Assam	3.79	2.98
3.	Bihar	7.27	6.26
4.	Chhattisgarh	3.65	3.38
5.	Gujarat	1.65	0.29
6.	Haryana	1.87	0.66
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.26	0.35
8.	Jharkhand	0.48	2.77
9.	Karnataka	0.64	0.55
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6.08	6.78
11.	Maharashtra	4.33	4.50
12.	Nagaland	0.41	0.36
13.	Orissa	11.68	6.30
14.	Punjab	1.31	1.12
15.	Rajasthan	3.96	2.57
16.	Tamil Nadu	5.04	4.42
17.	Uttar Pradesh	17.73	8.18
18.	West Bengal	15.38	11.84

Unemployed persons in urban and rural areas

1660. SHRI D. RAJA:
SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment about the total unemployed persons in the country including both urban and rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof with a State-wise number of unemployed persons for last three years;

(c) whether Government is actively considering to take measures to reduce the number of the unemployed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof with specific schemes?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office in the country in both rural and urban areas. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10.

(b) State-wise details of unemployment rates as per usual status basis during 1999-2000, 2004-05 and 2009-10 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Government have taken several steps to reduce unemployment in the country. The focus is on creation of productive employment at a faster pace in order to raise incomes of masses to bring about a general improvement in their living conditions. The job opportunities are created on account of growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), investment in infrastructure development, growth in exports, etc. Government of India has also been implementing various employment generation programmes, such as, Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana; Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme; Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Statement

State-wise unemployment rates during 1999-2000, 2004-05 and 2009-10

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1999-2000		2004-05		2009-10	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.8	3.9	0.7	3.6	1.2	3.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.5	2.9	0.9	1.2	1.3	3.4
3.	Assam	3.9	9.7	2.6	7.2	3.9	5.2
4.	Bihar	1.8	7.4	1.5	6.4	2.0	7.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.5	0.6	2.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Delhi	4.7	3.3	1.9	4.8	1.7	2.6
7.	Goa	9.3	18.5	11.1	8.7	4.7	4.1
8.	Gujarat	0.4	2.0	0.5	2.4	0.8	1.8
9.	Haryana	0.8	2.7	2.2	4.0	1.8	2.5
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.2	6.6	1.8	3.8	1.6	4.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.1	5.0	1.5	4.9	2.5	6.0
12.	Jharkhand	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.5	3.9	6.3
13.	Karnataka	0.7	3.3	0.7	2.8	0.5	2.7
14.	Kerala	8.2	10.2	10.7	15.6	7.5	7.3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.5	3.5	0.5	2.8	0.7	2.9
16.	Maharashtra	1.4	5.8	1.0	3.6	0.6	3.2
17.	Manipur	1.9	6.7	1.1	5.5	3.8	4.8
18.	Meghalaya	0.4	4.6	0.3	3.5	0.4	5.1
19.	Mizoram	0.9	3.0	0.3	1.9	1.3	2.8
20.	Nagaland	2.4	9.1	1.8	5.5	10.6	9.2
21.	Orissa	1.9	6.7	5.0	13.4	3.0	4.2
22.	Punjab	1.8	2.7	3.8	5.0	2.6	4.8
23.	Rajasthan	0.4	2.5	0.7	2.9	0.4	2.2
24.	Sikkim	2.8	7.5	2.4	3.7	4.3	0.0
25.	Tamil Nadu	2.0	4.0	1.2	3.5	1.5	3.2
26.	Tripura	1.2	5.8	13.3	28.0	9.2	17.1
27.	Uttarakhand	0.0	0.0	1.3	5.4	1.6	2.9
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0.8	4.1	0.6	3.3	1.0	2.9
29.	West Bengal	2.8	7.6	2.5	6.2	1.9	4.0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.4	6.9	6.2	8.8	8.0	8.4
31.	Chandigarh	0.7	4.8	2.6	4.0	24.7	3.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.0	1.4	3.3	3.0	4.8	5.3
33.	Daman and Diu	1.0	3.0	0.3	3.0	4.0	2.4
34.	Lakshadweep	19.4	10.0	7.5	25.0	9.7	5.7
35.	Puducherry	4.0	4.1	7.0	8.1	3.0	3.1
ALL-INDIA		1.5	4.7	1.7	4.5	1.6	3.4

Decline in employment rate

1661. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employment rate in the country has declined in the five year period ending 2009-10 to 39.2 per cent from 42 per cent in 2004-05 according to the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) data; and

(b) if so, the details of the employment rate during the period 2004-05 and 2009-10 both in agriculture and non-agriculture sector and what is the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per last two most recent surveys, estimated employment rate as per usual status basis has declined to 39.2 per cent in 2009-10 from 42.0 per cent in 2004-05.

(b) The details of the employment rate during the period 2004-05 and 2009-10 both in agriculture and non-agriculture sector are as follows:—

<i>Employment Rate (%)</i>		
	2004-05	2009-10
Agriculture	58.44	53.20
Non-Agriculture	41.56	46.80

Government of India aims at creating more and more employment in non-agricultural sector in both rural and urban areas through implementing various wage paid and self-employment generation programmes in order to absorb the persons who are being pushed off from agricultural sector.

Bonded labour system prevalent in States

1662. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:
SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Human Rights Commission has pointed out that not much was being done to address the issue of bonded labour as the bureaucracy and police were not taking it seriously; and

(b) if so, the names of States where bonded labour system is prevalent?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Minimum pension to workers covered by EPFO

1663. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to provide a minimum pension amounting to ` 1000 per month to the 1.5 million workers covered by the Employees Provident Fund Organisation is running into trouble as there is no agreement on who should fund this scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether it will require 0.63 per cent increase in the contribution to pay a minimum pension of ` 1000 and it would be in addition to the 8.33 per cent the employers already contributed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and follow up action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The recommendations of the Pension Implementation Committee (PIC) of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation to increase the minimum pension amount to Rs. 1000 per month is to be placed before Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund {(CBT (EPF))} in its ensuing meeting for its consideration.

(b) and (c) The decision to increase minimum pension to Rs. 1000 per month as per actuarial valuation would require 0.63 per cent increase in the contribution in addition to the existing rate of employers contribution of 8.33 per cent. Any follow-up action would arise only after consideration by CBT (EPF).

Unemployment rate

1664. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unemployment rate has touched 10 per cent since January, 2011;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) what is the rate of unemployment in working age group (15-59); and
- (d) what steps Government is taking to provide employment to all?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per the results of this survey, estimated unemployment rate as on current daily status was 6.6 per cent during 2009-10

(c) The unemployment rate for the working age group was estimated at 6.7 per cent as per current daily status during 2009-10.

(d) Government of India has been making constant efforts to provide employment to the people through normal growth process and implementation of various employment generation schemes, such as, Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana; Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme; Swarana Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Imparting vocational skills

1665. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to impart trainings and education in vocational skills to 50 crore people by 2022 to address the critical issue of unemployment;
- (b) whether Government has also decided to set up an academy of scientific and innovative research with powers to award degrees;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has already initiated such programmes of imparting vocational training at metros providing necessary fiscal assistance to State Governments; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes, Sir, in accordance with the National Policy on Skill Development Government has set a target of skilling 50 crore people by 2022.

(b) Planning and Performance Division, Ministry of Science and Technology has taken initiative to set up an Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research.

(c) and (d) A Bill for setting up Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR) has been passed by Lok Sabha on 5.9.2011. The Bill is presently under consideration by Rajya

Sabha. AcSIR is being set up as an 'Institution of National Importance' focussing on research and imparting instruction in interdisciplinary domain of science and technology through a combination of innovative and novel curricula, cross-disciplinary knowledge, pedagogy and evaluation. The Academy shall primarily focus on research and imparting instruction in such areas as are not ordinarily taught in regular academic universities in India.

Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment has formulated following schemes for imparting vocational training throughout the country including metros, and providing financial assistance to State Governments/UTs:

- (i) **“Skill Development Initiative (SDI)” based on “Modular Employable Skills (MES)” :**
The objectives of the scheme are to provide vocational training to school leavers, existing workers, ITI graduates, etc. to improve their employability by optimally utilizing the infrastructure available in Government, Private institutions and the industry. Existing skills of the persons can also be tested and certified under this scheme. 100% Training and assessment cost is reimbursed to successful candidates.
- (ii) **Upgradation of 100 ITIs with Domestic Funding:** under the scheme 100 ITIs from 22 States/UTs were taken up for upgradation into Centre of Excellence at a total outlay of Rs. 160 crore. Centre and State share being 75:25.
- (iii) **Vocational Training Improvement Project:** Under the scheme 400 ITIs from 33 States were taken up for upgradation (CoE/General Upgradation) with total outlay of Rs. 1581 crores. Centre and Share being 75:25 (90:10 for NE States). The Scheme *inter-alia* includes Training of Trainers, innovation, developments etc.
- (iv) **Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership:** The scheme was launched in 2007-08 to improve the employment outcome of graduates from the vocational training system. Under the Scheme, an Industry Partner is associated with each Government ITI to lead the process of upgradation. An Institute Management Committee is constituted with Industry Partner as its Chairperson and registered as a Society. Interest free loan of Rs. 2.5 crore is given to the IMC. Financial and academic autonomy is given to the IMC to manage the affairs of the ITI.
- (v) **Skill Development of 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism:** Under the scheme, 34 ITIs and 68 Skill Development Centers (SDCs) are proposed to be established with 75% central share and 5340 youth are proposed to be trained in various skill training programmes with 100% Central assistance.

(vi) **Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North Eastern States and Sikkim:**

Under the scheme 100% Central assistance is being provided to upgrade 20 existing ITIs and supplement infrastructure deficiency of 28 existing ITIs in all North Eastern States including Sikkim.

Mapping areas for data on bonded labour system

1666. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposal to map the area and collect exact data on “bonded labour system” prevailing in areas and the identification of families and individuals; and

(b) if not, whether any data is available district-wise through other sources and if so, the details of implementation success?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The Bonded Labour System has been abolished by law throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance which was replaced by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. The responsibility for implementing the Act lies with the State Governments. Under the Act Vigilance Committees at District and Sub-Divisional level under the Chairmanship of District Magistrate/Sub-Divisional Magistrate are constituted by the State Government to identify incidence of bonded labour. In order to assist the State Government in the task of identification and rehabilitation of bonded labourers, a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour is in operation. The scheme, *inter-alia*, has a provision for providing financial assistance to the State Governments/UTs @ Rs. 2 lakh per district for conducting survey of bonded labourers once in 3 years. As and when existence of bonded labour is detected, such persons are identified for rehabilitation.

No policing for safety of mine workers

1667. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government does not have a policy or legislation for ensuring safety of mine workers from occupational hazards;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has prescribed directives in ensuring the safety of workers in an event of an accident;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (e) Adequate statutory provisions exist under the Mines Act, 1952 and the rules and regulations framed thereunder to ensure occupational safety and health of mine workers. The Government has declared National Policy on Safety, Health and Environment at Work Place in 2009 which includes mine workers. Besides, directives in the form of guidelines and instructions are being issued by Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) from time to time.

Tardy disposal of labour cases by REPF Appellate Tribunals

1668. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of disposal of labour cases is very tardy in the country due to the inadequate number of Regional Employee Provident Fund (REPF) Appellate Tribunals;

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

(c) the total number of cases referred to the regional EPF Appellate Tribunals for disposal during the last three years;

(d) the State-wise number of cases pending during each of the last three years and thereafter;

(e) whether Government proposes to establish more benches of Regional EPF Appellate Tribunals in the country; and

(f) if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) There is only one Employees' Provident Fund Appellate Tribunal (EPFAT), Delhi established under Section 7 (D) of Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. There is no Regional Employees Provident Fund Appellate Tribunal in the country. The number of cases filed and disposed of by the EPFAT during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	No. of cases filed	No. of cases disposed of
2009	879	701
2010	765	488
2011 (upto 30.11.11)	805	202

(d) The State-wise details of cases pending before EPFAT during the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) and (f) No, Sir.

Statement

*State-wise details of cases pending before EPFAT during
the last three years*

State	Year			Total
	2009	2010	2011 upto (30.11.2011)	
Andhra Pradesh	8	12	5	25
Bihar	1	2	11	14
Chhattisgarh	0	2	3	5
Delhi	6	21	22	49
Goa	1	2	1	4
Gujarat	6	11	23	40
Haryana	4	13	17	34
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	1
Jharkhand	2	3	2	7
Karnataka	18	20	40	78
Kerala	33	50	84	167
Madhya Pradesh	24	25	25	74
Maharashtra	35	37	88	160
North East Region	0	0	1	1
Orissa	2	2	6	10
Punjab	9	13	42	64
Rajasthan	0	9	8	17
Tamil Nadu	17	38	152	207
Uttar Pradesh	10	9	48	67
Uttarakhand	0	5	16	21
West Bengal	2	3	8	13
TOTAL :	178	277	603	1058

Employment growth in the country

1669. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has information data regarding employment growth in the country in the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details of growth annually in different sectors?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. Details of compound annual rate of growth of employment in broad sectors as per usual status basis during 1999-2000 to 2004-05 and 2004-05 to 2009-10 are given below:—

Sectors	2004-05 over 1999-2000	2009-10 over 2004-05
Agriculture	2.46	(-)1.61
Industry	3.83	3.68
Services	3.52	1.94
TOTAL:	2.95	0.28

Deteriorating condition of labourers working on NHs

1670. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of labourers/workers working for construction/maintenance of roads/national highways under the private/public contractors separately, in the country;

(b) whether Government has made any assessment regarding the deteriorating condition including health of such labourers/workers;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the measures being taken/proposed to be taken by Government to improve the condition of such labourers/workers including their social security, insurance, medical, health and welfare; and

(d) the State-wise number of labourers/workers benefited/likely to be benefited from such schemes, including Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) As per Census 2001, there are 14165044 building and other construction workers which include workers engaged in construction/maintenance of roads/highways in India. State-wise detail is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) and (c) In order to safeguard the interest of workers engaged in the building and other construction work, the Government has enacted the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996 with a view to regulating the wages, working conditions, safety and health, welfare measures etc. of these workers. The main responsibility for implementing the Acts lies with the respective State Governments. The Central Government has framed Rules viz. the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Central Rules, 1998 which contain elaborate provisions regarding responsibilities and duties of employers, architects, projects engineers, Central Advisory Committee, Registration of establishments, safety and health, hours of work, welfare and payment of wages etc. The Central Government has also enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 for the social security and welfare of unorganized workers which includes construction workers.

(d) The details are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise detail of construction workers as per the Census of India, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ UTs	Total
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1095380
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30078
3.	Assam	197420
4.	Bihar	412270
5.	Chhattisgarh	182540
6.	Goa	47977
7.	Gujarat	850300
8.	Haryana	370000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	129710
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	135220
11.	Jharkhand	327430
12.	Karnataka	947000

1	2	3
13.	Kerala	1007180
14.	Madhya Pradesh	661200
15.	Maharashtra	1616790
16.	Manipur	14360
17.	Meghalaya	19510
18.	Mizoram	16579
19.	Nagaland	17201
20.	Orissa	595640
21.	Punjab	450380
22.	Rajasthan	1066780
23.	Sikkim	13602
24.	Tamil Nadu	1134370
25.	Tripura	27130
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1330760
27.	Uttarakhand	162860
28.	West Bengal	864180
29.	Delhi	352830
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	17874
31.	Chandigarh	32679
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4919
33.	Daman and Diu	4065
34.	Lakshadweep	1837
35.	Puducherry	26993
TOTAL :		14165044

Statement-II

Under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, every State Government has to constitute a State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board. The functions of the Board include providing welfare

and social security measure such as immediate assistance to a beneficiary in case of accident, payment of pension to the beneficiaries who have completed the age of 60 years, loan and advances for construction of a house, paying amount in connection with premia for Group Insurance Scheme etc. The workers registered as beneficiaries under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, are entitled to the benefits provided by the Boards.

As per information received from States/UTs, the State-wise number of construction workers registered with the boards is as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	No. of workers registered with the Board (As on 30.6.2011)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8,82,070
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4,298
3.	Assam	3,150
4.	Bihar	18,566
5.	Chhattisgarh	62,335
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	48,971
8.	Haryana	1,46,667
9.	Himachal Pradesh	633
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
11.	Jharkhand	16,285
12.	Karnataka	1,40,869
13.	Kerala	16,89,789
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17,08,574
15.	Maharashtra	0
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0

1	2	3
20.	Orissa	60,640
21.	Punjab	32,839
22.	Rajasthan	35,119
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2,115,097
25.	Tripura	8,568
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1,00,060
27.	Uttarakhand	755
28.	West Bengal	3,13,180
29.	Delhi	41,766
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1,080
31.	Chandigarh	7,562
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	25,455
TOTAL :		74,64,328

Pending claim case under EPF scheme

1671. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) Scheme claims are settled within 30 days but a large number of cases are pending for settlement all over the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof for the last three years and the current year;

(c) the reasons for pendency of such large number of cases;

(d) whether Government has taken any effective steps for speedy disposal of such cases; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by when the said cases are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Effort is made to settle claims within 30 days of its receipt. However, delays beyond 30 days have been noticed in settlement of claims.

(b) The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The main reasons for pendency of claims are:—

(i) During the current year, a special drive was launched by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation to update the members' accounts in a time-bound manner. Accordingly, more manpower was engaged in updation of accounts resulting in some delay in settlement of claims.

(ii) Higher number of claims were received over the previous year.

(d) Following remedial measures have been taken for speedy settlement of claims:—

(i) Introduction of NEFT (National Electronic Fund Transfer) facility.

(ii) Computerization and introduction of new software in all its field offices for better and speedy settlement.

(iii) Upgradation of existing offices and opening of new offices with reference to the workload.

(iv) Monitoring of settlement of claims by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner/In-charge of office himself.

(e) Settlement of claims is a continuous process. Claims which are pending in a month are settled in the subsequent cycle of the settlement of claims.

Statement

State-wise pendency of claims for the last three years and current year upto 30.11.2011

Sl. No.	State	No. of claims pending as on			
		31.03.2008	31.03.2009	31.03.2010	2011-12 (as on 30.11.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28389	53888	19693	66480
2.	Bihar	547	65	3782	7968
3.	Chhattisgarh	159	66	67	2020

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Delhi	72868	69163	124406	226857
5.	Goa	1109	413	9643	5156
6.	Gujarat	11427	42477	40156	54858
7.	Haryana	53487	97815	56054	139357
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5332	0	2874	6811
9.	Jharkhand	2468	3758	3377	6822
10.	Karnataka	151906	55021	131843	338771
11.	Kerala	2206	3397	13339	24560
12.	Madhya Pradesh	382	3603	3365	11505
13.	Maharashtra	201376	231718	99661	711688
14.	North Eastern Region	1647	322	3110	7401
15.	Orissa	3553	7342	1730	12822
16.	Punjab	10734	4607	11670	28880
17.	Rajasthan	0	10907	6636	16730
18.	Tamil Nadu	68278	104270	72165	184523
19.	Uttar Pradesh	3608	3577	27809	42914
20.	Uttarakhand	3291	9392	3683	8468
21.	West Bengal	28384	21663	39107	58437
TOTAL :		651151	723464	674170	1963028

Unemployment trends

1672. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise trends in the rate of unemployment over the last three years;

(b) whether India's unemployment numbers are presented only once in every five years as compared to many other countries which come out with the figures on a quarterly basis; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per results of last three surveys, State-wise trends in the rates of unemployment during 1999-2000, 2004-05 and 2009-10 are given in Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Quinquennial labour force surveys on employment and unemployment are conducted by National Sample Survey Office once in every five years. Labour Bureau under Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India has conducted first annual household survey on employment and unemployment in 300 districts covering 28 States/UTs in the country for the period 2009-10. Second household survey for 2010-11 on employment and unemployment is in progress.

Statement

*State-wise unemployment rates on usual status basis during 1999-2000,
2004-05 and 2009-10*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1999-00		2004-05		2009-10	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.8	3.9	0.7	3.6	1.2	3.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.5	2.9	0.9	1.2	1.3	3.4
3.	Assam	3.9	9.7	2.6	7.2	3.9	5.2
4.	Bihar	1.8	7.4	1.5	6.4	2.0	7.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.5	0.6	2.9
6.	Delhi	4.7	3.3	1.9	4.8	1.7	2.6
7.	Goa	9.3	18.5	11.1	8.7	4.7	4.1
8.	Gujarat	0.4	2.0	0.5	2.4	0.8	1.8
9.	Haryana	0.8	2.7	2.2	4.0	1.8	2.5
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.2	6.6	1.8	3.8	1.6	4.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.1	5.0	1.5	4.9	2.5	6.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Jharkhand	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.5	3.9	6.3
13.	Karnataka	0.7	3.3	0.7	2.8	0.5	2.7
14.	Kerala	8.2	10.2	10.7	15.6	7.5	7.3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.5	3.5	0.5	2.8	0.7	2.9
16.	Maharashtra	1.4	5.8	1.0	3.6	0.6	3.2
17.	Manipur	1.9	6.7	1.1	5.5	3.8	4.8
18.	Meghalaya	0.4	4.6	0.3	3.5	0.4	5.1
19.	Mizoram	0.9	3.0	0.3	1.9	1.3	2.8
20.	Nagaland	2.4	9.1	1.8	5.5	10.6	9.2
21.	Orissa	1.9	6.7	5.0	13.4	3.0	4.2
22.	Punjab	1.8	2.7	3.8	5.0	2.6	4.8
23.	Rajasthan	0.4	2.5	0.7	2.9	0.4	2.2
24.	Sikkim	2.8	7.5	2.4	3.7	4.3	0.0
25.	Tamil Nadu	2.0	4.0	1.2	3.5	1.5	3.2
26.	Tripura	1.2	5.8	13.3	28.0	9.2	17.1
27.	Uttarakhand	0.0	0.0	1.3	5.4	1.6	2.9
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0.8	4.1	0.6	3.3	1.0	2.9
29.	West Bengal	2.8	7.6	2.5	6.2	1.9	4.0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.4	6.9	6.2	8.8	8.0	8.4
31.	Chandigarh	0.7	4.8	2.6	4.0	24.7	3.4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.0	1.4	3.3	3.0	4.8	5.3
33.	Daman and Diu	1.0	3.0	0.3	3.0	4.0	2.4
34.	Lakshadweep	19.4	10.0	7.5	25.0	9.7	5.7
35.	Puducherry	4.0	4.1	7.0	8.1	3.0	3.1
ALL -INDIA		1.5	4.7	1.7	4.5	1.6	3.4

Social security for labourers in unorganised sector

†1673. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the poor condition of labourers working in the unorganised sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to improve their condition;

(c) whether Government has formulated any social security and other welfare schemes for their upliftment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) The Government is committed to improving the conditions of workers in the unorganized sector. To provide social security to these workers, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board at the Central level and State Social Security Boards at the State level which shall recommend formulation of social security schemes for unorganised workers.

The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was launched to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30000 per annum on a family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. More than 2.54 crore smart cards have been issued as on 30.11.2011. RSBY has been extended to building and other construction workers, street vendors, beedi workers, MGNREGA beneficiaries who have worked for more than 15 days during the preceding financial year and domestic Workers.

The Government has launched the Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) to provide insurance against death and disability.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme has been expanded by revising the criteria of eligibility. All citizens above the age of 65 years and living below poverty line are eligible for benefits under the scheme. To expand the old age protection cover, the Government has now reduced the age for eligibility of pension from 65 years to 60 years and for the persons above the age of 80 years the amount has been raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per month.

The Government has constituted Welfare Funds for some categories of workers like beedi, cine and non-coal mine workers in the unorganised sector. The Welfare Funds are utilized to provide for financing of measures to promote the welfare of workers including women workers engaged in these occupations. The welfare measures include

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

health and medical care, insurance, housing, education, recreation, water supply, maternity benefits, etc.

Child labour in Metro cities

1674. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to stop rampant child labour, especially in Metro cities;
- (b) the details for all four metros of outcome of such efforts, the number of child labourers that have been rescued over last three years; and
- (c) the details regarding educational facilities provided to children working in Metro cities?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes. Government monitors the implementation of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 through periodical reports submitted by the State Governments/UTs which are the appropriate government for implementation of the Act in their respective areas. As per available information 6153 children have been rescued/rehabilitated during 2007-08 to 2009-10, in all four Metros cities.

(c) Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 266 districts including Metro cities of 20 States. Under the Scheme, children withdrawn from work are enrolled in the Special Schools where they are provided with bridging education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care facilities etc. before mainstreaming into formal education system. Further, Right of children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 provides compulsory and free education to children between 6-14 years as their fundamental right.

Proposal for ITIs in Madhya Pradesh

†1675. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the States from which application have been received to establish ITIs during last three years;
- (b) the number of ITIs recognized by the Ministry in Madhya Pradesh during last three years;
- (c) whether it is a fact that excessive time is taken in scrutiny of applications received from the institutes willing to open ITIs and other paper works that makes such institutes to face unnecessary problems; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the number of institutions against which the action has been taken for violation of guidelines issued with regard to ITIs being run in the country and the details of action taken?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The applications for establishing ITIs have been received from all the States/Union Territories during last three years.

(b) The No. of Government/Pvt. ITIs affiliated to NCVT in Madhya Pradesh during last three years is given below:—

Year	Government ITIs affiliated to NCVT	Pvt. ITIs affiliated to NCVT	Total
2009-10	10	24	34
2010-11	07	10	17
2011-12 (Upto 30.09.2011)	0	21	21

(c) After receiving applications from States, they are scrutinized in DGE&T on first come first serve basis. Sometimes clarifications are sought from State Directors or ITIs, if documents are not complete. Generally, it takes about a month if report/proposal is complete in all respects as NCVT Sub Committee meetings are held every month to dispose of the applications.

(d) Action has been taken against 22 No. of institutes for violating norms of NCVT. Trades/units in which violation of norms were found, were de-affiliated. Details are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of de-affiliated trades/units

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Trade	No. of units	Reasons for de-affiliation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dev Sorabh ITC, Gangapur City, Distt. Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)	Electrician Fitter	2(1+1) 2(1+1)	As the institute found locked and it was observed that no training activities are going on in the institute.
2.	Shri Badrinath ITC, Gangapurcity, Distt. Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)	Electrician	One Unit	Shortage of Tools and Equipment as per NCVT norms.
3.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Private ITI, Kheda, Jamlapur, Hindaun City Distt. Karauli (Raj.)	Electrician Mech. Diesel Fitter	4(2+2) 2(1+1) 2(1+1)	As the workshop and class rooms was found locked, the secretary and chairman of this institute have given consent letter that they are not willing to run the institute.
4.	Motiya Devi Private ITI, Near Bhagwati School, Nasiya Colony, G.G.C. Gangapurcity Distt. Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)	Electrician Mech. Diesel COPA	2(1+1) 2(1+1) 2(1+1)	The institute premises found locked on the day of inspection.
5.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Private ITI, Opp. Sita RIICO Area Hindaun Road, Gangapur City Distt. Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)	Electrician Mech. Diesel	4(2+2) 2(1+1)	Shortage of Tools and Equipment in both the trades, Instructor shortage and poor Electricity consumption <i>i.e.</i> 1.3 unit/Trainee/Month.

6.	Laxman Private ITI, Dibsya Road, RIICO Area, Gangapur City Distt. Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)	Electrician Mech. Diesel	4(2+2) 2(1+1)	The institute found locked and it was observed that no training activities are going on in the institute.
7.	Baba Gomati Das Private ITI, Industrial Area, Gangapurcity, Distt. Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)	Electrician Fitter	4(2+2) 2(1+1)	The institute found locked on the day of inspection.
8.	Bhagwan Mahaveer Private ITI, Kherda Turn, RICCO Industrial Area, Distt. Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)	Electrician Mech. Diesel Fitter	2(1+1) 2(1+1) 2(1+1)	The institute was found locked at the time of inspection.
9.	Meenesh Private ITI, Bamanwas, Village Sarangpura P.O. Koyala Near Koyala Bus Stand Distt. Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)	Electrician Mech. Diesel Fitter	2(1+1) 2(1+1) 2(1+1)	The institute was found locked at the time of inspection.
10.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Private ITI, Bherda Road Chanderiya Distt. Chittorgarh (Raj.)	Mech. Diesel Electrician	2(1+1) 2(1+1)	Trades stand de-affiliated <i>w.e.f</i> August, 2011 on the request of S/D.
11.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Private ITI, Mahawa Road, RIICO Mode ka Pass Hindaun City Distt. Karauli (Raj.)	Electrician Mech. Diesel	4(2+2) 2(1+1)	Shortage of Tools and equipment and instructor qualification as per NCVT norms.

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Danteshwari Private ITI, Chunginaka, Hindaun Road, Distt. Karauli (Raj.)	Fitter Electrician Mech. Diesel	2(1+1) 2(1+1) 2(1+1)	Shortage of Tools and Equipment as per NCVT norms.
13.	Kalpana Private ITI, F-37, RIICO Industrial Area, Kherda, Distt. Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)	Insurance Agent Tourist Guide	2(1+1) 2(1+1)	Trade instructors of both trades are not available.
14.	Shubham Private ITI, Gaushala ka Samne, Dev Motors Distt. Karauli (Raj.)	Steno (Hindi)	2(1+1)	Trade instructor was not available at the time of inspection. Shortage of Tools and Equipment as per NCVT norms.
15.	Bhagwan Mahaveer Private ITI, Khasra No.51 Keral Road Jatwada Distt. Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)	Fitter Mech. Diesel	2(1+1) 4(2+2)	Fitter — Shortage of instructors in Two units. Mech. Diesel — Shortage of Tools and Equipment and instructors in four units.
16.	Aashish Private ITI, H-1, 59-60 RIICO, Industrial Area, Distt. Dausa (Raj.)	Electrician	2(1+1)	Shortage of Tech. staffs, shop tools instruments and machinery and workshop area as per NCVT norms.
17.	Shri Balaji Private ITI, Jaipur By Pass Road, Gangapur City Distt. Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)	Mech. Diesel	2(1+1)	Shortage of parking area, General machinery and instructor qualification as per NCVT norms.
18.	Sunrise Private ITI, Old Alanpur Road, Near Income Tax Office Distt. Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)	Data Entry Operator COPA Steno Hindi	2(1+1) 2(1+1) 2(1+1)	Shortage of workshop area and tool and Equipment as per NCVT norms.

19. Mahatma Gandhi Private ITI, Manoj Automobile, Jain Asya, Gangapur Road, Distt. Lalsot (Dausa) (Raj.)	Mech. Diesel	2(1+1)	Shortage of Tools and Equipment as per NCVT norms.
20. Raman Private ITI, Ashok Vihar Vatikka Road, Sanganer Distt. Jaipur (Raj.)	Mech. Diesel	2(1+1)	Shortage of Tools and Equipment, General machinery as per NCVT norms.
21. Jagdamba Private ITI, New Petrol Pump Jaipur Road, Gangapur City, Distt. Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)	Electrician	2(1+1)	Shortage of tools and equipments as per NCVT norms.
22. Adarsh Private ITI, Khairda, Distt. Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)	Fitter	2(1+1)	Neither CNC MoU nor CNC milling machine is available at institute.

Recommendations of Wage Board

1676. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the recommendations of the Wage Board have been accepted by Government and the relevant notification has been issued;

(b) if not, which are the recommendations that have not been accepted and the reasons for not accepting the same;

(c) whether the Indian Newspapers Society has expressed its concern over some of the recommendations of Wage Board accepted by Government; and

(d) if so, what are its concerns and the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The Government has accepted the recommendations as contained in Chapters XIX and XX of the Majithia Wage Boards Report, and notified the Wage Boards Awards under Section 12(1) of The Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 *vide* S.O. No. 2532(E) dated 11.11.2011. The recommendations of the Majithia Wage Boards as contained in Chapter XXI of the Report regarding retirement age, pension scheme, etc. has not been accepted by the Government as those were beyond the mandate of the Majithia Wage Boards.

(c) and (d) The Majithia Wage Boards, which was a tripartite body comprising of representatives from employers, employees and independent members, had invited comments/representations from all the stake holders before it finalised the report and taken them into consideration while submitting its report to the Government on 31.12.2010. Accordingly, the representations received on the matter were not separately considered by the Government.

The decision of the Cabinet accepting the recommendations of the Majithia Wage Boards have been notified on 11.11.2011. Subsequent to the notification, the Ministry has not received any representation from the Indian Newspapers Society on the recommendations of the Wage Boards accepted by the Government.

Unemployed persons

†1677. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed persons in the country, presently;

(b) whether a concrete plan has been made to decrease the number of unemployed persons in the country, presently;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to change Swarojgar Yojana into reality?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per results of the last survey conducted during 2009-10, the estimated number of unemployed persons as per usual status basis was 9.50 million in the country.

(b) and (c) Government has taken several steps to reduce unemployment in the country. The focus is on creation of productive employment at a faster pace in order to raise incomes of masses to bring about a general improvement in their living conditions. The job opportunities are created on account of growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), investment in infrastructure development, growth in exports, etc. Government of India has also been implementing various employment generation programmes, such as, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana; Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme; Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

(d) Government of India have been implementing schemes through State Government/Union Territories to provide self employment to the people of the country. The details of the schemes are (i) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) is a holistic self employment scheme which aims at providing sustainable income to rural BPL families through income generating assets/economic activities so as to bring them out of poverty line. It has been now restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission.

(ii) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) — for urban areas: Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing an employment oriented Urban Poverty Alleviation Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), on all India basis with effect from 1.12.1997. The scheme strives to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under employed poor, to help them set up self employment ventures and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The scheme has been comprehensively revamped with effect from 2009-2010.

Utilization of cess received from construction companies

1678. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the labour cess received from various organisations engaged in construction activities in National Capital Region, has been fully spent on labour welfare schemes during 2008, 2009 and 2010;

(b) if not, whether the unutilized cess funds are proposed to be returned to such organizations to enable them to devise and implement customized labour welfare schemes for their existing labour force; and

(c) whether the present 1 per cent labour cess from the total bill from construction companies, is utilized on well structured Government guidelines or it is left to Government agencies to pick and choose such welfare schemes in isolation and without any consultation with NGOs/SHGs, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The entire collected amount in National Capital Region under Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996 has not been spent. During the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 an amount of Rs. 29 crore (approximate) has been spent.

(b) The cess fund is retained by the Delhi Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board for various welfare activities and future plans. The organizations are free to devise and implement welfare schemes from their fund for their workforce. There is no provision for returning the unutilized fund.

(c) Cess fund collected @ 1% is utilized for various mandated welfare schemes for registered construction workers as per the provisions of Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and Delhi Rules, 2002.

Violation of Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act

1679. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether child labour still continues unabated across the country even after the Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act which prohibited child labour in October, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether neither any enforcement mechanism is seen working nor a comprehensive rehabilitation plan is in place and there is no proper infrastructure to ensure ban is implemented;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal to make employment of children a cognizable offence under the Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) As per 2001 census, the total number of working children between the age group 5-14

years in the country was 1.26 crore. However, in the Survey conducted by NSSO, in 2004-05 the number of working children were estimated at 00.75 lakhs which shows decline trend.

(c) and (d) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes. Government monitors the implementation of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 through periodical reports submitted by the State Governments/UTs which are the appropriate government for implementation of the Act in their respective areas. Government is also implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 266 districts of 20 States. Under the Scheme, children withdrawn from work are enrolled in the Special Schools where they are provided with bridging education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care facilities etc. before mainstreaming into formal education system.

(e) There is no such proposal.

(f) In view of above does not arise.

Twelve hours duty schedule for workers

1680. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware about welfare provisions for employees and workers as per Article 43 of the Constitution;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware about certain private sector and Public Sector Undertakings which have switched over to twelve hours duty for employees and workers; and

(c) if so, what actions are proposed to stop this anti-workers practice?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Whenever reports of violation of labour laws with regard to hours of duty are received, suitable action is taken by the Office of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) in respect of establishments falling under the Central Sphere. Similarly, for establishments falling under the State Sphere, the respective State Governments take action under the respective labour laws.

Percentage distribution of employment of rural male

1681. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state the percentage distribution of employment of rural male in India in 1972-73, 2004-05 and 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per results of the surveys conducted during 1972-73, 2004-05 and 2009-10, percentage distribution of employment of rural male in India is given below:—

Year	Employment distribution of rural male (%)
2009-10	54.7
2004-05	54.6
1972-73	54.5

Labour force participation rate

1682. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for women was the lowest in 2009-10 since 1993-94; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per surveys conducted during 1993-94 and 2009-10, labour force participation rate for women as per usual status basis was estimated to be 28.7 per cent during 1993-94 and 23.3 per cent during 2009-10 in the country, respectively.

(b) Decline in Labour Force Participation Rate for women during 1993-1994 to 2009-10 may be attributed mainly to their increasingly higher participation in education.

Sops for textile sector

1683. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has announced slew of sops for textile sector;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to provide duty credit for exports to US and European Union (EU);

(c) whether it is also a fact that the exports to US and EU had been affected recently;
and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has introduced several export promotion measures in the Union Budget 2011-12 as well as through schemes of Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, including incentives under Focus Market Scheme and Focus Product Scheme; enhancing the coverage of Market Linked Focus Product Scheme for textile products and extension of Market Linked Focus Product Scheme etc.

(b) Exports of all apparel and clothing items covered under chapters 61 and chapter 62 of ITC Classification of Export and Import, have been provided incentives in the form of for duty credit scrip under the Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS) for exports to USA and the European Union. The duty credit would be available in respect of exports made during 1.4.2011 to 31.3.2012 @ 2% of FOB value of exports.

(c) No, Sir. Exports of textiles and clothing products to US and the EU have not been affected adversely in recent times.

(d) Does not arise.

Reservation in promotion

1684. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation in promotion is strictly followed and implemented in the Ministry as per provisions made in the Constitution through 77th Amendment;

(b) if so, the details of promotions made during the last three years in all categories;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by when the same would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Payments through NEFT by regional offices of EPFO

1685. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employee Provident Fund Organisation has instructed all regional offices to ensure that most payments take place through National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT);

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether this decision has been taken by Government because of malpractices which caused loss of lakhs of rupees to EPFO; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. With a view to improve the service delivery to Provident Fund members by ensuring faster credit of Provident Fund monies to members' accounts, instructions were issued to all Regional Offices first on 29.04.2010 and subsequently on 31.05.2010 to ensure that most payments take place through National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT). Wherever payments were not possible through NEFT, payments through cheques were also allowed.

Development of handicrafts

1686. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance granted by Government for development, promotion and upliftment of handicrafts in the country, particularly in Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) whether Government has formulated any comprehensive scheme for development of handicrafts in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of financial assistance provided by Government for development, promotion and upliftment of handicrafts in the country particularly in Gujarat State during the last three years is as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	Amount in lakhs (All India)	Amount in lakhs (Gujarat)
1.	2008-09	20516.82	757.73
2.	2009-10	20749.17	543.53
3.	2010-11	18871.00	542.54

(b) and (c) The schemes formulated and being implemented for promotion and Development of Handicrafts sector in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan include:- Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana, Marketing Support and Service Scheme, Design and Technology Upgradation Scheme, Welfare Scheme, Human Resource Development Scheme, and Research and Development Schemes.

Packaging in jute bags

1687. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether earlier cement and fertilizers were required to be packed in jute bags in addition to sugar and foodgrains to give a boost to the jute industry and jute growers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether cement and fertilizers have been exempted from compulsory jute packaging leaving only sugar and foodgrains for that;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether sugar industry is lobbying to be exempted from compulsory jute packaging;

(f) if so, whether Government has assessed the adverse impact on the jute industry; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and Government's action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Under the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987 (JPM Act), the Government is required to consider and provide for the compulsory use of jute packaging material in the supply and distribution of certain commodities. The first Order under section 3(1) of the JPM Act was issued on 29.05.1987 stipulating 100% of both foodgrains and sugar, 70% cement and 50% fertilizers required to be packed in jute packaging material. Thereafter, various orders were issued from time to time stipulating certain percentage of commodities to be packed in jute packaging material. However, cement sector was discontinued from the purview of JPM Act *vide* Order dated 15.12.1998, while fertilizer sector discontinued *vide* Order dated 01.09.2001. As on date, only foodgrains and sugar are packed in jute materials under the JPM Act.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) and (g) Under the JPM Act, the Government is required to consider and provide for the compulsory use of jute packaging material in the supply and distribution of certain commodities in the interest of production of raw jute and jute packaging material and of persons engaged in the production thereof and for matters connected therewith. Section 4 of the JPM Act provides for the constitution of a Standing Advisory Committee (SAC), to recommend the commodity or class of commodities or percentage thereof to be packed in jute material. After taking into consideration the views of all the stakeholders, the SAC makes its recommendations. After considering the recommendations of the SAC, the Central Government issues appropriate orders for mandatory packaging of certain commodities in jute packaging material. SAC always

looks into all the relevant issues like availability of raw jute, capacity of jute industry, the likely demand of foodgrains, sugar and other such issues while making its recommendation.

Reviving sick textile units under Public Sector

1688. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has any plan to revive the sick textile units under Public Sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what is the present position of activities of Parvathy Mill in Kerala; and
- (d) whether any road map is made for its revival?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The revival scheme for National Textile Corporation (NTC) has been approved by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). 24 viable mills are approved for revival by NTC itself. Further, NTC has Joint Ventures with Private partners for revival of 5 mills.

(c) and (d) Parvathi Mills in Kerala, was slated for revival through the Joint venture (JV) route. The MoU with the JV partner was cancelled and the matter is now *sub-judice*.

Delay in acquisition of land for NCDPD

1689. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that even after ten years of approval, land for two Centres of National Centre for Design and Product Development (NCDPD) has not been acquired;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) when will the land be acquired at the earliest; and
- (d) where are the two centres functioning currently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and Moradabad Development Authority (MDA) did not allot the land for setting up of NCDPD Centres at New Delhi and Moradabad. Inspite of all efforts and follow-ups made with the concerned authorities.

(d) Presently NCDPD at Delhi is functioning from Regional Design and Technical Development Centre (RTDC), Okhla, New Delhi premises. The Moradabad centre had started functioning from July, 2000 on temporary basis in Moradabad Handicrafts Service Centre

(MH&SEC) premises but was vacated during 2004-05 and shifted to New Delhi. Since then the requirement of the all Handicrafts Exporters/artisans/entrepreneurs is being looked after centrally from New Delhi Centre.

Targets unmet under JTM

1690. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has not been able to achieve even 50 per cent of the physical and financial targets under the implementation of Jute Technology Mission (JTM);
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) whether Government has implemented various schemes under JTM;
- (d) if so, the details of the implementation status of various schemes;
- (e) whether Government proposes to set up a High Level Monitoring Committee to keep a strict and constant vigil over the implementations; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) Given in Statement (*See below*).
- (e) No, Sir. The scheme being run in the mission mode has inherent robust mechanism of monitoring to keep a strict and constant vigil over the implementation.
- (f) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Financial achievement
1	2	3

Mini Mission-I (Implemented by M/O Agriculture)

1. Improvement of jute and allied fibre crops
2. Jute Seed Technology
3. Stress management in jute and mesta plant development
4. Disease control of mesta

1	2	3
5.	Post-harvest technology	
6.	Jute Information and Coordination Cell	
	Allocation	Rs. 7.05 crore
	Fund Utilized	Rs. 4.43 crore (As on 31.3.2011)
	Percentage	62.8%
Mini Mission-II (Implemented by M/O Agriculture)		
1.	Seed Planting/Material	
2.	Implements	
3.	Technology demonstration	
4.	Essential nutrients: Mini kit for jute, mesta and ramie	
5.	Folier spray of urea	
6.	Distribution of soil ameliorant	
7.	Post-harvest operation	
8.	Integrated pest management demonstration	
9.	Farmers' training	
10.	Fanners' visit	
11.	Fanners' field school	
12.	Contingency to State Governments	
13.	Front line demonstration	
14.	National and State level training	
15.	Establishing model ramie farm	
16.	Publicity, monitoring, evaluation, workshop etc.	
17.	Adaptive research	
18.	New intervention	
	Allocation	Rs. 49.9 crore
	Fund Utilized	Rs. 28.00 crore (As on October, 2011)
	Percentage	56.1%

1	2	3
Mini Mission-III (Implemented by Jute Corporation of India)		
1	Development of Marketing Yards	
2	Construction of Departmental Purchase Centres	
3	Construction of Retting Tanks	
4	Demonstration of Retting Technology	
5	Development High Speed Ribboners	
Allocation *		Rs. 64.8 crore
Fund Utilized		Rs. 41.68 crore (As on 31.10.2011)
Percentage		64.3%
Mini Mission-IV (Implemented by National Jute Board)		
SCHEMES FOR MODERNISATION OF ORGANISED JUTE MILLS		
1.	Training of Workers and Supervisors	
2.	Machinery Development	
3.	Productivity Improvement and TQM Facilitation	
4.	Acquisition of Machinery and Plant (subsidy component @ 20%)	
SCHEMES FOR PROMOTION OF JUTE DIVERSIFICATION		
1.	Design and Development of JDP	
2.	For helping the NGOs and Women Self Help Groups (WSHG's) for developing jute diversified products	
3.	Scheme for Promotion of Jute Diversification	
4.	Scheme for Commercialisation of Technology	
5.	Scheme for setting up Jute Parks for the Diversified sector	
Allocation *		Rs. 233.8 crore
Fund Utilized		Rs. 141.46 crore (As on 30.9.2011)
Percentage		60.5%

*As approved by Empowered Committee.

National Urban Transport Policy

1691. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated National Urban Transport Policy for comprehensive development of urban transport in major Indian cities;

(b) whether there are any specific schemes operational to help decongest road and ensure efficient transport schemes;

(c) the budgeted amounts accruing to such scheme; and

(d) how much of this has been disbursed and spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir, the Government has formulated the National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP) in April, 2006 which prioritizes investment in public transport and Non-motorised transport. It also covers related issues of land use and transport planning, parking, integrating, financing through dedicated taxing and enforcement measures etc.

(b) to (d) Urban Transport is inter-twined with urban development which is a State subject. As such, the responsibility for improving transport scenario, primarily, rests with the State Government. However, realizing the seriousness of rapidly growing problem of urban transportation, the central Government has taken active steps like formulated National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), financing of buses for Urban Transport, Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) Projects and sanction of metro railway projects for various cities. The details of funds released for Metro Projects, BRTS projects and Bus procurement under JNNURM during the current financial year 2011-12 are as under:—

Sl. No.	Projects	Funds released (Rupees in crore)
1.	Delhi Metro Rail Project	621.28
2.	Chennai Metro Rail Project	1250.00
3.	Kolkata Metro Rail Project (East-West corridor)	136.50
4.	Bangalore Metro Rail Project	1468.00
5.	Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Projects	186.27
6.	Procurement of Buses	68.26

Buildings collapsed in Delhi

†1692. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of the buildings collapsed in the year 2011 in Delhi and the number of people dead/injured in them;
- (b) whether it is a fact that many old buildings are in dilapidated condition in Delhi and they can collapse at any time;
- (c) whether Government will get the strength of the old buildings in Delhi examined so that the incidents of building collapsing and happening of such accidents can be avoided in future;
- (d) if so, by when this examination will be over; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) As reported by Delhi Police, there were 18 cases of collapse of buildings/porch/wall or other parts of the buildings in the year 2011 in which 21 people died and 62 people were injured.

(b) to (e) MCD has informed that they have already carried out a survey of 17,30,034 houses and have found that many old buildings are in a dilapidated condition. MCD has stated that the strength (structural stability) of the buildings is to be ensured by the individual owner of the buildings. However, as a precautionary measure, a pre-monsoon survey of 17,30,034 houses has been carried out to ascertain their stability and in case of any building found to be dangerous, immediate necessary action as per the provision of Delhi Municipal Council Act is initiated against the owner of the building.

MCD has further informed that out of the 17,30,034 houses surveyed, 363 houses were found to be repairable, of which 43 houses have been repaired so far.

Increase in circle rates in Delhi

†1693. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has increased circle rates twice in Delhi during the last one year;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the prices of land in Delhi have sharply increased due to this reason; and
- (d) if so, the details of this increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) The Government of NCT of Delhi has increased the circle rates twice during the last one year; the first time with effect from 08.02.2011 and the second time with effect from 16.11.2011.

(b) The details in this regard are available in the Notifications dated 04.02.2011 and 15.11.2011 of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Copies Annexed). [See Appendix 224 Annexure No. 14]

(c) and (d) There is nothing to conclude that prices of land in Delhi have increased as a result of the revision of circle rates.

Completion of first phase under JNNURM

†1694. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is completing its first phase comprising of seven years in 2012;
- (b) if so, the total amount allocated by the Mission in the first phase and the amount spent out of this till March, 2011; and
- (c) the developmental objectives set for this Mission in the first phase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is a seven year mission beginning from 2005-06 to 2011-12. There is a provision of Rs. 31,500 crore as financial outlay for Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM and Rs. 11400 crore for the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) scheme of JNNURM for the entire mission period *i.e.* 2005-2012.

An amount of Rs. 30049.15 crore has been committed as on 31.03.2011 as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the projects and buses sanctioned under UIG of JNNURM. An amount of Rs. 10439.22 crore has been committed as on 31.03.2011 as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the projects sanctioned under UIDSSMT of JNNURM.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The objective of JNNURM is reforms driven and fast track development of cities across the country, with focus on bringing about efficiency in urban infrastructure, service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Parastatal agencies towards citizens.

Development Project of Mithi River at Mumbai

†1695. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government had considered to allocate amount directly through Additional Central Assistance instead of giving approval under JNNURM for development project of Mithi River at Mumbai in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to allocate amount at the earliest under Additional Central Assistance; and

(d) if so, the details of the meetings held with the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In a meeting of the Group of Officers held on 14.12.2009 in the Cabinet Secretariat, it was decided that Mithi River Development project may be considered for funding under Additional Central Assistance in the ratio of 70:30.

(c) and (d) The Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) has submitted a Detailed Project Report (DPR) at a cost of Rs. 1657.11 crore for Phase-II work in December, 2009. The main components of the project are widening and deepening of the Mithi River. The report was sent to the Ministry of Water Resources which is technically competent to scrutinise the project. The latest set of comments of the Ministry of Water Resources was conveyed to MMRDA on 06.09.2011.

Metro rail for cities

1696. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to consider the proposal for Metro rail in cities with 20 Lakh plus population;

(b) if so, the details of cities identified where Metro railways are likely to be started during the next few years;

(c) whether cities in Haryana would be provided with Metro railways in the next few years; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) The Government has decided to support preparation of detailed project reports for metro rail projects in cities with a population of more than 20 lakh

(b) to (d) The list of cities including cities in Haryana where the metro projects have been sanctioned and metro railway would be started in next few years on completion of the works are as follows:—

City	State
(i) Mumbai	Maharashtra
(ii) Chennai	Tamil Nadu
(iii) Jaipur	Rajasthan
(iv) Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
(v) Gurgaon	Haryana
(vi) Faridabad	Haryana

**Low height of parapet of roofs of Government
quarters in R.K. Puram**

1697. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the height of the parapet of the roofs of multi-storey Government quarters situated in Sector 8, R.K. Puram, New Delhi is very low; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to increase the height of the parapet to ensure safety of children while flying kites or playing games on the roofs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir. All types of quarters in R.K. Puram, New Delhi where roof are accessible, have parapet wall 90 cm. or more, which is sufficient. The roofs of eight storied flats in R.K. Puram, Sector-13 are not accessible for allottees. No parapet walls are constructed on inaccessible roofs.

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

Assistance provided for various projects to Rajasthan

1698. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government provides assistance to States under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission;
- (b) if so, the details of assistance provided for various projects to Rajasthan;
- (c) the details of the criteria fixed for allocations of assistance under the said component;
- (d) whether funds allocated to these projects have been utilized properly by the State; and
- (e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Two Mission Cities of Rajasthan viz. Ajmer-Pushkar and Jaipur has been sanctioned 13 projects with approved cost of Rs. 1227.73 crore with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs. 765.55 crore under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). An amount of Rs. 424.93 crore as ACA has so far been released for utilization for the projects.

(c) The criteria for allocation of assistance for UIG Sub-Mission of JNNURM is based on the urban population of the Mission Cities.

(d) and (e) The progress of the Projects is periodically reviewed by the Government of India. However, the execution and monitoring of projects is done by the States/UTs in accordance with rules and procedures. States/UTs report on the proper utilization of funds through Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs).

Hurdle in Phase-I of Metro Rail in Mumbai

1699. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Phase-I of Metro Rail in Mumbai is facing a lot of hurdles due to Railway Infrastructure;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps Government is taking for clearing the way for Metro in Mumbai?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir. As reported by Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority, at present, Phase-I of Metro Rail in Mumbai is not facing any major hurdles due to Railway Infrastructure. To resolve issues of inter departmental co-ordination, high level steering committee headed by the Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra has been in place. This committee is having heads of all concerned department including General Managers of Western and Central Railways as members.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Introduction of wheel-less trains by Delhi Metro

1700. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Metro proposes to introduce the wheel-less trains;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The introduction of Maglev technology for metro connectivity by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation is only at a conceptual stage of the present.

**Pending projects of Madhya Pradesh under
JNNURM and UIDSSMT**

†1701. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and details of projects of Madhya Pradesh Government under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) schemes of Ministry which are under consideration for approval;
- (b) whether Government will consider for according immediate approval to the above mentioned pending projects of Madhya Pradesh; and
- (c) if so, by when these are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) a sub-component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) has proposed 14 projects of 13 towns with an approved cost of Rs. 480.51 crore involving Central commitment of Rs. 384.41 crore.

Under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM, Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted sewerage project for Ujjain City at a cost of Rs. 226.09 crore

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

involving Central commitment of Rs. 180.87 crore. Sanction of all the projects is dependent on availability of funds.

**Pending instalment of sanctioned projects
of Madhya Pradesh**

†1702. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of second or last pending instalments of Madhya Pradesh Government approved projects under various schemes and programmes of his Ministry;

(b) whether all the formalities have been completed for the release of approved amount;

(c) whether Government will take quick decision on proposals for allocation of funds for the sanctioned projects of Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) by when second/last instalments of the sanctioned projects of Madhya Pradesh are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Scheme for funding of buses

1703. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any scheme for funding of buses;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) whether any financial assistance is given under the scheme to Goa or any Corporation etc. in Goa; and

(d) the details of the funding made, target assured and whether any further proposals are pending from the State Government or a Corporation from the Goa as regards funding of buses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Under the second stimulus package announced by the Government of India in January, 2009, the States including Goa; as a one time measure have been provided financial assistance for purchase of buses for their urban transport system under the scheme for providing central financial assistance in the form of grant for procurement of buses for urban transport under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The financing is meant

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

exclusively for City Bus Service and Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) for all mission cities. The scheme has been tied up with certain conditions of sanction regarding reforms in the field of Urban Transport like setting up of Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (UMTA) in million plus cities, setting up of dedicated Urban Transport Fund at city as well as State level, waiver/reimbursement of State and Urban Local Body (ULB) taxes, incorporation of special purpose vehicle (SPV), formulation of parking, advertisement, transit oriented development policy etc.

(d) Under this package, an estimated amount of Rs. 6.16 crore was approved as Central Share *i.e.* Additional Central Assistance against the procurement of 50 buses for Panaji (Goa). An amount of Rs. 5.04 crore (upto 90%), in two instalments, based on the actual cost, has been released to the State Government. No proposal from State Government of Goa regarding bus funding is pending with the Ministry of Urban Development.

**Financial assistance from WB for development of
urban infrastructure**

1704. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sought financial assistance from the World Bank for the development of urban infrastructure, urban water, sanitation and urban transport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these funds have been allocated;

(d) if so, the focussed areas thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Urban Development has forwarded Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Modernization Project (UWSSMP) proposal to Department of Economic Affairs for World Bank assistance. The project is conceived as a programmatic intervention by Ministry of Urban Development to demonstrate achievement of continuous (24x7) and sustainable water supply and sanitation services. A World Bank-GEF-UNDP assisted Sustainable Urban Transport Project (SUTP) for capacity building in urban transport area and also for taking up a few demonstration projects in some select cities is under implementation. The project components are:—

(i) Capacity Development initiatives;

(ii) Implementation of demonstration projects in select cities; and

(iii) Project Management.

(c) and (e) Since, the UWSSMP is at the proposal stage, the question of allocation of funds does not arise. The projects under SUTP being undertaken by cities cover public transport development, Non-Motorised Transport (NMT), Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS), Pilot Intelligent Transport System (ITS) and Integrated land use, Transport Planning and Transit Oriented Development. The projects are being implemented at present in 4 cities, namely, Pimpri-Chinchwad (Maharashtra), Indore (Madhya Pradesh), Naya Raipur (Chhattisgarh) and Mysore (Karnataka). In addition, Hubli-Dharwad in Karnataka is also considered for inclusion in the SUTP. The details of project financing are as given below:—

(i)	Gol grant under JNNURM	—	Rs. 298.23 crore
(ii)	GEF grant through UNDP	—	Rs. 21.45 crore
(iii)	GEF grant through World Bank (Mysore, Indore, Naya Raipur and Pimpri-Chinchwad)	—	Rs. 97.56 crore
(iv)	World Bank loan (Naya Raipur and Pimpri-Chinchwad)	—	Rs. 503.85 crore
(v)	State's share	—	Rs. 91.81 crore
(vi)	Implementing Agencies' share	—	Rs. 426.15 crore

Funds for Sai Darshan in Maharashtra under JNNURM

†1705. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has demanded any funds under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission for 'Sai Darshan' under the Thane district of Maharashtra so that it may help to meet the drinking water needs of the city of Mumbai with increasing population; and

(b) if so, by when and the details of quantum of amount demanded by the State Government and whether Government would sanction it at its earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir. As informed by Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) for Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), no demand has been made by it for the funds required for Sai Darshan under JNNURM.

(b) Does not arise in view of above.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

***WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**

SET FOR THE 5TH DECEMBER, 2011

WRITTEN ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTIONS

FDI cap for broadcasting sector

*181. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) cap for broadcasting sector is set to rise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Based on the recommendations of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), the Ministry has finalized its views on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) limits in various segments of broadcasting sector. These, *inter-alia*, include uniform FDI limit of 74% for all broadcast carriage services such as Direct-to-Home (DTH), Mobile Television, Headend in the Sky (HITS), and Teleport services; 74% FDI limit for Multi System Operators (MSOs) in the cable sector taking up digitalization with addressability and 49% for other MSOs; 49% FDI limit for Local Cable Operators; 100% FDI for uplinking of TV Non-news and Current Affairs channels and downlinking of TV channels and 26% for uplinking TV News and Current Affairs channels. The Government has already enhanced FDI in FM Radio from 20% to 26%. The Ministry has also proposed to permit FDI up to 49% through automatic route for all broadcast carriage services. For broadcast content services such as uplinking, downlinking and FM radio, no automatic route is allowed and any foreign investment in these segments requires prior approval of Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB). The Ministry, in consultation with TRAI, has also formulated certain terms and conditions to take care of security related and other concerns in view of the proposed FDI levels. This proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

The rationale for revising FDI in broadcasting carriage services is to bring parity with telecom sector in view of convergence of technologies. Moreover, these carriage services are in the nature of infrastructure services and any investment in these sectors would help the service providers to strengthen their infrastructure which would improve quality of broadcast signals and benefit consumers. The cable TV sector requires huge capital investments for implementing

*The sitting of Rajya Sabha on Monday, the 5th December, 2011 was cancelled. Answers to Questions put down in the lists for that day were laid on the Table of the House on Wednesday, the 7th December, 2011.

digitalization with addressability which, *inter-alia*, includes up-gradation of existing cable networks and supply of set-top-boxes (STB), etc.

Ground water recharge projects

*182. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented various ground water recharge projects under the Central sector scheme called Ground Water Management and Regulation in several States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has also planned to extend the area of the scheme to all the States during the next Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Central Ground Water Board is implementing demonstrative projects on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge in various States under Central Sector Scheme called Ground Water Management and Regulation.

(b) An amount of Rs. 100 crore has been earmarked for demonstrative recharge projects during the Eleventh Plan, out of which a sum of Rs. 61.10 crore has been released to the implementing agencies in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. State-wise details of funds released under the scheme are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) A State Sector scheme on Accelerated Artificial Recharge to Groundwater has been proposed to Planning Commission for up scaling artificial recharge in all States/UTs during Twelfth Plan Period. The salient features of the proposed scheme are given below:

- The objectives of the scheme are to focus on up scaling artificial recharge of groundwater as a national programme to ensure sustainability of groundwater resources at shallow depths to augment ground water resources for all uses including food security in the country.
- The areas emphasized under the scheme are the districts having groundwater Overexploited/Critical blocks/Semi-Critical areas, drought prone areas, urban areas, salinity ingress inland and coastal areas, hilly terrains and poor groundwater quality areas.

Statement

State-wise details of funds released for demonstrative artificial recharge projects under Eleventh Plan Scheme

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No	State	No. of demonstrative recharge projects being implemented	Approved cost	Total fund released	No. of recharge structures
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	554.04	426.84	117
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	395.33	354.63	64
3.	Bihar	2	96.01	67.21	11
4.	Chandigarh	1	776.03	543.22	54
5.	Delhi	1	43.44	30.41	10
6.	Gujarat	2	316.24	221.37	116
7.	Himachal Pradesh	9	179.59	125.66	11
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	78.11	54.68	3
9.	Jharkhand	2	191.35	133.94	69
10.	Karnataka	4	399.90	341.65	162
11.	Kerala	7	94.14	77.60	91
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	431.86	393.11	40
13.	Maharashtra	1	15.15	15.15	49
14.	Nagaland	1	113.06	79.14	30
15.	Orissa	14	464.36	325.04	65
16.	Punjab	3	260.33	110.46	86
17.	Rajasthan	15	59.86	41.90	18
18.	Tamil Nadu	4	526.35	514.35	273
19.	Uttar Pradesh	3	2771.58	2142.18	176
20.	West Bengal	1	111.09	111.09	30
TOTAL :		82	7877.82	6109.63	1475

Allocation of power to Karnataka

*183. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Karnataka has recently faced an acute power shortage, due to reduction in availability of State's Central share of power, leading to massive power cuts in different parts of the State;

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

(c) what remedial measures Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) There is an overall shortage of power in the country. The shortage varies from State to State on season to season and month to month basis depending upon the demand and availability of power. The energy and peak shortage in Karnataka during April to August, 2011 was 7.8% and 11.4% respectively. The shortages, however, increased during the months of September and October, 2011. The energy shortage in the State in Karnataka during September and October, 2011 was 9.2% and 14% respectively and the peak shortage was 13.7% and 14.2% respectively.

On an average, Karnataka received 277 MW and 227 MW less power from the available units of Central Generating Stations during the period 13th to 30th September and 1st October, 2011 to 24th October, 2011 respectively as compared to its allocation because of reduced generation in these stations due to less supply of coal due to Telangana agitation. Strike at Singarani Collieries Company Limited was called off on 18th October, 2011 and coal supply to the power stations improved and generation at the associated power stations got normalized. Less supply of coal due to Telangana agitation resulting in reduced generation not only affected Karnataka but also the other States in the Southern Region.

Illegal mining

*184. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the reports of illegal mining in several States across the country during the last 2-3 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General has reported how the States have lost revenue because of illegal mining; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and further steps contemplated by Government to check such illegal mining activities across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Details of incidents of illegal mining detected by State Governments in the year 2010-11 and action taken by the State Governments so far are given in the Statement-I (See below). Details of action taken by the Central Government to curb illegal mining are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) No, Sir. The Ministry has not received any report from Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the loss of revenue to the States because of illegal mining.

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

Statement

*State-wise details of cases of illegal mining detected for the year 2010-11 and action taken by
State Governments*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Cases		Quantum of mineral ore excavated/stacked/ Transported (in lakh tonnes)		Value of Mineral Ore (Rs. Lakhs)		FIR Lodged (Nos.)		Court Cases Filed (Nos.)		Fine realised (Rs. Lakhs)	
		Major Mineral	Minor Mineral	Major Mineral	Minor Mineral	Major Mineral	Minor Mineral	Major Mineral	Minor Mineral	Major Mineral	Minor Mineral	Major Mineral	Minor Mineral
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	358	13581	6.933	3.725	1074.430	1320.31	0	0	0	0	2169.04	2090.41
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	-	0000	0.000	0.000		0	-	0		0.00	-
4.	Assam	0	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
5.	Bihar	-	-	-	0.000	-	-	-	-	.	-	-	-
6.	Chhattisgarh*	201	1816	0.025	1.729	37.788	266.47	0	0	201	1816	42.09	144.78
7.	Goa***	8	5	0.985	0.000	14.030	1.89	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8.	Gujarat	128	2056	0.593	10.328	210.880	1320.60	9	60	0	1	240.27	1348.63
9.	Haryana	0	3446	0000	12.168	0.000	310.81	0	213	0	0	0.00	388.55
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1213	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0	0	0	514	0.00	32.94
11.	Jharkhand	66	133	0.996	3.919	0.500	718.14	11	16	29	1	22.37	11.22
12.	Karnataka^	2762	3714	0.657	3.141	745.540	480.15	67	51	20	0	1567.83	71531
13.	Kerala	12	2016	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0	0	0	0	2.55	206.16
14.	Madhya Pradesh**	47	4198	0.000	0.068	7.934	7994.95	0	0	47	4198	29.42	715.11
15.	Maharashtra	7702	26563	0009	0.000	21.290	0.00	0	0	0	0	769.29	3736.87
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	0.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	0.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	0	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0	-	0	-	000	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	0.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Orissa^^	413	7	6.892	0.000	2640.972	1.01	0	0	0	0	2967.89	0.94
21.	Punjab	0	754	0.000	1.493	0.000	46.11	0	12	0	0	0.00	99.36
22.	Rajasthan	852	981	0.315	0858	106.590	131.55	326	69	7	1	123.38	114.92
23.	Sikkim	0	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0	-	0	-	0.00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
24.	Tamil Nadu	55	222	13.448	6.257	20.448	53.83	101	152	12	0	472.93	926.51
25.	Tripura	0	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0	-	0	-	0.00	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	4641	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	991.40
27.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	0.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	West Bengal	234	5	0.030	0.012	0.000	0.00	194	5	57	0	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		12838	65351	30.883	43.698	4880.402	12645.82	708	578	373	6531	8407.06	11525.02

Note:- Quantity of Major Mineral seized given in Cu.mt/other unit

Madhya Pradesh ** 9760.42 cu.mt

Chhattisgarh * 103 Kg.

Quantity of Minor Mineral seized given in Cu.mt/other unit

Madhya Pradesh ** 2980575.6 m3t

Karnataka ^ 261.862 cu.mt + 81000 bricks + 3 vehicles

Orissa ^^ 9041.79 2 cu.mt

Goa *** 1377 cu.mt

Statement-II

Details of action taken by Central Government to curb illegal mining

The Central Government is responsible for ensuring the proper regulation and development of mineral resources in the country and the Parliament has enacted the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. While section 23C of the said Act provides for State Government to formulate Rules to control illegal mining, the Central Government has been advising and coordinating activities and initiatives to help all States, to curb illegal mining, *inter-alia* as follows:-

- The State Governments have been advised to set up State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (SCEC) to coordinate efforts to control illegal mining by including representatives of Railways, Customs and Port authorities. Separately the State Governments have also been advised to prepare and adopt an Action Plan with specific measures to detect and control illegal mining including, use of remote sensing, control on traffic, gather market intelligence, registration of end-users and setting up of special cells etc.
- State governments to immediately start the process of strengthening their Directorate of Mining and Geology, which has been made a part of the action plan to be monitored by Central Government.
- Eighteen States have framed Rules under Section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, and twenty one States have set up Task Force at State and/or District level to check illegal mining as per the instruction of Central Government.
- The State Governments detected 78189 cases of illegal mining of minor and major minerals during the year 2010-11 as compared to 69316 cases detected in the year 2009-10.
- All State Governments were requested to include representatives of Railways, Customs, Ports and in case of iron ore producing States, representative of Ministry of Steel in the State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committees set up in the State, for sharing the data on movement of minerals and better monitoring of the transportation and export of ore.
- All State Governments were asked to impose the special condition under Rule 27(3) of Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, for ensuring that all the mining lease holders assess the resources in their leases as per UNFC.
- A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee has been set by Government, with representation from State Governments and Central Ministries concerned, to

consider all mining related issues, including specifically, matters relating to coordination of activities to combat illegal mining at regular intervals.

- The Government has amended Rule 45 of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 *vide* notification G. S. R. 75(E) dated 9.2.2011 making it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockists, exporters and end-users to register with the Indian Bureau of Mines and report on movement of minerals to Indian Bureau of Mines and State Government. Such end-to-end accounting will reduce the scope for transportation illegally mined minerals, including export of iron ore.
- The Central Government has appointed Shri Justice M. B. Shah Commission of Inquiry under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 to inquire into the large scale mining of iron ore and manganese ore without lawful authority in several States *vide* Notification S. O. 2817 dated 22nd November, 2010. The Commission has started functioning.
- Central Government through the Indian Bureau Mines had constituted Special Task Forces for inspection of mines in endemic areas by taking the help of Satellite imageries. Central Government through the Indian Bureau Mines had constituted Special Task Forces for inspection of mines in endemic areas by taking the help of Satellite imageries. Special Task Force conducted inspections in a total of 268 mines in the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Jharkhand and Gujarat and suspended 107 mines under rule 13(2) of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 due to serious violations. Further, the Indian Bureau of Mines have recommended for termination of three leases.

Forum for coal related problems

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

(a) whether any forum has been set up by Government for better coordination between the Central and State Governments to address coal related problems; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, coal related issues are addressed both at State level and Central level by the Ministry of Coal and coal companies on regular basis. Ministry of Coal has taken up the issues for consideration at the highest level for deriving solutions and for fast tracking of Environment Clearances (EC) and Forest Clearances (FC), land acquisitions, R&R, law and order issues at State and Central levels on a continuous basis.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Increase in availability of foodgrains

†*186. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, there has been 3.3 per cent annual increase in the availability of foodgrains;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether benefits of this increased availability of foodgrains have reached the common consumer; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per information received from Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, during the first four years of Eleventh Plan Five Year Plan period *i.e.* 2007-08 to 2010-11, annual average growth rate of foodgrains production has been 2.90%. However, the per capita net availability of foodgrains in India during the first four years of Eleventh Five Year Plan, as informed by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, has been as under:

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010
Net Per capita availability of foodgrains (in Grams per day)	442.8	436.0	444.0	438.6

(c) and (d) In view of the above, question does not arise.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme in Rajasthan

†*187. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the locations in Rajasthan where Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) is being implemented during 2011-12; and
- (b) the quantum of work completed, so far, and by when the remaining work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The Indira Gandhi Nahar Project Stage-II (IGNP-II), Modernization of Gang Canal and Narmada Canal ongoing projects are under implementation with assistance under AIBP during 2011-12.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The status in respect of physical progress of the above projects along with their year of completion as per Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) are as under.

Name of Project	Percentage of physical progress achieved upto 31.03.2011	Year of completion as per MOU
Indira Gandhi Nahar Project - Stage-II benefiting the districts of Churu, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Barmer and Nagore in Rajasthan	Main Component-wise : Main Canal - 100%, Branch and Distribution system under flow irrigation - 87.95%, Lift Canal System - 68.65% Item of works : Land acquisition - 100%, Earth Work - 98.42%, Lining - 99.84%, Structures - 81.92%	2013-14
Narmada Canal Project benefiting the districts of Jalore and Barmer in Rajasthan	Main Component-wise : Main and Branch Canal - 100%, Distributary system - 71.32% Item of works : Land acquisition - 98%, Earth Work - 88.75%, Lining - 90.55%, Structures - 79%, Diggies - 67.53%	2012-13
Modernisation of Gang Canal Project benefiting the district of Sri Ganganagar in Rajasthan	Main and Branch Canal - 72.53%, Distributary and Minors - 93.46% Item of works : Earth Work - 72.53%, Lining - 77.37%, Structures - 88%, Misc (Crossings) - 50%	2012-13

New formula for prices of coal

†*188. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to fix prices of coal on the basis of a new formula with effect from January, 2012 in the country;

(b) if so, the details of new and old formulae for fixing prices; and

(c) the reasons for making changes for the time being and the percentage of increase in prices of coal expected with the new price fixing system?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) It has been decided by the Ministry of Coal in a review meeting held on 12 October, 2011

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to switch over from the existing Useful Heat Value (UHV) based system of grading and pricing of non-coking coal to Gross Calorific Value (GCV) based system. Therefore, the existing prices of non-coking coal based on the prevalent UHV based system will be recast based on the GCV based system.

(b) The details with regard to fixing prices for the GCV based system are being worked out which require an exhaustive data-base to be created first by determining through Bomb-Calorimeter the actual GCVs of coals being dispatched from different calories/loading points. The coal companies have been advised accordingly.

(c) The reasons for switching over to GCV based system are that this is an international practice of trading of coal which has been recommended for adoption by a number of High Level Committees including the Integrated Energy Policy Committee. This system will ensure a high degree of consistency in quality of coal supplies and result in better consumer satisfaction. Regarding the new prices, as mentioned in (b) above, the same is being worked out.

Prices of essential commodities

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

(a) whether prices of essential commodities have shown a rising trend over the prices prevailing during the last year;

(b) whether the Price Monitoring Cell studies and analyses the trend of prices of major commodities from various sources and the information collected along with the status report are placed before the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) and the Cabinet Committee on Prices (CCP);

(c) whether despite all these measures taken by Government, prices of most of the essential commodities have not shown a declining trend; and

(d) if so, the measures taken to control prices of essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The rate of inflation, which shows the percentage change in the Wholesale Price Index over the year, has shown a declining trend. Rate of Inflation for combined food articles (Primary and Manufactured) gradually declined from its peak level of 20.22% in February, 2010 to 6.77% in the Month of February, 2011. Except for the month of January, 2011 when the rate of inflation for combined food articles was 10.28%, this rate has been in single digit since November, 2010. It was 9.91% for the month of October, 2011. Rate of inflation for Wheat, Tur, Urad, Moong, Masur and Onion were in negative zone for

the month of October, 2011, indicating that prices of these commodities are lower than the prices prevailing during the corresponding month of last year.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Prices of pulses and edible oils are influenced by the volatility in international prices. In addition, the demand for certain protein-rich food items like pulses, vegetables and milk are increasing due to the rising incomes and change in the dietary patterns. Weather, apart from seasonal factors, also contribute to increase in prices of some vegetables.

(d) Measures taken by the government to stabilise the prices of essential commodities are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Details of steps taken by the Government to contain price rise in essential Commodities

1. Fiscal Measures

- (i) Reduced import duties to zero - for rice, wheat, sugar, 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 50000 tonnes of skimmed Milk Powder and Whole milk powder and 15000 MT of Butter, Butter Oil and Anhydrous Milk Fat at zero duty under Tariff Rate Quota.

2. Administrative Measures

- (i) Removed levy obligation in respect of all imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar.
- (ii) Banned export of 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 annum).
- (iii) Permitted export of edible oils permitted in branded consumer packs of upto 5 kgs. subject to a limit of 10,000 tonnes.
- (iv) Prohibited export of milk powders (including skimmed milk powder, whole milk powder, dairy whitener and infant milk food), Casein and Casein products.
- (v) Effected no change in Tariff Rate Values of edible oils;
- (vi) Ban on export of onion (all varieties) was imposed on 9.9.2011 and lifted *w.e.f.* 20th September, 2011.

- (vii) Suspended Futures trading in urad and Tur by the Forward Market Commission.
- (viii) Proportion of sugar production requisitioned as levy sugar was decreased from 20 to 10% for 2010-11 sugar seasons.
- (ix) Imposed stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities such as pulses, edible oil, edible oilseeds, paddy, rice and sugar to check hoarding and to contain price rise.

3. **To protect vulnerable sections of the population:**

- (i) 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.
- (ii) Extended the scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs 10/- kg for distribution to BPL families @ 1 kg per month. The scheme has been extended for a further period up to 30.9.2012.
- (iii) Extended the Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs. 15/- kg for distribution to ration card holders @ 1 litre per ration card per month. The scheme is in force up to 31.3.2012.
- (iv) Allocated 25 lakh tonnes of wheat and 10 lakh tonnes of rice under OMSS (D) 2011 for the period of January, 2011 to September, 2011.
- (v) 25 lakh tonnes of food grains have been allocated on 6.1.2011 to all States/UTs for BPL families at BPL issue prices for distribution upto 30.9.2011.
- (vi) 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 up to March, 2012.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) 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 of ten months from June, 2011 to March, 2012.

- (ix) In pursuance to the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 14th May, 2011 to reserve 50.00 lakh tonnes of foodgrains for distribution to the 150 poorest districts or the extremely poor and vulnerable sections of the society and the suggestion of the Central Vigilance Committee on PDS headed by Justice (Retd.) D.P. Wadhwa, an additional allocation of about 3.87 lakh tonnes of foodgrains at AAY/BPL prices has been made in July/August, 2011 initially for 3 months to thirteen States covering 74 districts.

Formulation of National Water Policy

*190. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new water policy is needed to solve all the problems associated with country's river water;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that a National Water Policy was formulated a few years back to solve the water problems; and

(d) if so, when was the policy formulated and the names of the schemes implemented to solve the problems under the said policy along with the date of their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) India has more than 17 percent of the world's population, but has only 4% of world's renewable water resources with 2.6% of world's land area. There are further limits on utilizable quantities of water owing to uneven distribution over time and space. With a growing population and rising needs of a fast developing nation as well as the given indications of the impact of climate change, availability of utilizable water will be under further strains in future. In addition, there are inequities distribution and lack of a unified perspective in planning, management and use of water resources. 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. The Schemes implemented by Ministry of Water Resources in pursuance of the provisions of National Water Policy with date of implementation are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Schemes formulated by Ministry of Water Resources in pursuance to provisions of National Water Policy

Sl. No.	Stipulation in National Water Policy, 2002	Schemes formulated by Ministry of Water resources with date of implementation
1	2	3
1.	2.1 A well developed information system, for water related data in its entirety, at the national/state level, is a prime requisite for resource planning. A standardised national information system should be established with a network of data banks and data bases, integrating and strengthening the existing Central and State level agencies and improving the quality of data and the processing capabilities.	<p>Development of Water Resources Information System: to develop a water resources information system and make it fully operational at the earliest.</p> <p>This scheme was launched during Eleventh Five Year Plan starting from 1-4-2007.</p>
2.	3.2 Water resources development and management will have to be planned for a hydrological unit such as drainage basin as a whole or for a sub-basin, multi-sectorally, taking into account surface and ground water for sustainable use incorporating quantity and quality aspects as well as environmental considerations. All individual developmental projects and proposals should be formulated and considered within the framework of such an overall plan keeping in view the existing agreements/awards for a basin or a sub-basin so that the best possible combination of options can be selected and sustained.	<p>River Basin Organisations/Authority: The objective of the scheme is to encourage formation of River Basin Organisation with a view to providing a forum to all the co-basin states for taking up necessary studies and evaluation etc. with a view to identifying the most appropriate alternative for optimum utilisation of resources and meeting the aspirations of all stake-holders.</p> <p>This scheme was in implementation during earlier Plan periods also and was reviewed and implemented during Eleventh Five Year Plan starting from 1-4-2007.</p>
3.	3.5 Water should be made available to water short areas by transfer from	<p>Investigation of Water Resources Development Scheme: It comprises two compo</p>

<p>other areas including transfers from one river basin to another, based on a national perspective, after taking into account the requirements of the areas/basins</p> <p>6.5 Special efforts should be made to investigate and formulate projects either in, or for the benefit of, areas inhabited by tribal or other specially disadvantaged groups such as socially weak, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.</p>	<p>nents <i>e.g.</i> "Investigation of River Link Proposals by National Water Development Agency (NWDA)" and "Investigation of Water Resources/Multipurpose Schemes by CWC." The objective of the scheme is to carry out the activities related to survey, field investigation, preparation of pre-feasibility/feasibility report and detailed project report of various water resources development schemes including the schemes for Inter Basin transfer of Water and to carry out other studies and activities considered necessary incidental, supplementary or conducive to attainment of above objectives. One of the important activities under the scheme is to undertake necessary investigation and planning of inter-linking of rivers project.</p> <p>This scheme was in implementation during earlier Plan periods also and was reviewed and implemented during Eleventh Five Year Plan starting from 1-4-2007.</p>
<p>4. 25. For effective and economical management of our water resources, the frontiers of knowledge need to be pushed forward in several directions by intensifying research efforts in various areas.</p>	<p>Research and Development: The objectives of the scheme are (i) to find practical solutions to the country's water resources related problems and to improve available technology and engineering methods and procedures, particularly to take up research studies for improvement of the efficiency of the existing facilities, (ii) to create/upgrade research facilities of the premier organizations/institutions at National level to keep pace with the state-of-art technology, and (iii) to support research works to be taken up by the various institutions in water sector.</p>

<p>5. 16.1 Efficiency of utilisation in all the diverse uses of water should be optimised and an awareness of water as a scarce resource should be fostered. Conservation consciousness should be promoted through education, regulation, incentives and disincentives.</p>	<p>This scheme was in implementation during earlier Plan periods also and was reviewed and implemented during Eleventh Five Year Plan starting from 1-4-2007.</p> <p>Information, Education and Communication:</p> <p>The main objectives of the scheme are (i) to advocate the tenets of National Water Policy for adopting water efficient measures, (ii) to create awareness among the people about the need of using available water resources judiciously, (iii) to create awareness on necessity of adopting measures for rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge of ground water to meet present and future needs of water, (iv) to reinforce importance of traditional water bodies in maintaining water balance and meeting water needs of the population, (v) to make conservation of water a mass campaign and to impress upon the citizens the need of voluntarily adopting various water saving measures.</p> <p>This scheme was launched during Eleventh Five Year Plan starting from 1-4-2007.</p>
<p>6. 24. There should be proper organisational arrangements at the national and state levels for ensuring the safety of storage dams and other water-related structures consisting of specialists in investigation, design, construction, hydrology, geology, etc. A dam safety legislation may be enacted to ensure proper inspection, maintenance and surveillance of existing dams and also to ensure proper planning, investigation,</p>	<p>Dam Safety Studies and Planning: The scheme envisages taking up of necessary studies related to Dam Safety and infrastructure strengthening of the Dam Safety Organization.</p> <p>This scheme was in implementation during earlier Plan periods also and was reviewed and implemented during Eleventh Five Year Plan starting from 1-4-2007.</p>

<p>design and construction for safety of new dams. The Guidelines on the subject should be periodically updated and reformulated. There should be a system of continuous surveillance and regular visits by experts.</p>	
<p>7 7.1 There should be a periodical reassessment of the ground water potential on a scientific basis, taking into consideration the quality of the water available and economic viability of its extraction.</p> <p>7.2 Exploitation of ground water resources should be so regulated as not to exceed the recharging possibilities, as also to ensure social equity. The detrimental environmental consequences of overexploitation of ground water need to be effectively prevented by the Central and State Governments. Ground water recharge projects should be developed and implemented for improving both the quality and availability of ground water resource.</p> <p>7.3 Integrated and coordinated development of surface water and ground water resources and their conjunctive use, should be envisaged right from the project planning stage and should form an integral part of the project implementation.</p> <p>7.4 Over exploitation of ground water should be avoided especially near the</p>	<p>Ground Water Management and Regulation: The main objectives of the scheme are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To carry out ground water management studies; • To carry out ground water exploration aided by drilling to delineate ground water worthy areas; • To periodically assess country's ground water resources and revise/update the methodology; • To monitor ground water levels and quality through ground water observation wells; • To carry out demonstrative artificial recharge and rain water harvesting studies to develop/update area specific methodologies; • To establish/update data storage and information system to store, process and disseminate ground water data; • To regulate and control ground water development in coordination with State Governments; • To carry out geophysical studies through surface and sub-surface methods to delineate potential aquifers and pinpoint suitable sites for ground water exploration, artificial recharge etc.;

<p>coast to prevent ingress of seawater into sweet water aquifers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate with State governments with a view to establish benchmark methodologies for ground water studies; • To promote awareness and water quality consciousness; • To develop linkages with Scientific institutions on aspects of ground water saving and sharing; • To assess ground water quality for determining their suitability for various types of uses including use for agriculture, industrial and allied purposes; • To prepare reports, maps, ground water atlases and brochures for use by planners and administrators <p>This scheme was in implementation during earlier Plan periods also and was reviewed and implemented during Eleventh Five Year Plan starting from 1-4-2007.</p>
<p>8. 6.7 Time and cost overruns and deficient realisation of benefits characterising most water related projects should be overcome by upgrading the quality of project preparation and management. The inadequate funding of projects should be obviated by an optimal allocation of resources on the basis of prioritisation, having regard to the early completion of on-going projects as well as the need to reduce regional imbalances.</p>	<p>Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme:</p> <p>The Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) was launched to give assistance to the states to help them complete some of the incomplete major/medium irrigation projects which were in an advanced stage of completion and create additional irrigation potential in the country.</p> <p>The AIBP scheme was launched during 1996-97 and continued to be implemented till date.</p>
<p>9. 16.2 The resources should be conserved and the availability augmented</p>	<p>Repair Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies: The objectives of the</p>

<p>by maximising retention, eliminating pollution and minimising losses. For this, measures like selective linings in the conveyance system, modernisation and rehabilitation of existing systems including tanks, recycling and re-use of treated effluents and adoption of traditional techniques like mulching or pitcher irrigation and new techniques like drip and sprinkler may be promoted, wherever feasible.</p>	<p>Scheme were to restore and augment storage capacities of water bodies, and also to recover and extend their lost irrigation potential.</p> <p>This scheme was launched during 2005 and continued to be implemented till date.</p>
<p>10. 9.4 Concerted efforts should be made to ensure that the irrigation potential created is fully utilised. For this purpose, the command area development approach should be adopted in all irrigation projects.</p>	<p>Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM): Stepping up the pace of utilization of irrigation potential created and improved agricultural productivity and production on sustainable basis.</p> <p>The Command Area Development (CAD) Programme was started as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the year 1974-75 and continued to be implemented till date.</p>
<p>11. 17.1 There should be a master plan for flood control and management for each flood prone basin.</p> <p>17.3 While physical flood protection works like embankments and dykes will continue to be necessary, increased emphasis should be laid on non-structural measures such as flood forecasting and warning, flood plain zoning and flood proofing for the minimisation of losses and to reduce the recurring expenditure on flood relief.</p>	<p>Flood Management: to provide central assistance to the state governments for river management, flood control, anti-erosion works, anti-sea-erosion works, drainage development, flood proofing, flood prone area development programme, restoration of damaged flood management works, etc. in critical reaches which have secured all mandatory clearances.</p> <p>This scheme was launched during Eleventh Five Year Plan starting from 1-4-2007.</p> <p>Flood Forecasting: The objective of the scheme is to strengthen and improve the</p>

<p>12 26. A perspective plan for standardised training should be an integral part of water resource development. It should cover training in information systems, sectoral planning, project planning and formulation, project management, operation of projects and their physical structures and systems and the management of the water distribution systems. The training should extend to all the categories of personnel involved in these activities as also the farmers.</p>	<p>flood forecasting and inflow forecasting network in India and develop forecast information system.</p> <p>This scheme was in implementation during earlier Plan periods also and was reviewed and implemented during Eleventh Five Year Plan starting from 1-4-2007.</p> <p>National Water Academy: This scheme covers the activities related to organisation of training programmes for in-service engineers from States and central organisations in the area of water resources development and management and particularly integrated river basin planning and management.</p> <p>Rajiv Gandhi National Ground Water Training and Research Institute: This scheme covers the activities to provide a base for organizing and upgrading the knowledge and skills of ground water professional in planning, investigation, development, management, augmentation, conservation and protection of ground water resources.</p> <p>These scheme were in implementation during earlier Plan periods also and was reviewed and implemented during Eleventh Five Year Plan starting from 1-4-2007.</p>
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Financial assistance for setting up of consumer courts/fora

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

(a) whether Government provides any financial assistance to the State Governments for setting up of consumer courts/fora;

(b) if so, the funds allocated for the purpose during each of the last three years, State-wise, including Himachal Pradesh;

(c) the number of cases registered, disposed of and pending in these courts/fora in Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) the reasons for pendency, if any, and the steps taken/proposed to be taken for early disposal of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments for setting up Consumer Courts/Fora.

(b) There is no state-wise allocation of funds made for this purpose. Funds are released for this purpose, on the basis of proposals received from individual States, in accordance with the guidelines of the scheme 'Strengthening Consumer Fora (SCF)'. The details of funds released under this scheme, during the last three years, State-wise are given in the Statement (See below). However, no proposal has been received from Government of Himachal Pradesh seeking assistance under the scheme "Strengthening of Consumer Fora".

(c) As per information received from National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC), the number of cases filed, disposed of and pending in the Consumer Courts/Fora of Himachal Pradesh, as on 30.09.2011, is as under:

Consumer Fora	Cases filed since inception	Cases disposed of since inception	Cases Pending
State Commission	7416	6554	862
District Fora	54239	50847	3392

(d) Increase in pendency of cases is usually due to Consumer Fora remaining non functional due to non-filling up of vacancies of President/Members for long periods of time. Other reasons for pendency of cases are shortage of staff, inadequacy of infrastructure, inherent delay in following due process of law and increase in filing of cases due to growing consumer awareness. In the case of Himachal Pradesh, the post of President, State Commission, Himachal Pradesh has been lying vacant since 04.10.2010. However, this post is expected to be filled up shortly, as intimated by the Government of Himachal Pradesh to the National Commission. To expedite the disposal of cases all States have been reminded to fill up the vacancies in the District Fora/State Commission. Letters from Secretary, Department of Consumer Affairs have been sent personally to all Chief Secretaries.

Statement

*State-wise Details of Assistance released during the last 3 years under the scheme of
Strengthening of Consumer Fora (SCF) (as on 30-11-2011)*

(Amount in lakh of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Assistance released in SCF Scheme				Total Amount Released
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	210.85	-	-	-	210.85
2.	Gujarat	508.25	393.33	455.50	-	1357.08
3.	Haryana	-	75.00	-	-	75.00
4.	Karnataka	384.61	-	-	-	384.61
5.	Kerala	-	-	38.43	15.00	53.43
6.	Meghalaya	-	29.60	-	-	29.60
7.	Orissa	103.50	-	-	-	103.50
8.	Punjab	-	55.88	57.55	18.75	132.18
9.	Rajasthan	-	146.69	-	-	146.69
10.	Sikkim	-	-	20.50	12.50	33.00
11.	Tripura	20.85	-	46.20	-	67.05
12.	Uttar Pradesh	91.81	-	227.66	-	319.47
13.	Nagaland	-	-	204.00	260.25	464.25
14.	Mizoram	-	-	7.72	-	7.72
15.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	196.79	196.79
TOTAL :		1319.87	700.50	1057.56	503.29	3581.22

Induction of SC/ST youth into higher research

*192. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any programmes for improving the skills and capacities of SC/ST students and also unemployed youth to facilitate their entry into the areas of higher research and institutions of national importance;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with their outcome, State-wise; and

(c) whether any programmes are being undertaken by the Ministry to improve the representation of SC/ST candidates in the institutions where there is no representation or minimal representation?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Science and Technology has several programmes for improving the skills and capacities of students and also unemployed youth to get into the areas of higher research. Some of the notable programmes are: Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE), Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana (KVPY), National Science Olympiad Programme, Fast Track Programme for Young Scientists, Better Opportunities for Young Scientists in Chosen Areas of S&T, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Fellowships (SPMF), CSIR Programme on Youth for Leadership in Science (CPYLS), Postdoctoral Fellowships in Biotechnology and Life Sciences etc. Although these programmes are designed based on merit-based criteria, sensitivity to SC/ST participation in INSPIRE Award Scheme for nurturing talent and excellence is built. For the year 2011, SC and ST representation in INSPIRE Award is 17.9 and 7.8% of the awards sanctioned so far. Similarly under Scholarship for Higher Education scheme, all SC/ST students admitted in Indian Institute of Science, Indian Institutes of Science, Education and Research (IISERs), Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are covered.

(c) Yes, Sir. National Eligibility Test (NET) is conducted to identify and nurture budding young scientific talent through the award of Junior Research Fellow (JRF) for pursuing doctoral research. Under the scheme, special provisions such as relaxation in upper age limit, application fee and qualifying marks have been made to attract and nurture SC/ST candidates for higher studies (Ph.D.) in science. Over the years the number of fellowships awarded to SC/ST candidates increased by 179% from 2005 to 2009. All the NET qualified JRF are free to join any institution anywhere in India and likewise NET qualified SC/ST candidates are also free to join any institution anywhere in India. Reservation is offered to SC/ST candidates in Department of Biotechnology (DBT)-JRF Programme for pursuing Ph.D and in DBT-Research Associate Programme for post-doctoral research.

Setting up of sugar mills in Gujarat

*193. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received any proposal from Gujarat to set up new sugar mills in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken by the Central Government to set up new sugar mills in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Central Government has not received any proposal from the Gujarat to set up new sugar mills in the State.

(c) Do not arise.

Prevention of soil erosion

*194. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes implemented for prevention of soil erosion of fertile land in seashore and river bank areas of Gujarat;

(b) the details of funds allocated in this regard during the last three years;

(c) the details of the schemes which are in process in this regard and by when the same would be approved; and

(d) the details of the schemes implemented so far to prevent soil erosion in Hazira port area, as it is the largest industrial hub of the country?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Government of Gujarat has informed that the schemes implemented for prevention of soil erosion of fertile land in seashore and river bank areas of Gujarat are as under;

(i) For Sea Shore Protection

1. Rock filled P.P. Gabion wall
2. Earthen Embankment with rubble pitching
3. Heavy rubble stone wall

(ii) For River Bank Area

1. Rubble Pitching on bank shore
2. Rock filled PVC Zinc coated metal gabion are used.

(b) The Fund allocated by the State Government of Gujarat for prevention of soil erosion of fertile land in seashore and river bank areas of Gujarat are as under;

Sl. No	Year	Anti Sea Erosion Work (Sea Shore Protection)	Flood Protection Work (River Bank Area)
1.	2009-10	Rs. 1139.29 Lakhs	Rs. 4839.29 Lakhs
2.	2010-11	Rs. 973.53 Lakhs	Rs. 4012.48 Lakhs
3.	2011-12	Rs. 6137.30 Lakhs	Rs. 3800.00 Lakhs

Fund allocated by Central Government under Flood Management Programme for the Anti Sea Erosion work at Dwarka is as under;

Sl.No.	Year	Fund Allotted
1.	2009-10	Rs. 50.00 Lakhs
2.	2010-11	Rs. 502.95 Lakhs
3.	2011-12	Rs. 270.00 Lakhs

(c) The Details of work completed and under progress is given in the Statement-I, II and III (*See below*).

15 anti sea erosion schemes costing 158.25 Crore are included under 13th Finance Commission and other 10 work of anti sea erosion and flood protection costing Rs. 217.83 crore are proposed under State fund. Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearance is required for these schemes. These schemes are likely to get approval in 2012-13. The Details of proposed work under 13th Finance commission is given in the Statement-IV (*See below*) and under State Fund is given in the Statement-V (*See below*)

(d) The Government of Gujarat has informed that no scheme is implemented by them in Hazira area.

Statement-I

Details of coastal protection works completed

Sl. No.	District	Taluka	Name of work	Protected Length in mt.	Expenditure Rs. in lacs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Valsad	Valsad	Construction of Protection wall against erosion of sea coast at Village Kosamba		
			(i) Ch. 0 to 690 mt.	690	441.00
			(ii) Ch. 1100 mt. to 1850 mt.	750	496.00
2.	Valsad	Pardi	Construction of Protection wall against erosion of sea coast at Village Umarsadi	460	209.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Valsad	Pardi	Construction of Protection wall against erosion of sea coast at Village Kolak-Udwada	830	678.10
4.	Valsad	Umargam	Construction of Protection wall against erosion of sea coast at Village Umargam	285	170.35
5.	Valsad	Umargam	Construction of Protection wall against erosion of sea coast at Village Nargol	390	139.32
6.	Valsad	Umargam	Construction of Protection wall against erosion of sea coast at Village Fansa-Tatawadi	400	75.51
7.	Surat	Choryasi	Anti sea erosion work at Budia	500	63.51
8.	Surat	Olpad	Anti sea erosion work at Neskaranj	3200	276.64
9.	Surat	Olpad	Anti sea erosion work at Dabhari	4200	262.36
10.	Navsari	Gandevi	Bhat Anti sea erosion works.	2730	1287.64
11.	Navsari	Jalalpore	Onjal Machhiwad Anti sea erosion works	1392	1039.83
12.	Valsad	Pardi	Udwada Anti sea erosion works.	1430	168.54
13.	Valsad	Valsad	Nani Danti-Moti Danti Anti sea erosion works	1640	741.01
14.	Surat	Olpad	Anti sea erosion work at Dandi.	910	140.59
15.	Surat	Olpad	Mor Bhagwa Anti sea erosion works (Phase-I)	1640	676.90
16.	Surat	Olpad	Anti sea erosion work at Dandi (Phase-II)	1615	435.00
17.	Valsad	Umargam	Anti sea erosion work at Fansa and Maroli	2835	953.20
18.	Valsad	Pardi	Anti sea erosion work at Umarsadi Machhiwad	325	195.53
19.	Navsari	Gandevi	Anti sea erosion work at Village Mendhar (Bavrifalia)	620	170.00

Statement-II

Details of ongoing coastal protection works

Sl. No.	District	Taluka	Name of work	Length in mt.	Estimated Cost Rs. in lacs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Valsad	Valsad	Construction of Protection wall against erosion of sea coast near Village Kosamba at Ch.690 mt. to 1100 mt. and 1850 mt. to 2330 mt.	890	466.02
2.	Valsad	Pardi	Construction of Protection wall against erosion of sea coast at Village Kolak-Udwada at Ch. 1230 mt. to 1500 mt and 2065 mt. to 2365 mt.	570	401.50
3.	Valsad	Umargam	Construction of Protection wall against erosion of sea coast at Village Umargam (Navinagari to Gopal Baug).	700	416.62
4.	Navsari	Jalalpore	Anti sea erosion work at Danti (Ch 0 to 1260 m).	600	344.51
5.	Surat	Choryasi	Anti sea erosion Scheme against sea coast at Village Dumas	440	93.42
6.	Surat	Olpad	Mor Bhagwa Anti sea erosion works (Phase-II)	450	61.60
7.	Navsari	Gandevi	Movasa sea Erosion works Ch. 0 to 1350 mt. Tal. Gandevi Distt. Navsari	1650	258.25
8.	Navsari	Gandevi	Bhat Anti sea erosion works (restoration work)	240	167.59
9.	Jamnaga	Dwarka	Sangam Narayan Ghat to Gayatri temple	540	790.00
10.	Bhavnagar	Talaja	Gopnath Anti sea erosion works	545	420.00
11.	Bhavnagar	Mahuva	Bhavani Anti sea erosion works	350	266.00

Statement-III

Details of flood protection works ongoing and completed

(A) Details of Flood Protection work Completed

Sl. No.	District	Taluka	Name of work	Protected Length in mt.	Expenditure Rs. in lacs
1.	Surat	Mahuva	Chitra Flood protection work	425	83.00
2.	Navsari	Jalalpore	Tavdi Flood protection work	2000	179.19
3.	Surat	Mahuva	Mahuva Flood protection work	300	82.98
4.	Surat	Surat	Strengthening of Existing Flood protection	19723	12589.44
5.	Surat	Surat	Concrete retaining wall	3830	3585

(B) Details of on going flood protection works

Sl. No.	District	Taluka	Name of work	Length in mt.	Estimated Cost Rs. in lacs
1	Surat	Choriyasi	Kansad Flood protection work	1440	990.00
2	Surat	Choriyasi	Sluice Regulator works.	12 Nos.	6908.25

Statement-IV

Details of Proposed Anti sea Erosion works under 13th Finance Commission

Sl. No.	District	Name of work	Amount, Rs. in lacs
1	2	3	4
1.	Jamnagar	Costal protection works to Bhadakeshwer Mandir Dwarka	150.00
2.	Bhavnagar	Costal protection works at Gopnath temple	1000.00
3.	Amreli	Anti sea Erosion work at Rohisaa	1000.00
4.	Amreli	Anti sea Erosion work at Khera	1000.00
5.	Porbandar	Anti sea Erosion work at Madhavpur	400.00

1	2	3	4
6.	Porbandar	Anti sea Erosion work at Porbandar Kharvawad	400.00
7.	Surat	Anti sea Erosion work at Dumas, Sultanabad and Bhimpore	3281.00
8.	Navsari	Anti sea Erosion work at Borsi Machhiwad	4594.00
9.	Valsad	Costal protection works near Saibaba Mandir, Tithal Ph-II	900.00
10.	Valsad	Costal protection works near Tithal to Swaminarayan temple Ph-II	1000.00
11.	Valsad	Costal protection works at Kosamba	400.00
12.	Valsad	Costal protection works near Varoli River @ Umargam	300.00
13.	Valsad	Costal protection works at Maroli	400.00
14.	Valsad	Costal protection works at Kalai	400.00
15.	Valsad	Costal protection works at Umarsadi near Megelavad	600.00

Statement-V

*Details of Proposed Anti sea Erosion and flood protection works
under State fund.*

Sl. No.	District	Name of work	Length in mt.	Estimated Cost Rs. in lacs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Navsari	Anti sea Erosion Scheme at Village Dandi-Sampor	900	1909.00
2.	Navsari	Anti sea Erosion Scheme at Village Nanidanti-Motidanti	720	2432.00
3.	Valsad	Anti sea Erosion Scheme at Village Bhadeli Jagalala	600	397.00
4.	Navsari	Anti sea Erosion Scheme at Village Dholai	680	164.00
5.	Navsari	Flood protection work at Village Bodali	670	247.00

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Navsari	Flood protection work at Village Amri Amadpore	1500	415.00
7.	Navsari	Flood protection work at Village Sultanapur	1500	102.00
8.	Surat	Raising and strengthening of earthen embankment from Kotar No. 7 to kooper bungalow .	535	1317.00
9.	Surat	Constructing retaining wall from kooper bungalow	765	2300.00
10.	Surat	Constructing retaining wall from Nehru bridge to Bhatha	9110	12500.00

Recruitment rules for Prasar Bharati

*195. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware about unrest among employees and officers due to delay in framing appropriate recruitment rules for the Prasar Bharati created in 1997;

(b) the steps proposed by the Ministry to improve the situation;

(c) the number of vacancies against the sanctioned strength in the Radio Stations, Doordarshan Kendras and offices all over the country; and

(d) how many new units were added by Prasar Bharati during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) No such information has been brought to the notice of the Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Prasar Bharati has informed that the total number of sanctioned posts in All India Radio (AIR) is 26322 and the total number of vacancies is 8469. However, in Doordarshan the total number of sanctioned posts is 21700 and the total number of vacancies is 5555.

(d) Prasar Bharati has informed that during the last five years, AIR has added 46 new units, whereas, Doordarshan has added 42 units.

Status of inter-State water dispute cases

*196. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of inter-State water disputes pending with Government;
- (b) the reasons for not arriving at an amicable solution in each case;
- (c) whether a high-powered Committee on transparent allocation of natural resources has recommended to put water under the Concurrent List; and
- (d) if so, how this would resolve inter-State water disputes?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) At present there are 5 no. of inter-State river water disputes referred under Inter State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956. Their details are as follows:

Sl. No	River/ Rivers	States concerned	Date of Reference to the Central Government	Date of Reference to the Tribunal	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ravi and Beas	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan	—	April, 1986	Report under section 5(2) given in April, 1987. A Presidential Reference in the matter is before Supreme Court and the matter is sub-judice. Further report under Section 5(3) pending
2.	Cauvery	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	July, 1986	June, 1990	Report under section 5(2) given on 5.2.2007. Special Leave Petition (SLP) filed by party States in Hon'ble Supreme Court pending and the matter is sub-judice. Further report under Section 5(3) pending
3.	Krishna	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra	September, 2002-January, 2003	April, 2004	Report under section 5(2) given on 30.12. 2010. Further report under Section 5(3) to be given.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Mahadayi (Mandovi)	Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra	July, 2002	November, 2010	Report under section 5(2) to be given
5.	Vansadhara	Andhra Pradesh and Orissa	February, 2006	March, 2010	Report under section 5(2) to be given

(b) The issue of sharing of Ravi and Beas water was referred to the tribunal in accordance with Rajiv-Longowal Memorandum of settlement dated 24.7.1985. In other 4 cases amicable solution could not be achieved through negotiations, therefore these disputes were referred to the tribunals for adjudication.

(c) The Committee on Allocation of Natural Resources (CANR) under the Chairmanship of Shri Ashok Chawla has *inter-alia* recommended that "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".

(d) As per the report of the Committee on allocation of Natural Resources, the National law needs to define the position on riparian rights, so as to resolve inter-State disputes amicably.

Per capita consumption of energy

*197. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that per capita consumption of energy is very less in India as compared to developed countries;

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

(c) what are the major factors contributing to this; and

(d) the corrective steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The per-capita consumption of electrical energy in the country is less than that of the developed countries. The per capita electricity consumption of some of the representative developed countries for the year 2009 as per the reports of International Energy Agency (IEA) on web site is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) Lower per-capita consumption of electricity is mainly due to less availability of power with reference to population.

(d) The Government has taken a number of measures to increase availability of power in the country, which will in turn lead to enhancement in per-capita availability of power. These include (i) acceleration in generating capacity addition, (ii) rigorous monitoring of the on-going capacity addition programme, (iii) initiatives for augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power plant equipment, (iv) development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each, (v) harnessing surplus captive power into the Grid, (v) Renovation, Modernization and Life Extension of old and inefficient generating units, (vi) development of an extensive network of high voltage transmission system for transfer of power from surplus to deficit regions, etc.

In addition, two schemes, namely, Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) and Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) for development of distribution sector and providing access to electricity to all households in the country respectively would help in improving availability and access of power.

Statement

Per Capita Electricity Consumption of some developed countries for the year 2009

Sl. No.	Country	Per-capita Consumption in the year 2009 (kWh)
1	2	3
1.	Canada	15467
2.	USA	12884
3.	Australia	11038
4.	Japan	7833
5.	France	7494
6.	Germany	6781
7.	UK	5693
8.	Italy	5271
9.	Netherlands	6897
10.	Norway	23558
11.	New Zealand	9311
12.	Sweden	14141

1	2	3
13.	Switzerland	7962
14.	India *	779^
15.	Denmark	6248
16.	Belgium	7908
17.	Austria	7947
18.	Finland	15241
19.	Spain	6004
20.	Czech Republic	6103
21.	Greece	5540
22.	Qatar	16353
23.	Hungary	3773
24.	Poland	3591
25.	Portugal	4815
26.	Bahrain	13625
27.	Israel	6648
28.	World	2730

Note: Basic data as per IEA Website, reports on Key World Statistics of IEA (2009) and balance of non OECD countries (2010 edition).

*Per capita Consumption = (Gross Electrical Energy Availability/Population).

^Per capita consumption for India is for the year 2009-10

More powers for Chairman of Press Council of India

*198. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of Press Council of India has written to the Prime Minister for more powers to perform the functions of the Council effectively; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The Chairman, Press Council of India (PCI)

has written to the Hon'ble Prime Minister raising the issue of need to strike a balance between the freedom of media under Article 19 of the Constitution to perform its functions properly and for it to act with sense of responsibility. The Chairman has also proposed to bring electronic media under the jurisdiction of PCI by way of amendment of the Press Council Act, 1978. Besides, he has also suggested to amend the Act for vesting the PCI with more powers, such as power to impose fine, authority to stop Government advertisements, order suspension /cancellation of registration of newspapers and accreditation of the editor or journalist.

Subsequently PCI, in its meeting held on 17.11.2011 has decided to hold further debate on the proposal of Chairman, PCI.

Funds for power sector

†*199. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment of the requirement of funds for power sector during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed National Electricity Fund (Interest Subsidy Scheme) would extend help to the States and power companies in carrying out transmission and distribution reforms;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to meet the requirement of funds during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a), (b) and (e) The Planning Commission has set up a Working Group on Power for the Twelfth Five Year Plan under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Power). One of the nine Sub-Groups constituted under the Working Group on Power for the Twelfth Plan is on financial issues. The terms of reference of this Sub-Group includes review of financial issues, assessment of investment requirement for the Twelfth Plan in the power sector and policy issues concerning arrangement of funds for the power sector. Based on the report of this Sub-Group and deliberations within the Working Group, the Working Group on Power will suggest requirement of funds, along with the measures required for mobilization of such resources, for the power sector in the Twelfth Five Year Plan, which will be subsequently finalized by the Planning Commission while formulating the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) A proposal for setting-up of National Electricity Fund (Interest Subsidy Scheme) to provide interest subsidy for the loans taken by power utilities to strengthen and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

upgrade distribution network is currently under the consideration of Government. It has been proposed that States which have undertaken certain fundamental reforms in the Electricity Sector would be eligible to avail interest subsidy, and further the quantum of interest subsidy would be linked to the performance of the utility on reduction in Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses, reduction in the gap between Actual Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realized (ARR) on subsidy received basis, provision of return on equity and adoption of multi-year tariff.

Fund for SSI

*200. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the fund utilized by Government for sending SSI/SE business delegations to other countries for exploring new areas of technology infusion/upgradation, facilitating joint ventures, etc. during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the funds utilized by Government on participation of Indian SSI/SE in exhibition, fairs and buyer-seller meets in India in which international bodies participated, year-wise;

(c) whether Government has received any complaints of submission of false information/documents by some organisations for claiming grant from Government; and

(d) if yes, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Details of funds utilized by the Government for sending Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) business delegations to other countries under International Cooperation (IC) Scheme of the Ministry for exploring new areas of technology infusion/upgradation, facilitating joint venture, etc. during the last five years are as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the Scheme	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
International Cooperation Scheme	154.42	63.55	175.00	200.00	399.42

(b) Details of funds utilized by the Government for participation of Indian MSMEs in various exhibitions, fairs and buyer-seller meets held in India in which international bodies participated under IC Scheme and Marketing Assistance Scheme being implemented by National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC), a public sector undertaking under this Ministry, during the last five years are as under:

(Rs. lakh)

Name of the Scheme	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
International Cooperation Scheme	20.58	2.93	—	—	—
Marketing Assistance Scheme	203.65	307.49	479.33	610.04	769.75

(c) and (d) Whenever, any complaint is received, action as appropriate as per guidelines and rules is taken in the matter after due examination.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Acquisition of foreign mines by CIL

1396. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Ltd. (CIL) is planning to acquire new mines in Australia, US and Indonesia;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed acquisitions; and

(c) to what extent these acquisitions would help CIL to meet its domestic and other demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Coal India Ltd. (CIL) had floated a global Expression of Interest (EOI) in July, 2009 to select Strategic Partner(s) in preferred destination countries like Australia, USA, South Africa and Indonesia to acquire stakes in the existing or Greenfield coal resources under the following deal structures:

- Equity investment by CIL with long-term off-take contract at a price less than prevailing import price.
- Only long-term off-take contract on cost plus basis at a price less than prevailing import price, with financial assistance (if required) by way of loan from CIL for production augmentation.
- Formation of JV for exploration, development and operation of coal assets in any of the destination countries.

Through all the above deal structures, CIL proposes to import coal with the dual objective of ensuring security of supply and insulation from the volatility of global prices. However, the process is still underway and CIL has not yet acquired any mines abroad.

- (c) This cannot be ascertained at this point of time.

Pilferage and theft of coal

1397. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has estimated the revenue loss caused to Government due to pilferage and theft of coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has identified the reasons for such widespread theft;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has taken any steps to control the widespread theft and pilferage; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Theft/pilferage of coal are carried out stealthily and clandestinely. As such, it is not possible to specify the exact quantum of coal stolen and losses incurred on account of theft/pilferage of coal.

(c) and (d) Major reasons for pilferage/theft of coal:

(i) Large scale poverty and unemployment in the coal mining areas;

(ii) Dependence on pilfered coal supply chain for sustenance;

(iii) Market demand for coal;

(iv) Poor law and order situation;

(v) Illiteracy and low literacy levels;

(vi) Debt burden, coercion by middlemen/coal mafia, easy availability of coal.

(e) and (f) Law and Order is a State subject, hence primarily; it is the responsibility of the State/District administration to take necessary deterrent action to stop/curb theft/pilferage. The following measures are taken to prevent pilferage/theft of coal by the coal companies:

(i) Check Posts have been established at the vulnerable points;

(ii) Wall fencing, lighting arrangements and deployment of armed guards round-the-clock has been done around the coal dumping yards;

(iii) Regular patrolling is conducted in and around the mine including over burden dumps;

(iv) Armed Guards have been deployed at Railway sidings;

- (v) Interaction and liaison with District Officials at regular intervals and holding meetings with District Collector and District Administration every month;
- (vi) Challans for coal transportation by trucks outside the district are being issued after fixing hologram and putting signatures of authorized officials of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) to check theft;
- (vii) Regular FIRs are lodged by the Management of the collieries and CISF with local police stations against the theft of coal. A close watch on the activities of criminals is being maintained by CISF;
- (viii) Management has been taking action for filling/dozing/scaling/blasting of the old/abandoned exposed coalfaces in passed manner.

Grading procedure for coal

1398. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has implemented a procedure for grading which is based on useful Heat Value and percentage ash content;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry is aware of the grading procedure based on gross calorific value implemented by other countries like Indonesia;
- (d) whether Government is planning to implement a change in its grading procedure; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Presently the Non-coking coal is graded based on Useful Heat Value (UHV) and coking coal is graded based on ash percentage. There are 7 (seven) nos. of grades from 'Grade-A to Grade-G' for Non-Coking Coal and there are 6 (six) nos. of grades from 'Steel Gr. I & II and Washery Gr. I to IV' for coking coal and 2 (two) nos. of grades Semi Coking Grade-I and Semi Coking Grade-II for semi coking coal.

(c) Yes, grading of coal is done on GCV by other countries like Indonesia and this is an international practice for trading coals.

(d) and (e) The Government has decided to switch over from the existing Useful Heat Value (UHV) based grading of non-coking coals to fully variable Gross Calorific Value (GCV) based system w.e.f. 01-01-2012.

Agreement with coal companies

†1399. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments have to suffer a huge loss of revenue due to absence of any agreement with the coal companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any policy in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) There is no proposal for having any agreement between having the State Governments and coal companies.

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

Coal linkages *vis-à-vis* power generation

†1400. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that work of power projects in many States has not been completed due to non-allocation of coal linkages by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when the coal linkage would be allocated to Madhya Pradesh including other States so that the work of power projects could be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) To set up a power project, the project developer requires requisite land, water, financial tie-up and long term coal linkage for the project.

As per the extant procedure, the inter-Ministerial Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) for Power will take up the cases of pending applications, including the applications received for setting up power projects in Madhya Pradesh, based on the recommendations of Ministry of Power and other relevant factors. If and when Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) for Power meets, it will consider the proposals recommended by the Ministry of Power.

Coal to thermal power plants

1401. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to shortage of coal to various thermal power plants in the western States particularly with regard to Gujarat, the power generation has sharply gone down during the last five years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) the effective steps being taken by Government to ensure regular supply of coal to these power plants to increase power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) A table showing the thermal power generation in the western region and Gujarat, during the last five years, is given below :

Year	Thermal Power Generation by the Power Plants located in Western Region (in million units)	Thermal Power Generation by the Power Plants located in Gujarat (in million units)
2006-07	170603.50	49826.60
2007-08	187933.30	51887.20
2008-09	202338.90	51305.20
2009-10	226339.70	61137.20
2010-11	236474.60	65603.80

It may be seen from the above table that the thermal power generation in western region and Gujarat has been steadily increasing over the years, except during 2008-09 in respect of plants located in Gujarat.

(c) The coal despatches from Coal India Limited (CIL) sources to the power stations located in the Western States have gone up from 91.78 Million Tonnes in 2006-07 to 115.61 million tonnes in 2010-11. Despatches to power stations of Gujarat have also gone up from 17.06 million tonnes in 2006-07 to 18.46 million tonnes in 2010-11. Further, coal supplies to power stations is monitored regularly by an inter-ministerial Sub-Group constituted in Ministry of Coal comprising representatives of Ministry of Coal, Coal Companies, Ministry of Power and Ministry of Railways and it takes suitable decisions for improving the coal stock position at the power stations.

Coal to thermal power stations in Karnataka

1402. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Energy Minister of Karnataka had recently met the Minister requesting for uninterrupted coal supply for two thermal power stations of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the meeting, a letter dated 13.10.2011 was handed over, requesting that Coal India Limited (CIL) may be advised to increase the supply of coal to Raichur Thermal Power Station by an additional quantum of 13,000 tonnes daily from Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) and Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL).

(c) Coal supplies to the power plants, including Raichur, are made in accordance with the contracted quantity as per the Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA). During October-November (Upto 23rd), 2011, WCL and MCL supplied 5.65 lakh tonnes of coal to Raichur Thermal Power Station, which works out to materialization of 83% of the contracted quantity of 6.81 lakh tonnes. All the CIL coal companies have been advised to improve coal supplies to the power plants as per the Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ).

Clearance to coal blocks in 'no-go' areas

1403. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given clearance to some of the coal blocks in 'no-go' areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the names of coal blocks and their locations;

(c) whether Government has so far allocated these coal blocks;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the companies to whom these coal blocks have been allocated;

(e) whether the Ministry has consulted the Ministry of Environment and Forests for clearance of other coal blocks in 'no-go' areas; and

(f) if so, the reaction of that Ministry thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Four coal blocks namely Tara, Parsa, Parsa East and Kante Basan located in hitherto categorized as "no-go" area by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) in Hasdeo-Arand coalfield in the Surguja district of Chhattisgarh have been accorded approval by MoEF under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The reasons for approval of the above coal blocks are given below:

- (i) These coal blocks are in the fringe of the Hasdeo-Arand forest region. It is separated by a high hilly ridge and is a different watershed.
- (ii) The project proponents have made substantial changes from the original mining plans.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. These blocks have been allotted to the following companies as per details given below.

Sl. No.	Name of block	Name of Company	End-Use
1.	Tara	M/s. Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	Power
2.	Parsa	M/s. Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board	Power
3.	Parsa East	M/s. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited	Power
4.	Kante Basan	M/s. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited	Power

(e) and (f) Ministry of Coal has approached MoEF for considering all the blocks falling in forest areas without the criteria of 'go' and 'no go'. However, it was not agreeable to MoEF as a result of which this Ministry moved a Note for consideration of Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI). CCI in turn decided to refer the matter for consideration and recommendation of a Group of Ministers (GoM) at the first instance. The GoM in its 5th meeting held on 20.09.2011 decided to do away with the concept of 'go' and 'no go' and consider all forestry clearance cases on merits.

Target of coal production

†1404. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:
SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited (CIL) has requested Government to reduce the target of coal production in 2011-12;

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

(c) the details of demand and supply of coal during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) As per the Eleventh Five Year Plan, Coal India Limited (CIL) coal production was envisaged to be 520.50 million tonnes in the terminal year of Eleventh Five Year Plan *i.e.* 2011-12. This was revised to 486.50 million tonnes at the MTA. However, in the Annual Plan 2011-12, coal production target has been further revised to 447.00 million tonnes.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Some of the reasons for reduction of targets are (i) delays in obtaining forestry and environmental clearances of a large number of new/expansion projects; (ii) Land acquisition and related R&R issues pertaining to demand for compensation beyond stipulated norms; (iii) Law and Order problem in some of the coalfields particularly in Orissa and Jharkhand States; and (iv) Additional environmental constraints relating to imposition of restrictions in area where the Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index is above 70.

(c) The demand and domestic availability of coal during the last three years is as under:-

(in million tonnes)

Year	Demand (BE)	Domestic Availability
2008-09	550.00	492.76
2009-10	604.33	532.04
2010-11 (Prov.)	656.31	533.08

Allocation of coal to private sector

1405. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that allocating coal to private players has affected the power generation since 2010;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of allocation to private players; and

(c) what action Government proposes to take in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply given at (a) above.

Shortage of employees in CIL

1406. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of employees in CIL and its subsidiaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether action has been initiated to fill up the vacancies and if so, the progress made till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) In Coal India Limited (CIL) in executive cadre there are 3996 vacancies. However, in non-executive cadre, there is no shortage of employees.

(c) Recruitment is an ongoing process in Coal India Limited. During the last 4 years 2598 executives have been recruited. Recruitment of the available vacancies is in process and it is expected that vacancies in the executive cadre would be filled up within the calendar year 2012.

Environmental Management System Certification of CIL units

1407. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 71 out of 629 units of CIL have got Environmental Management System Certification; and

(b) if so, by when Government plans to have all the units certified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Till date, 72 units of Coal India Limited (CIL) subsidiaries have been accorded Environmental Management System Certification (EMSC). All the 14 units of the Northern Coalfields Limited, which were accredited with the Environmental Management System Certification individually, are now clubbed together and a single revised certification has been obtained for the subsidiary as a whole. Thus, the number of certificates at present is 59 (72-13).

(b) Coal India Limited is planning to bring all of its projects and establishments under EMSC in a phased manner.

Shortage of coal

1408. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a shortage of coal rakes for supply of coal to power stations in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has been regularly reviewing the coal stock position with the power plants of the country;

(c) if so, the details of such review during the last six months;

(d) the name of the power stations which are having less than four day's stock during the said period;

(e) the details of the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard; and

(f) the details of outstanding payments payable to coal companies from various power plants during 2010-11 and 2011-12, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) During 2011-12, till October, 2011, barring a few coalfields, there has not been a

shortage of rail rakes for supply of coal from Coal India Limited (CIL) sources to the power stations in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During the period April to October, 2011, twenty meetings of the inter-ministerial Sub-group formed under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary, Ministry of Coal and comprising of representatives of Ministry of Power, Railways, Planning Commission and Coal India Limited were held to review the coal stock position at the power plants monitored by the Central Electricity Authority . In addition to these meetings, the matter relating to coal supply to power plants was also reviewed at the level of Secretary (Coordination)/Cabinet Secretary thrice during April-October, 2011.

(d) and (e) Except for a few power plants which are having problems in building up coal stocks due to unloading constraints at the power plant, less stacking capacity, self regulation by the power plant, outstanding payments payable to coal companies resulting in lesser supplies by coal companies etc., the position of coal stocks at other power plants kept varying on different dates. Therefore, providing a list of the names of power plants having less than 4 days coal stock during the last six months will not be possible. The Sub-group however continued to take suitable decisions for improving the coal stock position at the power stations during April-October, 2011.

(f) As on 1.4.2011 and 31.10.2011, various power stations owed Rs. 2116.59 crores and Rs. 2390.20 crores respectively (which includes both disputed and undisputed dues) to the CIL coal companies towards coal supplies made to them.

Grading and pricing of coal

1409. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to switch over from the existing Useful Heat Value based system of grading and pricing of non-coking coal to fully variable Gross Calorific Value based system;

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

(c) the salient features of the Gross Calorific Value based system;

(d) the details of infrastructure for sampling and analysis of coal required to be developed in the country; and

(e) by when it would develop in various coal companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to switch over from the existing Useful Heat Value (UHV) based system of grading and pricing of non-coking coals to fully

variable Gross Calorific Value (GCV) based system w.e.f. 01-01-2012. The reason for switching over to GCV based system is that, this is an international practice of trading of coal which has been recommended for adoption by a number of high level committees including the Integrated Energy Policy Committee. This system will ensure a high degree of consistency in quality of coal supplies and result in high consumer satisfaction.

(c) With the GCV based system the actual heat value of coal can be measured in a lab using Bomb-Calorimeter.

(d) and (e) All the coal companies have been advised to gear themselves for building up required infrastructure for crushing, sizing, sampling and analysis of coal before dispatch to the consumers. Infrastructure for crushing, sizing and sampling of coal already exist at coal companies, though they need to be strengthened it further so that the grading of coal on fully variable GCV based system can be done without hindrance.

Coal washeries in CIL

1410. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Ltd. (CIL) is planning to adopt turnkey model for development of 21 washeries for beneficiation of 165 million tonnes of raw coal in order to avoid delays in project implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CIL would decide the manner to approach the Ministry of Environment and Forests for clearances of this project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) As per its policy, Coal India Limited (CIL) has already taken steps to supply improved quality and sized coal to its consumers through setting up 20 washeries for a total capacity of 111.10 million tonnes per annum under Build Operate and Maintain (BOM) and turnkey models in the 1st Phase. Further, to enhance the washed coal supply, CIL is planning to set up 17 washeries under turnkey scheme for a total capacity of 128.80 million tonnes per annum.

(c) and (d) As and when the proposed washeries come up CIL would approach Ministry of Environment and Forests for necessary clearance.

Demand and supply of coal to steel and power sector

1411. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the demand and supply of coal to various steel and power industries during the last five years, State-wise and year-wise;

- (b) whether coal sector is able to meet the demand of various industries; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, public sector undertaking and private sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) During the process of formulation of Annual Plan, Ministry of Coal/Planning Commission assess the overall coal demand in the country, coal consuming sector-wise. Such demand is not assessed State-wise and therefore, the details of State-wise demand are not available. Based on the demand assessment, the company-wise coal supply plan from indigenous sources is formulated by the Ministry of Coal/Planning Commission for various sectors.

(b) and (c) The indigenous production has not been able to meet the coal demand of the country in full. The year-wise details of assessed coal demand and actual supply from indigenous sources, for the last five years, through public sector and private sector sources are given below:

(figures in million tonnes)

Particulars	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Provisional)
All India Coal Demand	474.18	492.50	550.00	597.98	656.31
Total supply from indigenous sources	420.99	454.38	490.52	516.06	525.29
Supply from Public Sector sources					
Coal India Limited (CIL)	351.14	375.33	401.44	415.88	424.30
Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)	37.63	41.95	44.54	49.37	50.14
Other Public Sector Utilities	1.78	2.10	1.77	2.36	2.25
Captive Blocks (Government companies)	6.368	8.684	11.437	14.459	12.147
TOTAL:	396.92	428.06	459.19	482.07	488.84
Supply from Private Sector sources					
Tata Steel	7.04	7.22	7.28	7.22	7.03
Captive Blocks (Private)	11.243	12.561	18.560	21.001	22.453
Meghalaya	5.79	6.54	5.49	5.77	6.97
TOTAL:	24.07	26.32	31.33	33.99	36.45

Carbon emission in coal sector

1412. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted/proposed any research study to measure/quantify the carbon emission at various levels in coal sector;
- (b) the details of the damage caused within 10 kms. radius of coal mines and industries; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. A research study has been undertaken by the Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research (CIMFR), Dhanbad in association with Banaras Hindu University (BHU) with approval of Ministry of Coal regarding development of methodology for estimation of Green House Gases (GHG) emission, development of emission factor and quantification of CO₂ sequestration potential and carbon in mine fire areas and mitigation measures through terrestrial sequestration.

(b) and (c) The objective of the study is to ascertain the damage, if any, and recommend steps to address the issue.

Royalty system

1413. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the present royalty system works to the detriment of coal bearing States;
- (b) when the royalty on coal is going to be revised;
- (c) what are the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission and Hoda Committee and when Government is going to implement these recommendations; and
- (d) why the royalty in coal is not linked to the market rates rather than the regulated long term linkage prices?

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

(b) A New Study Group was set up by the Government to examine and recommend change in the royalty rates of coal and lignite. The Study Group after having collected the views/comments of the concerned stakeholders through questionnaires as well as direct meetings, has submitted its report to the Government. The new royalty rates would be announced by the Government after examining the recommendations of the said Study Group.

(c) The Twelfth Finance Commission, 2005 recommended that 'since royalty is an important source of revenue for some of the States, the rates of royalty should be fixed on an ad-valorem basis'. As far as Hoda Committee recommendation is concerned, it has been suggested that there is a need to introduce a statutory provision in the MMDR Act, 1957, for earmarking a portion of the royalty collected annually for local development in the mining areas.

(d) Coal continues to be a highly regulated sector even today. Coal mining is predominantly in the public sector domain. This restricts competition within the sector. Relatively higher rates of royalty, in ad-valorem terms, can distort the price regime. Therefore, royalty on coal cannot be linked to the market rates.

Import of coal

†1414. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the first seven months of 2011-12, coal amounting to 10 billion dollars was imported which is 51 per cent more as compared to the last year, and not only this, this increase in coal import in a year has been never before;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) As per the records available with the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the value of imports of coal during the period from April, 2011 to October, 2011 was US\$ 8.727 billion as against US\$ 6.129 Billion during corresponding period of last year. Due to increase in international prices of coal and excess demand of thermal coal by upcoming thermal power plants, the total value of import of coal during the current year is higher as compared to corresponding period of last year.

(c) The Government has taken steps to expedite Environment and Forestry clearances, pursue with Ministry of Railways for enhancing availability of rail rakes and approach State Government for necessary assistance in land acquisition and in problems relating to law and order. In addition, a series of steps have 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.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Use of satellite technology in CIL to prevent theft

1415. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) is planning to use satellite technology to prevent shipments of coal from being hijacked;

(b) whether it is a fact that a quarter of CIL's annual production of 431 million tonnes of coal is stolen while in transit; and

(c) any thought on the part of Government to fix accountability for the same given that CIL supplies 80 per cent needs of country's thermal plants who are facing acute shortage of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Coal India Ltd. (CIL) is selling coal on "Free On Rail" (FOR) basis. Transport of coal from the mine face to the point of loading is the responsibility of CIL and thereafter it is the responsibility of the purchaser. It has been decided to set up a monitoring system for movement of coal through Global Positioning System (GPS) in all mines of CIL by 31.12.2011.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However the following steps have been taken to prevent pilferage/theft of coal :

- (i) Check Posts have been established at the vulnerable points.
- (ii) Wall fencing, lighting arrangements and deployment of armed guards round-the-clock has been done around the coal dumping yards.
- (iii) Regular patrolling is conducted in and around the mine including OB dumps.
- (iv) Armed Guards have been deployed at Railway sidings.
- (v) Interaction and liason with District Officials at regular intervals and holding meetings with District Collector and District Administration every month.
- (vi) Challans for coal transportation by trucks outside the district are being issued after fixing hologram and putting signatures of authorized officials of CISF to check theft.
- (vii) Regular FIRs are lodged by the Management of the collieries and CISF with local police stations against the theft of coal. A close watch on the activities of criminals is being maintained by CISF.
- (viii) Management has been taking action for filling/dozing/scaling/blasting of the old/abandoned exposed coalfaces in passed manner.

Import of coal by CIL

1416. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) proposes to import coal during the current fiscal year;
- (b) if so, the quantum of coal to be imported and the countries from which coal would be imported and under what terms and conditions;
- (c) whether coal would be imported for some specific projects and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to locate more coal mines in the country to meet its requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Coal India Limited (CIL) is unlikely to import coal during 2011-12.

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

(d) A total of 195 coal blocks stand allocated to the State and the Central Government companies and also to private companies for captive mining, with a view to increase the coal availability in the country.

Shortage of coal

†1417. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of coal available in the country at present and its demand;
- (b) whether it is a fact that due to shortage of coal, a number of power plants are not able to start their production for want of coal linkages; and
- (c) if so, the policy adopted by the Ministry for all these existing and under construction plants, keeping in view the power shortage in the country and by when the same would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) As per Annual Plan 2011-12 of Ministry of Coal, the indigenous availability of coal during the current year has been finalized at 559 million tonnes against the annual demand at 696.03 million tonnes.

(b) and (c) As per the extant procedure, the inter-Ministerial Standing Linkage Committee (Long-Term) for Power will take up the cases of pending applications, based on the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

recommendations of Ministry of Power and other relevant factors. If and when Standing Linkage Committee (Long-Term) for Power meets, it will consider the proposals recommended by the Ministry of Power.

Prices of coal

†1418. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that from January, 2012 selling prices of all type of coal in the country are going to be fixed on the basis of a new system of Gross calorific value;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that coal in the country has more ash content as compared to imported coal;

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) whether common customers will have to pay the price of ash also alongwith coal as per new system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has decided to switch over from the existing Useful Heat Value (UHV) based system of grading and pricing of non-coking coals to fully variable Gross Calorific Value (GCV) based system w.e.f. 01-01-2012. This is an international practice of trading of coal which has been recommended for adoption by a number of high level committees including the Integrated Energy Policy Committee.

(c) to (e) The majority of coal produced in the country has high ash compared to imported coals. To overcome the situation a number of bulk consumers like power sector have already - started using washed coal for power generation and also to comply with the environmental restrictions. The new system will ensure a high degree of consistency in quality of coal supplies and result in high consumer satisfaction.

Coal for thermal power projects of Rajasthan

†1419. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for inclusion of Kota and Suratgarh thermal projects in the list of thermal power projects using the imported coal;

(b) the quantum of coal imported every year by the Central Government country-wise and price-wise and the quantum of coal produced in the country each year;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the Centre provides coal for thermal projects to the States by importing it; and

(d) whether Government procures the coal by tender system or any other process, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Keeping in view the gap between the estimated coal demand for power generation and the assessed indigenous availability, Ministry of Power has fixed a target of import of 35 million tonnes during 2011-12 by various power utilities in the country. This includes the power utilities of Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Urja Nigam Limited (RRVUNL) viz. Kota, Suratgarh and Chhabra, which have been given an import target of 1.45 million tonnes.

(b) Central Government does not import coal. Under the present import policy of the Government, Coal is placed under Open General License (OGL) and can be freely imported by anyone in the country on payment of applicable import duty. The details of All India coal production during the last three years are given below:-

Year	Raw Coal production (in million tonnes)
2008-09	492.76
2009-10	532.04
2010-11	533.08

(c) No, Sir, in view of reply given to part (b) of the Question relating to import of coal by Central Government.

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

Developmental plans for coal

1420. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what are the developmental plans of the Ministry for the whole country during the next five years; and

(b) the details of budget required for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The developmental plans of Ministry of Coal for the country during next five years include:

(i) review of the status of reforms carried out in the coal sector;

(ii) make year-wise coal and lignite demand supply plans for the period from 2012 to 2017 based on requirement of the end users etc.;

- (iii) to enhance the coal production to bridge the perennial demand-supply gap through optimal utilization of resources *inter-alia* by (a) augmenting exploration programmes by use of latest technologies; (b) exploit the potential of methane content in each coalfield; (c) improve the existing infrastructure for coal movement from collieries as well as ports to consuming centers; (d) enhance use of IT technologies in exploration, production, distribution and transportation of coal and lignite; (e) encourage ecologically sustainable coal production during Twelfth Five Year Plan and (f) acquire and develop coal assets abroad.

(b) As against a capital outlay of Rs.37,100.07 crore approved by the Planning Commission during Eleventh Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.66,941.51 crore has been proposed as public sector investment for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. While the proposed outlay for Departmental scheme in Twelfth Five Year Plan to be supported through domestic support is Rs.7882.51 crore; the balance amount shall be wholly met by Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited.

Expenditure on court cases by WCL

†1421. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent during 2007 to 2010 by Western Coalfields Limited of Coal India Ltd. on all the items related to court cases with regard to services of its officers and the details of amount spent on the cases filed in all the courts;

(b) the total number of cases won and lost by company out of the cases filed in courts;

(c) whether any departmental inquiry has been made in all the cases which were filed in courts and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether cases related to officers could not have been disposed off by the departmental inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The total amount Rs.44,87,736/- spent by WCL in court cases filed before the various courts on the matters of WCL officers during 2007 to 2010.

(b) The total numbers of 38 cases were filed in respect of WCL officers. Out of which WCL won 13 and lost 14 cases and 11 cases are pending for decision.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. A departmental enquiry is ordered by the Competent Authority to enquire into alleged act(s) or misconduct by an executive as per the provisions of CIL

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Executives Conduct Discipline and Appeal Rules, 1978 (CDA Rules). Neither is there any provision in CDA Rules nor is there a scope for invoking the provision of departmental enquiry in matters in which executives have filed court cases.

Security in and around coal mining areas

1422. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government provides security in and around coal mining areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of jurisdiction and function of the security, so deployed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Director General (Resettlement) Private Security Force, Departmental Security and State Home Guards are deployed by coal companies to protect men, material and property in coal mining areas in the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL). Joint Task Forces have been set up for this purpose and State/District Administration conducts regular meetings with the representatives of the subsidiaries of CIL to prevent pilferage/illegal mining.

(c) The details of the jurisdiction and functions of the Security so deployed are as follows:

- (i) Regular patrolling in coalfield areas including vital installations;
- (ii) Joint surprise checks/raids with police to prevent crime;
- (iii) Liaison with local Police/District Administration to ensure law and order in Coalfields areas;
- (iv) Regular feedback to State Governments about the updated situation in Coalfield areas;
- (v) Security of VIPs/Dignitaries.

Coal production in Jharkhand

1423. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the coal production in certain areas of Jharkhand suffered on account of heavy rain;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and what was the total loss suffered from the targeted quantity;
- (c) the steps taken by the Coal India Ltd. to overcome the shortage suffered;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that due to law and order problems, the coal production has been suffered in many other parts as well; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the coal production in certain areas of Jharkhand suffered on account of heavy rain. Loss of production due to heavy rain in Jharkhand was around 5 Million Tonnes.

(c) Efforts are being made to overcome the shortage suffered by increasing production of coal from the producing mines.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir, the coal production has suffered particularly in Jharkhand and Orissa due to law and order problems. As per rough estimates, there was a loss of around 2 million tonne of coal due to law and order problems in the mines of Coal India Limited.

Weighing machines in Kendriya Bhandars, NCCF and Super Bazars

1424. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Bhandars, NCCF and Super Bazars are not maintaining the electronic weighing machines in their retail stores as required under Rule 23(A) of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977;

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against them for not following these provisions;

(c) whether most of shopkeepers in Delhi are also not following these provisions; and

(d) if so, the action taken to implement the same strictly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Government has received reports from Kendriya Bhandar, NCCF and Super Bazar in this regard. Kendriya Bhandars have provided mechanical weighing scales along with weights to enable customers to verify weight of packaged items sold by them. These mechanical scales are verified by the Legal Metrology Deptt. of the Govt., of N.C.T. of Delhi. NCCF has two retail outlets in Delhi where only packaged commodities are sold. For the convenience of consumers, weighing machines are available in each of the stores. The Super Bazar has informed that all their outlets are equipped with electronic weighing machines with class III accuracy.

Kendriya Bhandar had informed that they are in the process of providing electronic weighing machines in all their retail stores in a phased manner by 31-03-2012.

(c) and (d) No specific complaints against shopkeepers of Delhi has been received by the Department. The task of enforcement of provisions concerning weighing machines rest with the

State Government/UTs. The Department of Consumer Affairs periodically writes to the States/UTs to take strict actions as per provisions of Legal Metrology Act, 2009 and the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011.

Wheat damaged due to rains and floods

1425. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of wheat procured by FCI has been damaged on account of recent rains and floods in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof in each State and the action taken against the officials found responsible in this regard; and

(c) whether warehousing shortage in those States still persist and if so, the details thereof and the efforts being made to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Food Corporation of India (FCI) has reported that a meagre quantity of wheat got damaged during 2011 on account of recent rains and floods in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Bihar and Odisha. A quantity of 54.54 tons of wheat got damaged on account of rains and floods during 2011-12 against the total wheat procurement of 39.69 lakh tons by FCI which is 0.001%. Details of wheat damaged and action taken against the delinquents are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The assessment of required storage capacity has been made under the Private Entrepreneurship Guarantee (PEG) scheme formulated by the Government for creation of storage capacity through private entrepreneurs/Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC)/State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs) and accordingly a capacity of 151.16 lakh tons has been approved to be created in 19 States of the country including Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Bihar and Odisha. Capacity approved for these States is as under:

State	Storage capacity approved (in tons)
Bihar	3,00,000
Gujarat	80,000
Odisha	3,00,000
Rajasthan	2,50,000
Uttar Pradesh	18,60,000

Statement

State-wise details of wheat damaged due to rain and floods in FCI during 2011-12 and action taken against the delinquents

Sl. No.	State/FCI Region	Quantity damaged	Reasons
1	Uttar Pradesh	15 tons of wheat at Railhead Naini	Affected due to rain during unloading in July, 2011. Contractor found negligent in handling and transportation from railhead for which recovery has been made from him.
2	Rajasthan	11.31 tons of wheat at Railhead Jalore	Affected due to rain during unloading in July, 2011. Contractor found negligent in handling and transportation from railhead for which recovery has been made from him.
3	Gujarat	9.8 tons of wheat at APMC Jetpur	Wheat accrued as damaged at APMC Jetpur due to heavy rains and floods. The stock was stored in CAP. Show cause notices have been issued to defaulters.
4	Bihar	On salvaging 330 bags (16.5 tons) of damaged wheat have accrued at Railhead, Saharsa on 20.07.2011	Affected due to rains at railhead and remained unlifted for considerable time for which disciplinary action has been initiated against Area Manager, FCI, Saharsa,
5	Odisha	1.935 tons of wheat at FSD Khurda Road	Wheat was accrued as damaged after salvaging of water affected bottom layer bags at FSD Khurda Road .The disciplinary action has already been initiated against one Manager (Depot) and three Category-III officials.

Procurement of commodities from States

†1426. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices is of the opinion that the Government procurement prices of foodgrains has been increased due to different taxes and cesses charged by the State Governments;

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

(c) the rates of taxes charged on procurement of wheat and rice from market in each State and whether any proposal is under consideration to decrease the rates of such taxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) had submitted its report on Price Policy for Rabi Crops of 2011-12 season on 29th July, 2011. The CACP in its report has stated that high taxes and cesses in some States have increased cost of foodgrains procurement by Government agencies.

(b) Department of Food and Public Distribution has from time to time taken up the issue with State Governments where there is incidence of high rates of taxes and levies, to rationalise the same. However, these state Governments have expressed their inability to accept the request.

(c) The rate of taxes charged procurement of wheat and paddy in various States is given in the Statements-I and II respectively (See below). The impositions of taxes, fees, cess and commissions Minimum Support Price is however, the subject matter of State Governments concerned.

Statement-I

Taxes in different States on procurement of Wheat in RMS 2011-12

(In per cent of MSP)

State/UT	Purchase/ Sales Tax/ Trade Tax/ VAT	Market Fee	Arhthia Commission/ Dami	Other Charges	Total Taxes
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar	4.0	-	-	-	4.0
Gujarat	-	1.0	-	-	1.0
Haryana	4.0	2.0	2.5	2.0 (Rural Development Cess)	10.5

1	2	3	4	5	6
Maharashtra	-	1.05	-	Mapari Charges (Re. 0.40)	1.09
Madhya Pradesh	4.0	2.0	-	0.2 (Nirashrit Shulk)	6.2
Punjab	4.0	2.0	2.5	5.0 (Rural Development Cess+ Infrastructure Development Fee)#	13.5
Rajasthan	-	1.6	2.0	-	3.6
Uttar Pradesh	4.0	2.5	-	-	6.5
Uttarakhand	4.0	2.5	-	-	6.5
West Bengal	-	0.5	-	-	0.5

#Punjab Government notified Infrastructure Development Fee @ 3% from RMS 2009-10, but Government of India is allowing only 2% at present on account of the matter being *sub-judice*.

Statement-II

Taxes in different States on procurement of Paddy in KMS 2011-12

(In per cent of MSP)

State/UT	Purchase/ Sales Tax/ Trade Tax/ VAT	Market Fee	Arhthia Commission/ Dami	Other Charges	Total Taxes
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	4.0	1.0		5.0 (Rural Development Cess)	10.0
Bihar	4.0	-	-	-	4.0
Chhattisgarh	5.0	2.0		0.2 (Nirashrit Shulk)	7.2

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	-	1.0	-	-	1.0
Jharkhand	-	1.0	-	-	1.0
Haryana	5.0	2.0	2.5	2.0 (Rural Development Cess)	11.5
Karnataka	-	1.5	-	-	1.5
Maharashtra		1.05		Mapari Charges (Re. 0.40)	1.09
Madhya Pradesh	-	2.0	-	0.2 (Nirashrit Shulk)	2.2
Orissa	4.0	2.0	-	-	6.0
Punjab	5.0	2.0	2.5	5.0 (Rural Development Cess+ Infrastructure Development Fee)#	14.5
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	4.0	2.5	-	-	6.5
Uttarakhand	4.0	2.5	-	-	6.5
West Bengal	-	0.5	-	-	0.5

#Punjab Government notified Infrastructure Development Fee @ 3% from KMS 2009-10, but Government of India is allowing only 2% at present on account of the matter being *sub-judice*.

Checking hoarding and black marketing

1427. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments/UT Administrations have been delegated the powers to prevent hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Essential Commodities Act, 1980;

(b) if so, the action taken to enforce the Acts by States and UTs to check hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities to avoid artificial scarcity of goods and preventing rise in prices of essential commodities; and

(c) the details of raids conducted, numbers of persons arrested, prosecuted and convicted as well as the value of goods confiscated during 2010 and 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The enforcement of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 lies with the State Governments/UT Administrations. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been delegated powers to take necessary action under the provisions of both "The Essential Commodities Act, 1955" and "The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980", to prevent hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities.

The State Governments/UT Administrations have been enabled to impose stockholding limits in respect of specified foodstuffs as per their requirement. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been repeatedly requested to strictly enforce both the Acts and also monitor enforcement of these Acts. The number of raids conducted, number of persons arrested, prosecuted and convicted and value of goods confiscated for violation of rules under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 during the year 2010 and 2011 (upto 31.10.2011) as reported by State Governments/UT Administrations are as under:

Year	No. of raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated (in Rs. lakhs)
2010	204783	10906	4539	161	10500.7
2011 (upto 31.10.2011)	146638	3350	3537	9	5334.511

The State Governments/UT Administrations are empowered to detain such persons under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, whose activities are found to be prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to the community. Details of detention orders issued under the said Act and as reported to the Central Government by the State Governments/UT Administrations during the year 2010 and 2011 (upto 31.10.2011) are given below:-

Name of the State	2010	2011 (upto 31.10.2011)
Gujarat	79	57
Tamil Nadu	120	169
Orissa	02	-
Maharashtra	02	05
Andhra Pradesh	01	-
Chhattisgarh	01	-
TOTAL:	205	231

Sub-standard wheat and rice for PDS

1428. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints regarding supply and distribution of sub-standard wheat and rice under the Public Distribution System (PDS) from various States;

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

(c) whether the foodgrain stocks in some States have been found mixed with sub-standard quality of wheat and rice;

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

(e) the remedial steps 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) and (b) Two complaints have been received about supply of poor quality of foodgrains issued under Public Distribution System (PDS) from State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal. No complaint has been received from Government of Himachal Pradesh.

A complaint from Principal Secretary, Food and Consumer Protection Department, Government of Bihar in May 2010 was received by Chairman and Managing Director, Food Corporation of India (FCI) regarding poor quality of wheat supplied under TPDS. A reference from Shri Shyam Rajak, Minister of Food and Consumer Protection, Government of Bihar was also received regarding supply of poor quality foodgrains from FCI godowns under TPDS in Bihar in January, 2011. Complaints were investigated by FCI and upon investigation, it was found that fair average quality (FAQ) stocks were available in the depots and the same were issued to PDS. FCI had already sent their report to the State Government.

A complaint has been received in first week of November, 2011 from Principal Secretary, Deptt. of Food and Civil Supplies, Government of West Bengal regarding supply of inferior quality of rice received and distributed under PDS. The complaint has been forwarded to Chairman and Managing Director, FCI for thorough investigation on priority basis.

(c) and (d) As informed by FCI, no such incidence has been reported by any of the States/UTs.

(e) In order to ensure that only good quality foodgrains free from insect infestation are issued for public distribution system (PDS) as well as all other food based welfare schemes, following procedures has been laid down and instructions issued from time to time to State Governments/FCI :-

- (i) Only good quality foodgrains free from insect infestation and conforming to PFA Standards are to be issued under TPDS.
- (ii) Ample opportunities are to be provided to the State Government to check the quality of foodgrains prior lifting the foodgrains stocks from FCI godowns.
- (iii) Samples of foodgrains are to be collected and sealed from the stocks of foodgrains to be issued under the TPDS jointly by FCI and State Food and Civil Supplies Department.
- (iv) An officer not below the rank of Inspector is to be deputed from State Government to take the delivery of foodgrain stocks from FCI godowns.
- (v) Regular inspection to check the quality of foodgrains is to be carried out by the officers of State Government and surprise checks are carried out by the officers of Quality Control Cell of the Ministry.
- (vi) It is the responsibility of the concerned State Government/UT Administration to ensure that during transportation and storage at different stages in the distribution chain, the foodgrains retain the required quality specifications.
- (vii) The State Government, where the decentralized procurement is in operation, should ensure that the quality of foodgrains issued under TPDS and other welfare schemes should meet the desired standards under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

Stock of wheat and rice

†1429. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that godowns of FCI have more stock of wheat and rice than required;

(b) if so, the quantity of wheat and rice which was more than the required consumption in the country in July, 2011;

(c) whether due to excess quantity of the foodgrains, economic pressure on the corporation is increasing; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and to what extent economic pressure is expected to increase on the corporation, due to this additional stock during 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The foodgrains stocks with FCI in its godowns is 244.97 lakh tonnes against a storage capacity of 333 lakh tonnes, covered and Cover and Plinth (CAP) both owned and hired as on 01.11.2011. The state agencies also store foodgrains for the Central Pool. As on 01.11.2011 the stock in the Central Pool was 557.54 lakh tonnes as compared to the offtake of 530.34 lakh tonnes and an allocation of 684.86 lakh tonnes of rice and wheat under various scheme of the Government of India during the year 2010-11. The stock of foodgrains in the Central Pool as on 01.7.2011 was 640.06 lakh tonnes.

(c) and (d) The stock of foodgrains in the Central Pool has increased from 487.31 lakh tonnes as on 01.11.2010 to 557.54 lakh tonnes as on 01.11.2011. This has resulted in the increase in the working capital requirements of FCI. The Government has given Ways and Means advance of Rs. 10,000/- crore to FCI in April, 2011. Also the Cash Credit Limit (CCL) of FCI has been enhanced from Rs. 34,495 crore to Rs. 41,095 crore.

The following steps have been taken by the Government of India, to reduce the stock levels in Central Pool and as also to meet the additional requirements of the States and to check inflationary trends:

- (1) Special additional allocations have been made from time to time.
- (2) Allocations have been made under Open Market Sales Scheme (Domestic).
- (3) Allocations have been made for the poorest districts of the Country as per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Foodgrains to the needy people

1430. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foodgrains supplied through Public Distribution System is not reaching properly to the needy people;

(b) if so, whether Government has issued any guidelines to the States for proper distribution; and

(c) the steps Government is taking to monitor this?

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

Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 mandates the State and UT Governments to carry out all required action to ensure smooth functioning of TPDS. An offence committed in violation of the provisions of this Order is liable for penal action under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. PDS (Control) Order, 2001, *inter-alia*, provides that the Food Corporation of India (FCI) or any other agency designated for the purpose by the Central Government shall ensure physical delivery of foodgrains of fair average quality to State Governments for distribution under the Public Distribution System, as per the allocations made by the Central Government. State Governments shall, on getting allocation of foodgrains from the Central Government, issue district-wise allocation orders authorising their agencies or nominees to draw foodgrains from the FCI. State Government shall exercise necessary checks to ensure that full quantity lifted by them reaches their godowns and in turn the fair price shops. The designated authority of the State Government shall also ensure delivery of one copy of allocation order made to the fair price shop simultaneously to Gram Panchayats or Nagar Palikas or Vigilance Committees or any other body nominated for monitoring the functioning of the fair price shops by the concerned State Government.

Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has been regularly requesting State and UT Governments for continuous review of lists of BPL and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families; ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at fair price shops; ensuring greater transparency in functioning of TPDS; improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels, and introduction of new technologies such as Computerisation of TPDS operations at various levels. Government also regularly issues advisories to State/UT Governments and reviews their performance during meetings and conferences.

Consumer awareness and movement

1431. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is providing seed money to State Governments to promote and protect the welfare of consumers to generate consumer awareness and to strengthen consumer movement in the country;

(b) whether the Central Government has planned to increase its share upto 75 per cent to the State Governments under the Consumer Welfare Fund; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In order to strengthen the Consumer Welfare Fund in all the States/UTs, it has now been decided that States /UTs which are willing to establish a Corpus of Rs.10 Crore will be supported by the Central Government by contributing 75% of the amount as Central share from the Consumer Welfare Fund. The Central contribution will be 90% of the amount in the case of special category States/UTs. This Corpus fund is to be kept in separate account. The interest earned will be utilized for financing State/local level programmes aimed at generating consumer awareness and strengthening consumer protection movement.

Increasing beneficiaries of PDS foodgrains

1432. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to increase the number of beneficiaries eligible for receiving foodgrains through PDS outlets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated quantities of different varieties of rice and wheat required to be procured for providing universal food security for the people in the country;

(d) the current quantities of rice and wheat procured by Government for distribution through PDS; and

(e) how Government proposes to meet the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) For allocation of foodgrains (wheat and rice) to States and Union Territories (UTs) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Department of Food and Public Distribution uses the number of Below Poverty Line

(BPL) families based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and the population estimates of Registrar General of India as on 1st March, 2000 or the number of such families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by State/UT Governments, whichever is less. As per these estimates, the number of BPL families is 6.52 crore, which includes about 2.44 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families.

Ministry of Rural Development has requested all the State/UTs to conduct a combined Census in Rural and Urban areas in connection with identification of BPL households and Caste Census throughout the country. The combined Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) has been launched on 29.6.2011. Government of India will take into account multiple dimensions of deprivation based on data collected in SECC, 2011 for arriving at specific entitlements that rural households will receive under various Central government programmes and schemes including TPDS after the SECC, 2011 survey results are available and analysed.

If foodgrains (wheat and rice) are to be allocated to 24.02 crore ration cards issued by the State and UT Governments upto 31.08.2011, at the scale of 35 kg. foodgrains per household per month, the actual requirement of these households would be around 100.88 million tons of wheat and rice per annum.

Government of India has procured 281.44 lakh tonnes of wheat during Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2011-12 and 113.72 lakh tonnes of rice during Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2011-12 (upto 1.12.2011). Rice procurement operations during KMS 2011-12 are still continuing.

TPDS was launched in 1997 with a view to specifically target poor sections of society for distribution of subsidized foodgrains and sugar. Government does not propose to universalize the Public Distribution System as the focus on the poor will get diluted.

Procurement of huge quantities of wheat and rice to meet the requirement of Universal Public Distribution System, would result in lesser availability of foodgrains in the market, leading to rise in open market prices. If the same quantity of foodgrains is distributed equally among all, then the scale of issue will have to be reduced.

Wastage of foodgrains

1433. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total worth of foodgrains handled by FCI which got wasted, during the last five years;

(b) the officials against whom action was taken and how many were prosecuted, convicted and dismissed; and

(c) the steps taken to check such wastage of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Statement showing quantity of foodgrains accrued as damaged with FCI during last five years with value of the damaged foodgrains and percentage of damaged foodgrains against off take of foodgrains handled by FCI is given in the Statement (*See below*). Due to regular inspections as well as surprise inspections, following cases relating to substandard/damaged stock were detected and action initiated against the concerned officers/officials of FCI during last five years as below.

Year	No. of officials proceeded against for rotting/damage of foodgrains
2007-08	31
2008-09	50
2009-10	28
2010-11	20
2011-12 (upto October, 2011)	11
TOTAL:	140

In the above cases, penalties like issue of warning, censure and recovery have been imposed. No one has been prosecuted/convicted and one Assistant Grade-II (Depot) from Bihar region in 2009-10 has been dismissed from the service in last 5 years.

(c) State Governments and Food Corporation of India have been instructed from time to time to take required measures for proper and safe storage of foodgrains in covered godowns and in CAP storage. Such instructions to all State Governments/UTs and FCI, for steps to be taken for proper preservation and safe storage of Central pool stocks of foodgrains have been reiterated on 6.7.2011.

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

- (i) All godowns are to be constructed as per specifications.
- (ii) Foodgrains are to be stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices.

- (iii) Adequate dunnage materials such as wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are to be used to check migration of moisture from the floor.
- (iv) Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and insecticides for control of stored grain insect pests are to be provided in all the godowns.
- (v) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are to be carried out regularly and timely in godowns for the control of stored grain insect pests.
- (vi) Effective rat control measures, both in covered godowns as well as in CAP storage are to be used.
- (vii) Foodgrains in 'Cover and Plinth' (CAP) storage are to be stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are to be used as dunnage material. Stacks are to be properly covered with specifically fabricated low-density black polythene water -proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.
- (viii) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks/godowns are to be undertaken by qualified and trained staff including senior officers.
- (ix) The principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO) is to be followed to the extent possible so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns.
- (x) Only covered rail wagons are to be used for movement of foodgrains so as to avoid damage during transit.

Statement

Details of accrued foodgrains, off take quantity excluding decentralized procuring (DCP) States, % damaged foodgrain w.r.t. Off take and cost of damaged foodgrains

Year	Commodity	Accrued Quantity of Damaged foodgrains (in Lakh MTs)	Offtake quantity (excluding DCP States) (in Lakh MTs)	% Damaged foodgrain against offtake quantity	Cost of damaged foodgrains
1	2	3	4	5	6
2007-08	Wheat	0.010	119.89	0.008	Rs. 45,75,000.00
	Rice	0.330	204.61	0.161	Rs. 20,54,25,000.00
	TOTAL:	0.340	324.5	0.105	Rs. 21,00,00,000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2008-09 Wheat		0.010	120.16	0.008	Rs. 45,75,000.00
Rice		0.190	186.04	0.102	Rs. 11,82,75,000.00
TOTAL:		0.200	306.04	0.065	Rs. 12,28,50,000.00
2009-10 Wheat		0.020	172.99	0.012	Rs. 91,50,000.00
Rice		0.050	198.07	0.025	Rs. 3,11,25,000.00
TOTAL:		0.070	371.06	0.019	Rs. 4,02,75,000.00
2010-11 Wheat		0.020	209.61	0.010	Rs. 91,50,000.00
Rice*		0.040	222.46	0.018	Rs. 2,49,00,000.00
TOTAL:		0.060	432.1	0.014	Rs. 3,40,50,000.00
2011-12 Wheat		0.004	125.05	0.003	Rs. 18,30,000.00
(upto 01.11.11) Rice		0.004	148	0.003	Rs. 24,90,000.00
TOTAL:		0.008	273.05	0.003	Rs. 43,20,000.00

Remarks:- *including 0.02 LMTs damaged coarse grains.

Value of damaged foodgrain stocks calculated on the basis of Feed-I category of wheat and rice
@ 75% of CIP rate of APL families:

- (a) for wheat 75% of Rs. 610/- per qtls. = Rs.457.50/- per qtls.
- (b) for rice 75% of Rs. 830/- per qtls. = Rs.622.50/- per qtls.

Hunger and food security Act

1434. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, as per recent report of the Food and Agriculture Organisation, India ranked 66 among 88 countries in the global hunger index;
- (b) whether Government proposes to examine all aspects mentioned in FAO report in relation to the country, and take remedial steps;
- (c) in the above context, what would be the role of National Food Security (NFS) Act and existing Public Distribution System;
- (d) what steps have been taken to make the country hunger free; and

(e) what is the estimate of BPL population/families, which would be covered by the proposed NFS Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Food and Agriculture Organisation has informed that they have no such report wherein India is ranked 66 among 88 countries in the global hunger index. However, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) has brought out a report on Global Hunger Index (GHI) in October, 2011. The Global Hunger Index (GHI) is based on three equal weight indicators which are (A) under nourishment reflected by the proportion of under nourished as a percentage of the population, (B) child under weight-reflected by the proportion of children younger than the age of five who are under weight, (C) child mortality-reflected by the mortality rate of children younger than the age of five. None of the above constituents deals with hunger or non-availability of food to the people in the society. The study has other limitations. For example, it is based on past data from the year 2004-09. Data in respect of India for proportion of under-nourished is as per the years 2005 to 2007. Moreover, the findings in the study are not test checked or validated by any large scale primary field surveys. The Index was calculated for 122 countries wherein India has been ranked as 67th out of 81 countries.

(c) to (e) Government is proposing for enactment of National Food Security Bill to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices for people to live a life with dignity. This proposed Bill will increase the coverage of TPDS upto 75% of the rural population, with atleast 46% population belonging to priority households and upto 50% of the total urban population, with atleast 28% population belonging to priority households under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The proposed draft Bill provides that the Central Government may, from time to time, prescribe the guidelines for identification of priority households and general households, including exclusion criteria, for the purposes of their entitlement under the Act. The Bill also contains provisions for nutritional support to pregnant women and lactating mothers and children as well as entitlements for special groups such as destitute, homeless, emergency and disaster affected persons, persons living in starvations etc.

Besides, in order to ensure food security and to make India hunger free, presently, Government allocates foodgrains at highly subsidized prices to States and Union Territories under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) for Below Poverty Line (BPL), including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families every month. Allocation of foodgrains for Above Poverty Line (APL) category is also made at subsidized prices depending upon their availability in the

Central Pool. Government is also implementing food based other welfare schemes like Mid-day-Meal (MDM) Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS), Annapoorna Scheme, Village Grain Banks Scheme, etc.

Rise in food prices

1435. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

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

(a) whether the Ministry's attention has been drawn to the fact of continuous rise in food prices including vegetables resulting in great hardship for common people particularly poor people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that a strong Public Distribution System can provide common people a much wanted relief;

(d) if so, whether Government is actively considering to put universal Public Distribution System in place;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the details of the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Retail Prices of most essential food items including vegetables, except potato have gone up over the period of last six months. Prices of all commodities have moderated over the last month.

(b) Details of retail prices of select essential commodities in four metro cities as on 30th November, 2011, are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) Yes, Sir. Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. To improve functioning to TPDS, Government has been regularly requesting State/UT Governments for continuous review of lists of BPL and AAY families, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at fair price shops, ensuring greater transparency in functioning to TPDS, improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels and introduction of new technologies such as Computerization to TPDS operations at various level.

(d) Universalisation of Public Distribution System is not feasible.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Details are given in the Statement-II (See below).

Statement

*Details of retail prices of essential commodities in four metro cities as on
30.11.11*

Centre	Current	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	% Variation		
	Date 30/11/2011	Back 30/10/2011	Back 30/08/2011	Back 30/05/2011	over 1 Months	over 3 Month	over 6 Months
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rice							
Delhi	24.00	24.00	24.00	23.00	0.0	0.0	4.4
Mumbai	22.00	22.00 *	22.00	20.00	0.0	0.0	10.0
Kolkata	20.00	20.00	21.00	18.00	0.0	-4.8	11.1
Chennai	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wheat							
Delhi	16.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	6.7	6.7	6.7
Mumbai	21.00	21.00 *	22.00	21.00	0.0	-4.6	0.0
Kolkata	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Chennai	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
Atta							
Delhi	17.00	16.50	16.00	16.00	3.0	6.3	6.3
Mumbai	22.00	22.00 *	26.00	23.00	0.0	-15.4	-4.4
Kolkata	17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	6.3	6.3	6.3
Chennai	22.00	24.00	23.00	22.00	-8.3	-4.4	0.0
Gram Dal							
Delhi	56.00	55.00	44.00	37.00	1.8	27.3	51.4
Mumbai	55.00	55.00 *	47.00	39.00	0.0	17.0	41.0
Kolkata	48.00	48.00	38.00	35.00	0.0	26.3	37.1
Chennai	55.00	52.00	44.00	35.00	5.8	25.0	57.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tur Dal							
Delhi	74.00	74.00	71.50	70.50	0.0	3.5	5.0
Mumbai	71.00	69.00 *	72.00	70.00	2.9	-1.4	1.4
Kolkata	64.00	68.00	54.00	58.00	-5.9	18.5	10.3
Chennai	65.00	65.00	62.00	65.00	0.0	4.8	0.0
Urad Dal							
Delhi	75.00	75.00	76.00	73.00	0.0	-1.3	2.7
Mumbai	79.00	77.00 *	79.00	77.00	2.6	0.0	2.6
Kolkata	60.00	70.00	58.00	60.00	-14.3	3.5	0.0
Chennai	68.00	70.00	68.00	68.00	-2.9	0.0	0.0
Moong Dal							
Delhi	74.00	75.00	74.00	73.00	-1.3	0.0	1.4
Mumbai	79.00	78.00 *	81.00	75.00	1.3	-2.5	5.3
Kolkata	75.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	7.1	7.1	7.1
Chennai	68.00	69.33	65.00	70.00	-1.9	4.6	-2.9
Masoor Dal							
Delhi	53.00	52.00	55.50	53.50	1.9	-4.5	-0.9
Mumbai	57.00	56.00 *	61.00	56.00	1.8	-6.6	1.8
Kolkata	44.00	48.00	42.00	45.00	-8.3	4.8	-2.2
Chennai	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sugar							
Delhi	36.00	34.00	33.00	32.00	5.9	9.1	12.5
Mumbai	34.00	33.00 *	32.00	32.00	3.0	6.3	6.3
Kolkata	34.50	32.00	32.00	32.00	7.8	7.8	7.8
Chennai	32.00	31.00	30.00	29.00	3.2	6.7	10.3
Milk (in litres)							
Delhi	29.00	29.00	27.00	27.00	0.0	7.4	7.4
Mumbai	36.00	36.00 *	34.00	28.00	0.0	5.9	28.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kolkata	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chennai	27.00	20.50	20.50	20.50	31.7	31.7	31.7
Groundnut Oil							
Delhi	135.00	134.00	128.00	126.00	0.8	5.5	7.1
Mumbai	109.89	116.00 *	116.00	87.00	-5.3	-5.3	26.3
Kolkata	110.00	120.00	105.00	100.00	-8.3	4.8	10.0
Chennai	112.09	100.00	100.00	90.00	12.1	12.1	24.5
Mustard oil							
Delhi	85.00	86.00	81.00	77.00	-1.2	4.9	10.4
Mumbai	89.01	86.00 *	91.00	81.00	3.5	-2.2	9.9
Kolkata	84.00	80.00	75.00	72.00	5.0	12.0	16.7
Chennai	95.60	87.00	84.00	77.00	9.9	13.8	24.2
Vanaspati							
Delhi	80.00	72.00	78.00	76.00	11.1	2.6	5.3
Mumbai	84.62	85.00 *	80.00	79.00	-0.4	5.8	7.1
Kolkata	60.00	62.00	66.00	65.00	-3.2	-9.1	-7.7
Chennai	76.92	70.00	78.00	74.00	9.9	-1.4	4.0
Soya Oil							
Delhi	88.00	80.00	83.00	81.00	10.0	6.0	8.6
Mumbai	78.02	78.00 *	77.00	NR	0.0	1.3	NR
Kolkata	78.00	74.00	69.00	70.00	5.4	13.0	11.4
Chennai	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Sunflower Oil							
Delhi	108.00	98.00	93.00	93.00	10.2	16.1	16.1
Mumbai	83.52	82.00 *	86.00	NR	1.9	-2.9	NR
Kolkata	95.00	95.00	85.00	85.00	0.0	11.8	11.8
Chennai	85.71	80.00	80.00	76.00	7.1	7.1	12.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Palm Oil							
Delhi	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Mumbai	64.84	65.00 *	66.00	NR	-0.2	-1.8	NR
Kolkata	64.00	62.00	64.00	65.00	3.2	0.0	-1.5
Chennai	65.93	56.00	61.00	61.00	17.7	8.1	8.1
Gur							
Delhi	34.00	40.00	36.00	35.00	-15.0	-5.6	-2.9
Mumbai	46.00	46.00 *	47.00	NR	0.0	-2.1	NR
Kolkata	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Chennai	45.00	52.00	44.00	38.00	-13.5	2.3	18.4
Tea (Loose)							
Delhi	164.00	164.00	162.00	151.00	0.0	1.2	8.6
Mumbai	203.00	213.00 *	209.00	188.00	-4.7	-2.9	8.0
Kolkata	120.00	140.00	100.00	100.00	-14.3	20.0	20.0
Chennai	265.00	270.00	260.00	260.00	-1.9	1.9	1.9
Salt (Packed)							
Delhi	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mumbai	14.00	14.00 *	14.00	14.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kolkata	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chennai	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
Potato							
Delhi	13.00	16.00	16.00	10.00	-18.8	-18.8	30.0
Mumbai	13.00	13.00 *	15.00	16.00	0.0	-13.3	-18.8
Kolkata	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chennai	12.00	13.00	12.50	13.00	-7.7	-4.0	-7.7
Onion							
Delhi	17.00	23.00	21.00	10.00	-26.1	-19.1	70.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mumbai	18.00	22.00 *	19.00	16.00	-18.2	-5.3	12.5
Kolkata	16.00	16.00	14.00	10.00	0.0	14.3	60.0
Chennai	14.50	13.00	16.00	10.00	11.5	-9.4	45.0
Tomato							
Delhi	13.50	37.00	21.00	10.00	-63.5	-35.7	35.0
Mumbai	21.00	40.00 *	14.00	16.00	-47.5	50.0	31.3
Kolkata	25.00	35.00	24.00	18.00	-28.6	4.2	38.9
Chennai	16.00	25.00	15.50	9.50	-36.0	3.2	68.4

Source: State civil supplies Dept. NR - Not Reported.

*Prices for Mumbai centre are of 1st November, 2011.

Statement

Details of Reasons for non-feasibility of universalisation of Public Distribution System (PDS)

- (i) Targeted Public Distribution (TPDS) was introduced in June, 1997 with a view to target the poor sections of society, as the earlier Universal Public Distribution System did not adequately focus on the poor and had urban bias.
- (ii) If universal PDS as it existed prior to 1997 is to be restored, then even if allocation are made for 24.02 crore households that have been issued ration cards by the State and UT Governments upto 31.8.2011, at the scale of 35 kg. foodgrains per household per month, the actual requirement of these households would be around 100.888 million tons of wheat and rice per annum. Procurement, storage, allocation and transportation for distribution of 100.888 million tons of food grains, would, however, be impossible for the Government to manage. Further, keeping in view the total production of wheat and rice in the country, the procurement of more than 100 million tons of wheat and rice would necessitate a total ban on private trade in the country, operation of only Government procurement system and imports from abroad. When such a level of procurement cannot be organized, scale of issue will have to be reduced.
- (iii) Further, Central Issue Prices (CIPs) for rice and wheat for AAY, BPL and APL categories have not been revised since December, 2000, July, 2000 and July, 2002. If PDS is to be restored to its universal version as existing prior to 1997, in order to manage the affordable

level of food subsidy, the issue prices of rice and wheat will have to increase substantially from the present Central Issue Prices (CIPs). This would also mean that BPL and Antyodaya families would end up not only getting much reduced scale of issue but also have to pay higher CIPs.

Starvation deaths

1436. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether starvation deaths in the country have increased over the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of foodgrains under PDS;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (e) whether the recommendations of Justice Wadhwa Committee have been accepted and implemented by Government;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) 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 (g) No State Government/Union Territory Administration has reported any incident of death due to starvation during each of the last three years and the current year.

The present stock of foodgrains in the Central Pool is quite comfortable to meet the requirement of allocations under Targeted Public distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) at existing level of allocations.

Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 14.5.2011 directed Union of India to reserve 5 million tons of foodgrains for distribution to 150 poorest districts or the extremely poor and vulnerable sections of our society. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court directed, *inter-alia*, that above quantity may be allocated to the poorest districts on the recommendations of the Committee headed by Justice D.P. Wadhwa, Retd. Judge of the Supreme Court. Based on the afore-mentioned directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court and the recommendations of the said Committee, Government has allocated, during July to October, 2011, a total quantity of 23.67 lakh tons of foodgrains for distribution in 174 poorest/backward districts identified by the Committee in 27 States.

Scheme for capacity addition in foodgrains

1437. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has formulated a scheme to add 150 lakh metric tonnes of foodgrains in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) how much capacity addition has, so far, been achieved and the reasons for not achieving the entire capacity; and
- (d) the special efforts the Ministry has made or is making to prevent damage of foodgrains in warehouses due to pests, rodents, natural calamities, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a), (b) and (c) Due to the increased procurement of foodgrains and to reduce the storage under 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. For the consuming areas, storage capacity is to be created to meet four months requirement of PDS and other Welfare Schemes in a State. For the procurement areas, the highest stock levels in the last three years are considered to decide the storage capacity required.

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 about 151 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 69 lakh tonnes as on 15.10.2011 by the private entrepreneurs. CWC and SWCs are constructing 5.4 and 14.4 lakh tonnes respectively under the Scheme, out of which a capacity of about 4 lakh tonnes has already been completed by CWC/SWCs. As per the scheme guidelines, the time schedule for completion of godowns is one year, in case of non-railway siding godowns and two years for railway siding godowns.

(d) Various steps are taken by FCI to prevent damage to foodgrains. Prophylactic and curative measures are carried out regularly for the control of insects/pests. Effective rodent control measures are also undertaken. Regular quality checks are conducted to ensure proper preservation of foodgrains in storage. Adequate dunnage is provided for the foodgrain stocks stored in CAP. The dunnage material is cleaned and disinfected. To protect the CAP stocks from rain, sun, etc. each stack is covered with a polythene cover. The polythene covers are tied with nylon ropes. Wheat stocks stored in CAP by the State Governments/Agencies are subjected to joint inspection on a regular basis by officers of FCI and the concerned State Governments/Agencies. Stocks are generally issued on the principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO).

Fixation of sugarcane prices

†1438. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of sugarcane have been announced on the basis of State Administered Price System in all sugar producing States in the country;

(b) if so, the details of prices so fixed, State-wise;

(c) whether the crushing of sugarcane has also been delayed due to delay in fixing the prices; and

(d) if so, the percentage of sugar mills in which crushing of sugarcane has commenced by the end of October, 2011, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Five States, namely Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Tamil Nadu have a system of announcing State Advised Price (SAP). Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand have announced SAP for 2011-12 sugar season. Details of prices fixed, State-wise, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Out of the five States, where the system of announcing SAP is followed, the information is as below:

State	No. of working mills	Mills in operation as on 31.10.2011	%age of mills in operation
Uttar Pradesh	156	3	1.92%
Tamil Nadu	44	10	23%

No sugar mill has reported commencement of crushing operations in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttarakhand by the end of October, 2011.

Statement

Details of prices fixed, State-wise

State Advised Price (Rs. Per quintal - 2011-12 Sugar Season)

State	Variety	State Advised Price (Rs. Per quintal - 2011-12 Sugar Season)
1	2	3
Punjab	Early	230

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
	Mid	225
	Late	220
Haryana	-	Not announced
Tamil Nadu	-	Not announced
Uttar Pradesh	Early	250
	General	240
	Rejected	235
Uttarakhand	Early	255
	Ordinary	250

Finalisation of contingent expenses

†1439. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Ministry from Madhya Pradesh Government regarding finalisation of contingent expenses from Kharif marketing year 2001 till date;

(b) the total amount proposed in those proposals;

(c) the details of the proposals lying pending and the reasons for keeping them pending for such a long time; and

(d) the number of proposals received from Madhya Pradesh Government regarding marketing of Rabi and the current status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Six proposals for finalization of incidentals for procurement of paddy/rice and one proposal for procurement of coarsegrains received from Government of Madhya Pradesh from Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2001 onwards are pending in this Department as on date.

(b) As per records available in the Department, amount of Rs.353.50 crore has been claimed in these proposals.

(c) The proposals for finalization of incidentals of rice for KMS 2001-02 to 2006-07 and coarsegrain for KMS 2007-08 are pending. As per the existing procedure, incidentals charges

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

are finalized after detailed examination of the proposals in consultation with Food Corporation of India (FCI) on the basis of audited accounts and other supporting documents submitted by the State Governments and their agencies. Before finalization, disputed issues if any, are also discussed with the State Governments. The State agencies are required to submit audited accounts after end of each crop season. Main reasons of delay in finalization are delayed submission of the claims by the State, submission of claims of many years in one go, incomplete submission of information/documents by the State, etc.

(d) Two proposals for finalization of incidentals for procurement and distribution of wheat for Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2007-08 and 2008-09 have been received from Government of Madhya Pradesh. For RMS 2007-08, after submission of additional documents by the State the issue was discussed in details with State Government in September, 2011. For RMS 2008-09, State Government submitted audited account in July, 2011 which have been forwarded to FCI for comments before examination in the Department.

Changes in National Food Security Bill

1440. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to incorporate major changes recommended by NAC in the proposed National Food Security Bill;

(b) if so, whether the revised draft of the proposed Bill has since been approved;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the views of experts have been considered in the proposed Bill;
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) Based on comments/suggestions received from Central Ministries/Departments, States/Union Territories, experts and other stakeholders and recommendations of the National Advisory Council (NAC) and Expert Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council, the Government prepared a draft National Food Security Bill. States/Union Territories and Central Ministries/Departments were requested for their comments on the draft Bill. The draft Bill was also placed on the website of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (<http://fcamin.nic.in>) seeking comments/suggestions.

The draft Bill provides for food and nutritional security, in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices, for people to live a life

with dignity. The draft Bill *inter-alia* contains provisions for right to receive foodgrains at subsidized prices by persons belonging to priority households and general households under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), nutritional support to pregnant women and lactating mothers and children as well as entitlements for special groups such as destitute persons, homeless, emergency and disaster affected persons, persons living in starvation etc. A three-tier Grievance Redressal Mechanism — at District, State and National level — has been proposed to redress grievances relating to delivery of entitlements and related issues. Provisions have also been made for disclosure of records relating to PDS, social audits and setting up of Vigilance Committees in order to ensure transparency and accountability, besides provision of penalty on public authorities.

Comments/suggestions on various provisions of the draft Bill have been received from the States/UTs, Central Ministries/Departments and individuals/organizations on issues like coverage, identification of beneficiaries, PDS reforms among others. Taking into account comments/suggestions received, a revised Bill will be placed before the appropriate authority for its approval, before introduction in Parliament.

Subsidy coupons for the poor

1441. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has decided to introduce a system of direct subsidy coupons for the poor especially for BPL and tribal families;
- (b) if so, the details worked out, so far, in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the views of the States, public and the experts in this regard;
- (d) the steps being taken to stop misuse of such coupons at the same time; and
- (e) the parameters adopted in giving such coupons to BPL families?

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.

No decision has been taken by the Government for introduction of direct subsidy coupons for the poor. In the State of Andhra Pradesh, rice is being distributed under TPDS through ration cards. However, some States/UTs have reported issuance of smart cards, food coupons, barcoded ration cards, etc. for the delivery of TPDS commodities to the beneficiaries, which will help in checking leakages/diversion of foodgrains. Bar-coding and biometric identification of beneficiaries ensures that food coupons are not misused and that food coupons are given to BPL families after due verification.

Release of fund to Marfed

1442. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Marfed, the nodal agency has furnished all the information and documents for approval of final economic costs for 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 in respect of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of reasons for not issuing necessary instructions to approve final economic costs and for release of ₹ 54.54 crores to Marfed, to enable for release of food credit from the Reserve Bank of India;

(c) whether Government would release the said amount immediately; 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) On the basis of information and documents submitted by Government of Andhra Pradesh/Marfed, the rates of incidentals for procurement of coarsegrain for 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 in respect of Andhra Pradesh have been finalized and conveyed to State Government on 11.06.2010, 30.06.2010 and 30.03.2011 respectively. On the basis of provisional rates fixed by the Department at the beginning of each crop year, provisional payment is made to State agencies for stocks of foodgrains delivered to Food Corporation of India (FCI). After finalization of rates, State Government and its agencies including Markfed submit their claims for the balance amount to FCI on the basis of final rates and payment is released to them. Approval of final economic cost and release of final claim can be affected only after verification of claims/documents submitted by Markfed.

(c) and (d) As per the existing scheme of releasing payment to State agencies, final payment for the balance amount is released by the FCI after verifying the claims/documents submitted by the State agencies on the basis of final rates fixed.

Implementation of revised rates by FCI

1443. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has pleaded for issuing instructions to FCI for ending of discrimination and for implementation of revised rates *w.e.f.*, 1st April, 2002 to Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation (APSWC), as was done in case of other State Warehousing Corporations and the Central Warehousing Corporation, in conformity with the mutually agreed terms and conditions of the existing agreement;

(b) if so, whether immediate action could be taken in this respect and whether FCI could be directed to honour the existing contract for the rest of the guarantee period; and

(c) if not, the details of reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a), (b) and (c) The issue of settlement of storage charges for the godowns hired from Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation (APSWC) by giving seven year guarantee was settled between the FCI and Government of Andhra Pradesh. It was agreed to give revised rent of Rs. 1.79 per 50 kg. bag per month to APSWC with effect from 1.04.2002 till completion of guarantee period. The FCI has given instructions for release of payment.

Recommendations of task force to improve PDS

†1444. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the task force to improve Public Distribution System; and

(b) the detail of plan of its implementation, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) A Task Force had been constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Nandan Nilekani, Chairman, Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), the terms of reference of which were extended to the reforms of Public Distribution System (PDS) including an IT Strategy for PDS and an implementable solution for direct transfer of subsidies on food and kerosene. The Task Force has submitted its report to the Hon'ble Finance Minister on 02.11.2011.

The Task Force in its report has *inter-alia* recommended the setting up of a dedicated institutional mechanism to implement end-to-end computerization of PDS across the country called the PDS Network (PDSN). It mentions that a common software platform for PDS can be developed for all States, with the flexibility to configure policies, prices, and administrative

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Structures. As per the Report, this solution, when deployed, can also help address leakages and other challenges in the PDS. The implementation action plan and timelines recommended by the Task Force are given in the Statement (*See below*). The Report of the Task Force is under consideration of the Government.

Statement

Implementation action plan and timelines

Sl.No.	Detail	Timeline
1.	Setting up of Incubating Entity (consisting of Mission Team including members from MoCAFPD, MoPNG and a professional consultancy)	By December, 2011
2.	Incubating Entity participating with willing States	By December, 2011
3.	Incubating Entity undertaking pilots in a few States	By March, 2012
4.	Setting up of the PDSN	By April, 2012
5.	PDSN partnering with willing States	By April, 2012
6.	PDSN taking up Pilots in a few States	December, 2012
7.	Full coverage of participating States	Ongoing

Shortage of onion

1445. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there would be a shortfall of about 13 lakh tonnes of onion in the ongoing kharif season as compared to the last kharif; and

(b) if so, the steps Government is taking against traders holding on to stocks in expectation of a rise in prices and to preempt a situation like the last year when prices had gone up briefly to ` 80 per kg.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Sir. Production of onion for kharif 2011-12 is estimated to be lower by 13.65 lakh tonnes as compared to last year. However the production of late Kharif is estimated to be around 14.6 lakh tonnes more than last year's late Kharif production. Thus the overall Kharif production for the year 2011-12 is estimated to be around 1 lakh tonne more than that of last year.

(b) In view of the above, does not arise.

Storage of foodgrains

1446. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to increase the storage of foodgrains;
- (b) the current levels of procurement by Government; and
- (c) the amount spent by Government over storage facilities and maintaining foodgrains over the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Due to the increased procurement of foodgrains and to reduce the storage under 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 of ten years for assured hiring to the private entrepreneurs. A capacity of about 151 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 about 69 lakh tonnes as on 15-10-2011 by the private entrepreneurs. CWC and SWCs are constructing 5.4 and 14.4 lakh tonnes respectively under the Scheme, out of which a capacity of about 4 lakh tonnes has already been completed by CWC/SWCs.

The Government has also finalized a scheme for construction of a total additional storage space of 5.4 lakh tonne in the North Eastern States by the FCI with an allocation of Rs.568.17 crore.

(b) The procurement of wheat and rice made by FCI during the marketing season 2010-11 is as under:—

Wheat	225.14 lakh tonnes
Rice	341.80 lakh tonnes

(c) For maintenance and upkeep of godowns an expenditure of Rs.33.82 crore and Rs.39.19 crore have been incurred during 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively by FCI.

For preservation of foodgrains by FCI an expenditure of Rs.35.07 crore and Rs.43.44 crore have been incurred during 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively by FCI.

FCI godowns in Bihar

1447. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of FCI godowns in Bihar and their capacity;
- (b) whether there are plans to increase the number of godowns in the State;
- (c) whether Government was aware of instances of food rotting in such godowns in districts such as Chhapra; and
- (d) if so, whether corrective measures were taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) There are 52 (Fifty two) godowns with FCI in Bihar with a total capacity of 6,08,655 tonnes. Also a capacity of 95,200 tonnes is available under Cover and Plinth (CAP) in FCI Bihar. The details are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) Under the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme of FCI a capacity of 3 lakh tonnes has been allotted to Bihar. Out of which a capacity of 35,000 tonnes has been allotted to Bihar State Warehousing Corporation (BSWC) for construction of godowns on their own lands while the remaining 2.65 lakh tonnes has been allotted to private entrepreneurs.

(c) and (d) Recently, in the FCI godown at Chhapra 2116 bags of rice and 1247 bags of wheat got affected with rain/flood water. Salvaging of the affected bags has been completed.

Statement

Godowns of FCI (Owned and Hired) with capacity during 1-15 Nov., 2011 in Bihar Region

(Figure in MTs)

Region	FCI District	Godown	Total Capacity	
			Covered	Capacity
1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	Patna	Dighaghat	29000	5400
Bihar	Patna	Phulwarisharif	56970	30850
Bihar	Patna	Mokama	57630	21450
Bihar	Patna	Buxar	25000	16650
Bihar	Patna	Arrah	7657	
Bihar	Patna	Biharsharif	10000	
Bihar	Gaya	Gaya	64720	3300

1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	Gaya	SWC Sasaram	13000	
Bihar	Gaya	SWC Nawada	1000	
Bihar	Gaya	SWC Warsaliganj	3000	
Bihar	Gaya	SWC Aurangabad	3000	
Bihar	Gaya	Dehri on sone	4656	
Bihar	Gaya	Nokha	4300	
Bihar	Gaya	Gaya bins	32000	0
Bihar	Gaya	Mohania	6366	
Bihar	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	7320	
Bihar	Bhagalpur	St. Govt. Munger	3200	
Bihar	Bhagalpur	CWC Munger	4800	
Bihar	Bhagalpur	Jamui	2800	
Bihar	Bhagalpur	SWC Bhagalpur	2864	
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	NRPA Muz.	36670	14850
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Brahampura	7600	
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Punoura	5000	
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	SWC Sitamarhi	6650	
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	SWC NRPA Muz.	10000	
Bihar	Motihari	SWC Raxaul	8780	
Bihar	Motihari	Bettiah	8535	
Bihar	Motihari	Chakia	2500	
Bihar	Motihari	Chanpatia	6280	
Bihar	Purnea	Purnea	8980	
Bihar	Purnea	Katihar	10840	
Bihar	Purnea	CWC Katihar	8000	
Bihar	Purnea	CWC Kishanganj	12000	
Bihar	Purnea	Forbesganj	5000	

1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	Purnea	SWC Purnea	4725	
Bihar	Purnea	SWC Forbesganj	6440	
Bihar	Saharsa	Raghopur	5000	
Bihar	Saharsa	Saharsa	14640	2700
Bihar	Saharsa	Supaul	4829	
Bihar	Madhepura	Madhepura	5000	
Bihar	Madhepura	CWC Madhepura	4493	
Bihar	Chapra	Hajipur	5000	
Bihar	Chapra	Chapra	5000	
Bihar	Chapra	CWC Chapra	10000	
Bihar	Chapra	CWC Siwan	10000	
Bihar	Darbhanga	Darbhanga	5740	
Bihar	Darbhanga	CWC Darbhanga	5000	
Bihar	Madhubani	Jainagar	9670	
Bihar	Samastipur	Begusarai	5000	
Bihar	Samastipur	SWC Barauni Comp	7000	
Bihar	Samastipur	CWC Samastipur	17500	
Bihar	Samastipur	CWC Teghra	2500	
Bihar	Samastipur	SWC Samastipur	5000	
TOTAL :			608655	95200

Food to poor

†1448. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

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's attention has been drawn towards the verdict given by the apex court according to which it is the responsibility of Government to provide food to the poor;

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

(c) the steps 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) to (c) Hon'ble Supreme Court in its orders dated 14.5.2011 directed, *inter-alia*, that Union of India provide foodgrains for 150 poorest districts of India on priority basis and to reserve 5 million tons of foodgrains for distribution to the 150 poorest districts or the extremely poor and vulnerable sections of our society. It also directed, *inter-alia*, that the above quantity be allocated on the recommendations of the Committee headed by Justice D.P. Wadhwa, Retired Judge of the Supreme Court. Based on the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court and on recommendations of the said Committee, Government has allocated during July to October, 2011, a total quantity of 23.67 lakh tons of rice and wheat comprising 7.59 lakh tons at Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) prices and 16.08 lakh tons at Below Poverty Line (BPL) prices for distribution in 174 poorest/backward districts identified by the Committee in 27 States.

Procurement and stock of rice and wheat

†1449. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

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

(a) the estimated production of rice and wheat during the current year;

(b) the quantity of the said foodgrains purchased during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and the total stock available with Government during the said period;

(c) whether the said quantity is sufficient to fulfil the demand of the country and control the prices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) During 2010-11, the production of wheat was 859.28 lakh tonnes. As per 1st Advance Estimate (Kharif only), the estimated production of rice during 2011-12 is 871.02 lakh tonnes.

(b) Details of procurement of wheat and rice during the last three years and the current year are as under:-

Crop Year	Rice procurement	Wheat Procurement	
		RMS	Procurement
2008-09	341.04	2009-10	253.81
2009-10	320.34	2010-11	225.14
2010-11	341.95 *	2011-12	281.44
2011-12	112.08 *		

*As on 29.11.2011

The total stock of wheat and rice available with Government during the last three years and the current year is as under:-

As on	Wheat	Rice	Total
1.4.2008	58.03	138.35	196.38
1.4.2009	134.29	216.04	350.33
1.4.2010	161.25	267.13	428.38
1.4.2011	153.64	288.20	441.84

(c) and (d) As on 1.10.2011, 314.26 lakh tonnes of wheat and 203.59 lakh tonnes of rice is available in the Central Pool Stock against the minimum buffer norm of 140 lakh tonnes of wheat and 72 lakh tonnes of rice. This stock of foodgrains is considered sufficient to fulfil the demand for PDS of the country and to keep prices in check.

Reduction of quota of foodgrains for distribution

1450. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether quota of foodgrains to different States for distribution to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Above Poverty Line (APL) card holders under Public Distribution System (PDS) has been reduced by Government;

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

(c) whether any request has been received from the State Governments for restoration of the quota and also for additional quota of foodgrains for distribution under PDS;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps 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) and (b) Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), allocation of food grains is made based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and March, 2000 population estimates of Registrar General of India or the number of families actually identified and ration cards issued by the States/Union Territories (UTs), whichever is less. Accordingly, allocation of foodgrains is made to States/UTs @ 35 kg. per family per month for all accepted number of 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) families including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families in the country. No reduction has been made in the allocation of foodgrains for BPL/AAY families.

Allocation of foodgrains for Above Poverty Line (APL) families are made depending upon availability of foodgrain stocks in the Central Pool and past offtake by the States/UTs. Keeping in view the then lower stocks, allocation of wheat and rice for APL category was rationalized in June, 2006 and April, 2007 respectively on the basis of past offtake by States/UTs. In June, 2011, the APL allocations to States/UTs have been increased to ensure a minimum monthly allocation of 15 kg per family in all States/UTs and 35 kg per family in North-Eastern States, and hilly States. The State-wise monthly APL allocation of food grains is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) to (e) Requests are received from States/UTs for restoration/enhancement/additional allocation of foodgrains. Taking into consideration these requests and stock available in the Central Pool, additional allocations have been made to the States/UTs from time to time. The details of the *ad hoc* additional allocations made to States/UTs during the current year for BPL/APL families are as under:-

- (i) 50 lakh tons of foodgrains for BPL families at BPL prices to all States/UTs in May, 2011.
- (ii) 50 lakh tons of foodgrains allocated in June, 2011 raising thereby monthly allocation of foodgrains for APL families to 15 kg per family per month in 20 States/UTs and 35 kg per family per month in 4 North-Eastern States, Sikkim and 2 hilly States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, where these allocations were less than that quantity.
- (iii) 23.67 lakh tons of foodgrains comprising 7.59 lakh tons at AAY prices and 16.08 lakh tons at BPL prices allocated during July to October, 2011 for 174 poorest/backward districts in 27 States.

Statement

*Monthly allocation of foodgrains for APL category under TPDS
(As for December, 2011)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	176.370

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.005
3.	Assam	92.995
4.	Bihar	80.340
5.	Chhattisgarh	38.040
6.	Delhi	35.595
7.	Goa	4.283
8.	Gujarat	99.555
9.	Haryana	35.385
10.	Himachal Pradesh	26.005
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	37.310
12.	Jharkhand	29.430
13.	Karnataka	94.621
14.	Kerala	68.340
15.	Madhya Pradesh	83.670
16.	Maharashtra	167.895
17.	Manipur	8.435
18.	Meghalaya	9.310
19.	Mizoram	3.465
20.	Nagaland	6.233
21.	Orissa	34.930
22.	Punjab	52.620
23.	Rajasthan	96.540
24.	Sikkim	2.170
25.	Tamil Nadu	140.038
26.	Tripura	14.945
27.	Uttarakhand	25.235
28.	Uttar Pradesh	231.945

1	2	3
29.	West Bengal	140.161
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.240
31.	Chandigarh	2.700
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.270
33.	Daman and Diu	0.331
34.	Lakshadweep	0.280
35.	Puducherry	2.100
TOTAL :		1848.787

Curb on bribery by corporate houses

1451. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the corrective action taken by the Ministry to curb bribery by various corporate houses; and

(b) whether the Ministry is having or is in process of forming a law for severe punishment for culprits of corporate bribery, as due to this our nation has already lost huge money which could have been utilized for welfare schemes for poor people of our nation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs deals with the administration of the Companies Act, 1956. There is no provision in this Act to deal with payment of bribes by corporate houses which is dealt with under the normal criminal laws like The Indian Penal Code etc.

(b) There is no such proposal with the Ministry at present.

Alteration in Memorandum of Association

1452. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mere passing a resolution by shareholders would not entail a company to make alterations in Memorandum of Association (MoA), unless the same is registered with the Registrar of Companies (RoC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the resolution becomes altered, only on the date the resolution is registered with RoC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Alterations in Memorandum of Association of a Company may pertain to five clauses, namely, Name clause, Object clause, Situation clause, Liability clause and Capital clause. However, alterations in Object clause, Situation clause and Liability clause become effective only from the date of registration of resolutions by the Registrar of Companies (RoC). The alteration in the name clause becomes effective from the date of issue of certificate by the RoC. Alteration in Capital clause for increase in authorised capital becomes effective when the special resolution to this effect is passed in the general meeting of the shareholders.

New accounting format for companies

1453. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prescribed new accounting format for companies to file financial statements which includes disclosures about notional gains and losses due to exchange rate fluctuations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has granted exemption from filing financial accounts under the new format to companies carrying out with initial public offers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No new accounts formats for companies have been prescribed regarding disclosures about notional gains and losses due to exchange rate fluctuations. Such disclosures are required in Accounting Standard (AS) 11 namely "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates", which was notified under Section 211 3(C) of the Companies Act 1956 by issuing the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Statutory status for SFIO

1454. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering to give Serious Fraud Investigation Office a statutory status; and

(b) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The provision in respect of statutory status to Serious Fraud Investigation Office has been proposed in the revised Companies Bill 2011 to be introduced in the ongoing session of the Parliament.

National Competition Policy

1455. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to bring in a National Competition Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government had sought the opinion of the State Governments on the said policy;

(d) if so, the response received by Government from the State Governments in this regard;

(e) whether Government has also invited comments and initiated national consultations thereon from various sections of the society;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the comments received, so far; and

(g) by when the said policy would be finalised and the improvement in competition culture expected thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has constituted a Committee for drafting the National Competition Policy with a view to achieve highest sustainable levels of economic growth, entrepreneurship, employment, higher standards of living for citizens, protect economic rights for just, equitable, inclusive and sustainable economic and social development, promote economic democracy and support good governance by restricting rent seeking practices. The Committee has since given its report.

(c) to (f) Two national level consultations were held and comments have also been invited from various stakeholders, including the State Governments, on the recommendations of the Committee, which are awaited.

(g) Since the matter is still in consultation stage, no date can be specified for the finalization of the policy.

Power supply targets

1456. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to supply power to all households in the country by 2012;

(b) if so, the targets fixed therefor during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) to what extent the targets have been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Electricity is a Concurrent subject. Supply and distribution of electricity in a State/Union Territory (UT) is within the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing Power Plants in Central sectors through Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), the Government of India is creating infrastructure for rural areas while States are providing supply of electricity. Under RGGVY, 578 projects targeting to electrify 1,09,888 un/de-electrified villages (UEV) and to provide electricity connections to 224.65 lakh Below Poverty Line (BPL) households have been sanctioned. However, the Bharat Nirman Target for RGGVY is to electrify one (1) lakh un/de-electrified villages and release of electricity connections to 175.00 lakh BPL households by March, 2012. Cumulatively, as on 15.11.2011, electrification works in 99,817 un/de-electrified villages have been completed and electricity connections to 175.02 lakh BPL households have been released in the country under RGGVY.

(b) and (c) The targets and achievement of electrification of un/de-electrified villages and release of BPL connections under RGGVY during Eleventh Plan period is as under:

Year	Un/de-electrified villages		BPL households	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2007-08	9000	9301	1600000	1621182
2008-09	15000	12056	3500000	3084788
2009-10	17500	18374	4700000	4718468
2010-11	17500	18306	4700000	5883355
2011-12	14500	3255	5200000	1522583
(as on 15.11.2011)				

Status of employees of AIR and DD

1457. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of All India Radio and Doordarshan are of the status of Central Government employees;

(b) if so, whether they are controlled by Government rules including the CCS (Recognition of Service Association) Rules;

(c) whether the Department of Personnel and Training at any time directed the Ministry to process the matter on the implementation of CCS (RSA) Rules;

(d) if so, the details of the action taken by the Ministry to implement the CCS (RSA) Rules 1993 to the employees of AIR and Doordarshan; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the Director General, All India Radio, the cadre controlling authority, has issued orders in February, 2010, maintaining *status-quo* of the existing recognised Associations, as per the AIR Manual?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) On the recommendations of Group of Ministers the Cabinet has decided that all those employees who were regularly recruited upto 05.10.2007 will be Government employees on 'Deemed Deputation' till retirement. The employees recruited after 05.10.2007 shall be Prasar Bharati employees.

In order to give effect to this decision of the Cabinet, the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Amendment Bill, 2010 for amending Section 11 of Prasar Bharati Act, 1990 has been introduced in Rajya Sabha.

(b) The CCS (Recognition of Service Association) Rules are applicable to Government servants. In Prasar Bharati, it would be applicable to those employees' who were regularly recruited upto 05.10.2007 .

(c) Department of Personnel and Training on 31.7.2003 clarified that CCS (RSA) Rules 1993 apply to all employees to whom CCS (Conduct) Rules apply.

(d) In pursuance of Department of Personnel and Training's clarifications referred to in reply to part (c) of the Question, Prasar Bharati was directed to initiate the process of recognition of employees associations as per specified procedure.

(e) After 1994 there are no longer any recognized associations in Prasar Bharati in terms of the DOP & T circular referred above. The order of DG, AIR of February, 2010 refers to maintenance of *status quo* in this regard.

JCM scheme for AIR and DD employees

1458. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA:

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

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that Government has introduced the Joint Consultative Machinery (JCM) scheme for redressal of grievances of the Central Government employees;

(b) if so, whether this system is being made available to the employees of AIR and Doordarshan and other subordinate offices;

(c) if not, when it was withdrawn and the steps taken by the Ministry to restore it for the employees; and

(d) whether the Ministry is planning to restore the scheme in a time bound manner and if so, by when?

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

(b), (c) and (d) As no Association of AIR and Doordarshan and other subordinate offices is recognized, in terms of Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions *vide* Notification No. 2/10/80-JCA (Vol. IV) dated 5.11.1993, the scheme is not being implemented. However, necessary steps have been initiated for recognition of the employees Associations, including AIR and Doordarshan (wholly consisting of Government employees as members) and the service association of subordinate offices. As and when Associations are recognized in terms of the notification, constitution of JCM will be considered.

Report of PCI on paid news

1459. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of Press Council of India (PCI) on the issue of paid news is available on PCI's website;

(b) whether there are plans to publish and circulate the entire report in other formats beyond simply making it available on PCI's website; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Report of the Council on Paid News is available on Press Council of India's website *www.presscouncil.nic.in*.

(b) and (c) The Press Council of India's Report on Paid News has already been published in Press Council of India Review July, 2010 issue.

Expansion of DD and AIR

1460. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme for expanding Doordarshan/All India Radio broadcasting network in hilly and inaccessible areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, along with the steps taken during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of TV transmitter projects commissioned in hilly and inaccessible areas during that period, State-wise;

(d) whether Government proposes to implement special packages for Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, along with the funds allocated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that All India Radio (AIR) is expanding its coverage in hilly and inaccessible areas of the country. Three Special Packages for Jammu and Kashmir and two Special Packages for North East have already been approved so far for expansion of All India Radio services in these areas.

Apart from the coverage through terrestrial network, Multi channel AIR coverage through Doordarshan's free-to-air DTH service "DD Direct Plus" has also been provided in the entire country. It is possible to receive DTH signals anywhere in the country, including hilly areas with the help of small sized dish antenna receive units. The State-wise details of AIR transmitter/projects commissioned in hilly and inaccessible areas during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The AIR projects under implementation are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

As regards Doordarshan, at present there are 1415 TV transmitters in Doordarshan network providing coverage to about 92% population of the country, including a large segment of the population in hilly and inaccessible areas.

All the areas uncovered by terrestrial transmission, alongwith rest of the country have been provided with multichannel TV coverage through Doodarshan's free-to-air DTH service "DD Direct Plus". There is no scheme for further expansion of Doordarshan Network in hilly and inaccessible areas.

(c) The detail of TV transmitters projects commissioned in hilly and inaccessible areas during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) and (e) To strengthen the broadcast services of AIR and DD in Jammu and Kashmir, a scheme for setting up of High Power TV and FM Transmitters in Border areas and Low Power FM Transmitter in uncovered areas of J&K State has been approved at a cost of Rs. 100 crore. Implementation of this scheme has been taken up.

The details of the scheme are as below:

- i. Setting up of HPT (10 kW TV+FM) at three new locations in each three regions of J&K viz. Srinagar, Ladakh and Jammu.
- ii. Setting up of 10 kW FM HPT at existing TV site at Naushera.
- iii. Setting up of 2 nos. of 5 kW TV HPTs at existing AIR site at Rajouri.
- iv. Setting up of Low Power 100 watt FM Transmitter at existing sites (Kargil, Drass, Tiesuru, Padum).

There is no approved Special package for Himachal Pradesh.

Statement-I

List of AIR Projects Commissioned in Hill areas from 2008-09 to 2011-12

Sl. No.	AIR Stations	State	Project	Date of Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5
(A) 2008-2009				
1.	Padum	J&K	1 KW MW Tr. and S/Qrs.	10.8.2008
(B) 2009-2010				
	Nil			
(C) 2010-2011				
1.	Bharmour	Himachal Pradesh	100 W FM Tr.	15.08.2010
2.	Keylong	Himachal Pradesh	100 W FM Tr.	15.08.2010
3.	Churachandpur	Manipur	6 KW FM Tr, MP studio and s/qrs (LRS)	13.04.2010
4.	Nainital	Uttarakhand	100 W FM Tr.	24.12.2010
(D) 2011-2012				
1.	Silchar	Assam	100 W FM Tr.	03.10.2011

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Kishanganj	Bihar	100 W FM Tr.	26.09.2011
3.	Berthein	Himachal Pradesh	100 W FM Tr.	19.07.2011
4.	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh	100 W FM Tr.	27.09.2011
5.	Rampur	Himachal Pradesh	100 W FM Tr.	23.05.2011
6.	Sunder Nagar	Himachal Pradesh	100 W FM Tr.	27.09.2011
7.	Gurej	Jammu and Kashmir	100 W FM Tr.	06.05.2011
8.	Tithwal	Jammu and Kashmir	100 W FM Tr.	06.05.2011
9.	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir	100 W FM Tr.	29.04.2011
10.	Uri	Jammu and Kashmir	100 W FM Tr.	21.11.2011
11.	Cherrapunji	Meghalaya	100 W FM Tr.	25.08.2011
12.	Bhatwari	Uttarakhand	100 W FM Tr.	14.04.2011
13.	Bacher	Uttarakhand	100 W FM Tr.	18.11.2011
14.	Pratap Nagar	Uttarakhand	100 W FM Tr.	04.10.2011

Statement-II

*Details of New Projects/Schemes of AIR being implemented for
the Hill areas under Eleventh Plan*

(A) New FM Transmitters being set up (Continuing Scheme in Eleventh Plan)

Sl.No.	Place	Power of the Transmitter
1	2	3
	Arunachal Pradesh	
1.	Anini	1 kW FM
2.	Bomdila	1 kW FM
3.	Changlang	1 kW FM
4.	Daporijo	1 kW FM
5.	Khonsa	1 kW FM
	Assam	
6.	Golpara	1 kW FM
7.	Karimganj	1 kW FM
8.	Lumding	1 kW FM
9.	Silchar	5 kW FM

1	2	3
	Himachal Pradesh	
10.	Shimla	10 kW FM
	Jammu and Kashmir	
11.	Srinagar	10 kW FM
	Manipur	
12.	Tamenglang	1 kW FM
13.	Ukhrul	1 kW FM
	Meghalaya	
14.	Cherapunjee	1 kW FM
	Mizoram	
15.	Champhai	1 kW FM
16.	Kolasib	1 kW FM
17.	Tuipang	1 kW FM
	Nagaland	
18.	Kohima	10 kW FM
19.	Phek	1 kW FM
20.	Wokha	1 kW FM
21.	Zunheboto	1 kW FM
	Sikkim	
22.	Gangtok	10 kW FM
	Tripura	
23.	Longtherai	5 kW FM
24.	Nutan bazar	1 kW FM
25.	Udaypur	1 kW FM
	Uttarakhand	
26.	Bageshwar	5 kW FM
27.	Champawat	1 kW FM
28.	Dehradun	10 kW FM
29.	Gairsan	1 kW FM
30.	Haldwani	10 kW FM
31.	New tehri	1 kW FM
	West Bengal	
32.	Balurghat	10 kW FM
33.	Darjeeling	10 kW FM
34-133	LOW POWER FM TRANSMITTERS IN NORTH EASTERN REGION (100 places)	100 Watt

(B) New FM Transmitters being setup (New Scheme of Eleventh Plan)

Sl.No.	Place	Power of the Transmitter
	Assam	
1.	Dibrugarh	1 kW FM
2.	Lawngtalai	100 Watt FM
3.	Nazira	100 Watt FM
4.	North Lakhimpur	100 Watt FM
5.	Saiha	100 Watt FM
6.	Tezpur	1 kW FM
	Jammu and Kashmir	
7.	Drass	100 Watt FM
8.	Green Ridge (Uri Sector)	10 kW FM
9.	Himbotingla (Kargil)	10 kW FM
10.	Kargil	100 Watt FM
11.	Nathatop (Udhampur)	10 kW FM
12.	Naushera	10 kW FM
13.	Padum	100 Watt FM
14.	Tiesuru (Ladakh)	100 Watt FM
	Meghalaya	
15.	Tura	5 kW FM
	Uttarakhand	
16.	Almora	5 kW FM
17.	Pauri	100 Watt FM
18.	Kalagarh	100 Watt FM
19.	Haridwar	100 Watt FM
20.	Pithoragarh	100 Watt FM
21.	Kashipur	100 Watt FM
	UT (Lakshdweep)	
22.	Kavaratti	100 Watt FM
	West Bengal	
23.	Kurseong	5 kW FM
24.	Kurseong	10 kW FM

(C) List of existing centers where Transmitter Power is being upgraded (New Scheme of Eleventh Plan)

Sl. No.	Place	State	Existing Power	Upgraded Power
1.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	100 kW MW	200 kW MW
2.	Passighat		10 kW MW	100 kW MW
3.	Tawang		10 kW MW	20 kW MW
4.	Guwahati 'B'	Assam	10 kW MW	20 kW MW
5.	Jammu	J&K	3 kW FM	5/6 kW FM
6.	Kurseong	West Bengal	1 kW MW	10 kW FM

Statement-III

Details of TV Transmitter projects commissioned in hilly and inaccessible areas during 01.04.2008 to 30.11.2011

State/U.T.	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
A&N Islands	VLPT, Diglipur (DD News) VLPT, Mayabunder (DD News) VLPT, Rangat (DD News) VLPT, Cambell Bay (DD News) VLPT, Nancowry (DD News) VLPT, Teressa VLPT, Neil Island VLPT, Nancowry (replacement of old 10 W tr. by 50 W tr.) VLPT, Campbell Bay (replacement of old 10 W tr. by 50 W tr.) VLPT, Rangat	VLPT, Hutbay (replacement of old 10 W tr. by 50 W tr.) VLPT, Hutbay (DD News) VLPT, Chowra	

1	2	3	4
	(replacement of old 10 W tr. by 50 W tr.) VLPT, Mayabunder (replacement of old 10 W tr. by 50 W tr.)		
Karnataka			LPT, Ranibennur (replacement of old 100 W by 500 W automode tr.) LPT, Sirsi (replacement of old 100 W by 500 W automode tr.) LPT, Belgaum (replacement of old 100 W by 500 W automode tr.)
Kerala	LPT, Kalpetta (replacement of old 100 W by 500 W automode tr.)		LPT, Changanacherry (replacement of old 100 W by 500 W automode tr.) LPT, Trichur (replacement of old 100 W by 500 W automode tr.)
Lakshadweep	VLPT, Minicoy (DD News) VLPT, Andrott (DD News) VLPT, Kadmat (DD News) VLPT, Kalpeni (DD News) VLPT, Kilton (replacement of old 10 W tr. by 50 W tr.)		

1	2	3	4
	VLPT, Chetlat (replacement of old 10 W tr. by 50 W tr.) VLPT, Kalpeni (replacement of old 10 W tr. by 50 W tr.) VLPT, Kadmat (replacement of old 10 W tr. by 50 W tr.) VLPT, Andrott (replacement of old 10 W tr. by 50 W tr.)		
Maharashtra	LPT, Satara (replacement of old 100 W by 500 W automode tr.)		
Tamil Nadu	LPT, Coimbatore LPT, Courtalam (replacement of old (replacement of old 100 W by 500 W 100 W by 500 W automode tr.) automode tr.)		
Uttarakhand			LPT, Kashipur (replacement of old 100 W by 500 W automode tr.)

Note: No TV transmitter project has been commissioned in hilly and inaccessible areas during 2011-12 (till Nov. 11).

Self regulation by TV channels

†1461. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has given permission to T.V. Channels to function under self regulation mechanism in the country;

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the medium through which TV channels decide about the fairness and whether the Chairman of PCI has opposed the above system and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The Indian Broadcasting Foundation and News Broadcasters Association, the respective representative bodies of certain private broadcasters of non-news and news satellite TV channels, have both set up self-regulation mechanisms to consider content-related complaints in case of these channels. No specific approval of the Government is required for the detailed principles and modalities of self-regulation, as self-regulation is a voluntary mechanism at the industry level. However, the Indian Broadcasting Foundation undertook consultations with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(c) Telecast of programmes by private satellite television channels is regulated as per the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. The Act does not provide for any pre-censorship of the programmes telecast by such TV channels. However, all such programmes are required to be telecast strictly as per the Programme Code prescribed under the said Act. The Programme Code provides for a whole range of principles to be followed by private satellite television channels. Appropriate action is taken as per the said Act, whenever any violation of the Programme Code is established. The Chairman of the Press Council of India (PCI) has opposed the idea of self-regulation of the electronic media because he believes it is ineffective and self-regulation is in fact no regulation. He has suggested that the media should be regulated by an independent regulatory authority because in certain situations self-regulation will not work.

Monitoring of TRP ratings

1462. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Amit Mitra Committee had earlier recommended to institute Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC) to measure and monitor TRP ratings of various channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether BARC has started its functioning;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of measures taken to make BARC functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (f) In its Report submitted to the Government in November, 2010, the Committee, set up under the chairmanship of the former Secretary General, Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, to make recommendations on various critical issues relating to generation of Television Rating Points (TRP), took note of an industry led initiative called Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC) and recommended, *inter-alia*, that the joint industry body is the most effective way forward for producing accuracy and robustness in TRP systems in India. The Committee also recommended that the TRP measurement process should comprise of 4 stages. The Committee further recommended that the BARC initiates the necessary changes within its board for, *inter-alia*, initiation of further activity by June, 2011. The BARC has initiated the preparatory activities for TRP generation and is likely to start publishing rating reports by July, 2013.

New laws for monitoring news channels

†1463. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to frame new laws for monitoring of news channels and for providing guidelines for the same;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the progress report of the investigations made in those cases of corruption in the functioning of Prasar Bharati that had come to the light recently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The telecast of programmes by private satellite television channels including news channels is regulated as per the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. The Act does not provide for any pre-censorship of the programmes telecast such TV channels. However, all such programmes are required to be strictly as per the Programme Code prescribed under the said Act. The Programme Code provides for a whole range of principles to be followed by private satellite television channels. Government has set up an Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) with a view to monitoring programmes telecast by private satellite television channels with reference to the Programme Code. An Inter-Ministerial Committee has also been set up to look into the specific complaints or suo motu take cognizance against the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes and action is taken as per the said Act and Rules framed thereunder, if any violation is established. No regulatory mechanism distinct

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

from that prescribed in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, is envisaged at present.

(c) High court of Delhi in its order passed in WP No. 8780/09 filed by Center for Public Interest litigation had directed that the allegations regarding financial and Administrative irregularities in Prasar Bharati be referred to the CVC for appropriate investigation and report. CVC in its report dated 16.07.2010 has established 5 out of 7 allegations in which enquiry was conducted. In view of findings contained in CVC report, a Presidential Reference has been made to the Supreme Court under Section 7(1) of the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990 for conducting an enquiry and report as to whether Sh. B.S. Lalli CEO, Prasar Bharati ought to be removed from the office of Member, Executive Prasar Bharati on ground of misbehavior. Sh. B.S. Lalli has been placed under suspension by the President of India by Order dated 21.12.2010. As per the directions of the Supreme Court the cross examination of witnesses by the Registrar Court has commenced from 08.11.2011.

A high level committee constituted to look into the issues related to organizing and conduct of commonwealth Games, Delhi, 2010 in its first report on Host Broadcasting to the Government has concluded that actions/inaction are strongly suggestive of collusion between CEO, Prasar Bharati and DG: Doordarshan and the service providers, SIS LIVE/ZOOM Communications.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has sought explanations of Sh. B.S. Lalli, CEO (under suspension), and then DG: Doordarshan Smt. Aruna Sharma on each of the allegations made against them in the report of the HLC. The explanations of Sh. B.S. Lalli and Smt. Aruna Sharma have been received in the Ministry.

A copy of the HLC report was sent to CBI through DOPT for further action as deemed appropriate. Permission was also granted to CBI under Section 6(A) of Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) for registration of regular case against Sh. B.S. Lalli and initiation of criminal investigation against him under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. The CBI has registered the case against Sh. Lalli and initiated criminal investigation in the case.

Smt. Aruna Sharma has returned to her parent cadre and is no longer an employee of Central Government, CBI do not require permission of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting with regard to registration of a regular case and initiation of criminal proceedings.

Shopper programmes and vulgar content

†1464. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is considering to take stern view of the shoppe programmes regularly shown on television relating to tantra-mantra, astrology, voodoo and vulgar contents in the proxy advertisements;

(b) whether procedures and guidelines are being followed in the advertisements shown on television or whether there is any plan to enforce the guidelines; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) 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. Rule 7 (5) of the said Advertising Code provides 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 also issued an Advisory to all the Channels on 13.5.2010 to follow in letter and spirit the provisions of the said Rule 7 (5).

Recently, some instances were brought to the notice of the Ministry that some TV channels were showing advertisements of products purportedly having special or miraculous or supernatural properties. The matter was referred to the Advertising Standards Council, the private self-regulating body of advertising industry. ASCI informed that the complaints in case of advertisements, namely, Divyarishi's Kuber Kunji, Badha Mukti Yantra, Shani Shubh Yantra, Sai Darshan Pendant and Maha Dhan Laxmi yantra, have been upheld by their Consumer Complaints Council (CCC). Accordingly, the Ministry has advised the Indian broadcasting Foundation and the News Broadcasters Association that TV channels may be advised by them not to carry these advertisements as also similar advertisements which are not in accordance with Rule 7 (5) of the Advertising Code.

Amendment to Sports Broadcasting Signals Act

1465. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to amend the Sports Broadcasting Signals Act, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the private players in broadcasting sector are amassing huge money at the cost of public broadcaster; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) No proposal is presently under consideration of the Government to amend the Sports Broadcasting Signals Act, 2007.

(c) and (d) No such information has been brought to the notice of this Ministry.

Allotment of commissioned programmes in Guwahati Doordarshan

1466. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any irregularities and discrepancies have been brought to the notice of Government in the allotment of commissioned programmes by the Guwahati Doordarshan during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the officers found responsible for such irregularities; and

(c) the action taken by Government to check recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) No such issues have come to attention of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Revelation of scams by media

†1467. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the image of the country has been tarnished due to revelation of different scams by media recently;

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

(c) whether Government is considering any action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) No study in this regard has been undertaken by the Ministry.

(b) Question does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) No, Sir.

Regulatory body for monitoring newspapers

†1468. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether appointment of any board or commission is being considered to monitor English and vernacular newspapers being published in the country and if so, the outlines thereof; and

(b) whether there is any need to check irresponsible news telecasting by TV channels and publication of such news items in newspaper and if so, the views of Press Council of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) There is no proposal for appointment of any board or commission to monitor newspapers being published in the country.

However, Press Council of India (PCI) - a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 for maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India and to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the press. Accordingly, PCI, in furtherance of its objectives, have formulated Norms of Journalistic Conduct under section 13(2)(b) of the Press Council Act, 1978 which cover the principles and ethics of journalism.

So far as electronic media is concerned, the telecast of programmes by private satellite TV channels is regulated by Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. The Act does not provide for pre-censorship of the content including news on private satellite TV Channels. However, these channels are required to adhere to the programme code contained in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. The programme code provides for a whole range of principles to be followed by such TV channels. News Broadcasters Association (NBA) which is a representative body of news TV channels has set up a News Broadcasting Standards Authority (NBSA) headed by a retired Chief Justice of India as part of its self-regulatory mechanism.

However, the Chairman, PCI is of the view that electronic media may also be brought within the purview of PCI.

Handing over of DTH operations to private companies

†1469. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that employees of All India Radio and Doordarshan had sat on a 'Dharna' throughout the country on September 21, 2011;
- (b) if so, the details of their demands;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that DTH has been handed over to a private company by Doordarshan; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that Dharna and Lunch-Hour Gate meeting was held on 21.09.2011 between 10.00 hrs. to 17.00 hrs and 13.00 hrs to 14.15 hrs respectively at Akashwani Bhawan premises in support of their demands. DDK Guwahati and O/o ADG(P), Guwahati also reported dharna from 10.00 hrs to 17.00 hrs. No untoward incident were reported from any of the Stations of AIR and DD and no services were affected.

The main demands of the Association are as follows:

- (i) Start Recognition process of Associations of AIR and Doordarshan in time bound manner;
- (ii) Till the process of recognition is completed, status-quo of recognition of Associations as per AIR Manual may be maintained; and
- (iii) To stop the process of out-sourcing of project works and procurements including rental of equipments for DTH expansion.
- (c) The DTH platform of DD has not been handed over to a private company by Doordarshan.
- (d) Does not arise.

Payment for appearing in court cases

1470. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the Doordarshan had paid several crores to Government law officers for appearing in court cases during the last few years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Prasar Bharati, the apex decision making body for DD and AIR, asked CVC to probe the payment of exorbitant fees;
- (d) if so, whether CVC has since completed the probe and submitted the report to Government; and
- (e) the further action Government proposes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) Sir, the details of the expenditure of DG:
Doordarshan from 2004 to 2009 are as under:

Year	Doordarshan
2004-05	₹ 6360676
2005-06	₹ 11038696
2006-07	₹ 13746962
2007-08	₹ 16899428
2008-09	₹ 28830378

The payments reflected are against the bills cleared during the specified year.

(c) to (e) In a Public Interest Litigation filed in the High Court of Delhi by the Center for Public Interest Litigation, it was directed that the allegations regarding financial and administrative irregularities in the Prasar Bharati be referred to the Central Vigilance Commission for appropriate investigation and report. Accordingly, a reference was made by the Prasar Bharati to the CVC.

The CVC conducted the enquiry and submitted the report on 16.07.2010 to Prasar Bharati Board with a copy endorsed to the Ministry. In its report, the CVC has established 5 out of the 7 allegations on which enquiry were conducted. It held Chief Executive Officer responsible in respect of four of these allegations which includes an allegation pertaining to engagement of certain legal entities to represent Prasar Bharati.

After examination of the report, a Presidential reference has been made to the Supreme Court under Section 7(1) of the Prasar Bharati Act 1990 for conducting an enquiry and report as to whether Shri B.S. Lalli, CEO, Prasar Bharati ought to be removed from office of Member, Prasar Bharati on grounds of misbehaviour. Shri B.S. Lalli has been placed under suspension by an order of the President till such time the orders are passed by the President on the basis of report received from Supreme Court.

In the meantime, the Presidential Reference was heard by the Supreme Court. The Hon'ble Court has directed the Registrar Court for examination of witnesses in the case. As per the directions of the Registrar Court, the cross examination of the witnesses has begun on 8/11/2011.

National Legal E-Library

1471. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Legal E-Library has been launched on 15 August, 2011 to provide free access to all advocates, Bar Associations, law schools/colleges and the law officers;

(b) if so, whether the software has the capabilities of keeping up with the extent of usage by all beneficiaries;

(c) the usage profile, number-wise and content-wise;

(d) the reactions of users thereto; and

(e) whether these have matched Government's envisaged estimation?

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

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

All India Judicial Service

†1472. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would constitute All Indian Judicial Service on the lines of Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service;

(b) if not, whether it is not a violation of the 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 electoral laws

1473. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce the right to reject and the right to recall for the electorate by amending the electoral laws; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The right to recall and the right to reject are the issues along with other proposals of electoral reforms to be discussed in the meeting with all political parties. The matter involves deep study and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

careful consideration in consultation with the political parties before a decision could be arrived at.

Vacancies of Judges

1474. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the vacancies of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts have since been filled up;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) by when the vacancies are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) A statement showing the sanctioned strength and the vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts as on 01.12.2011 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The entire process of initiation of proposal for appointment of a Judge of the Supreme Court rests with the Chief Justice of India and for the appointment of a Judge of the High Court rests with the Chief Justice of that High Court. The main reason for the large number of vacant posts is that the Government has not received sufficient proposals to fill up these vacant posts. The Government is periodically reminding the Chief Justices of the High Courts to initiate proposals in time for filling up the existing vacancies as well as the vacancies anticipated in next six months in the High Courts.

The filling up of vacancies in the High Courts is a continuous consultative process among the Constitutional authorities. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges.

Statement

Details of sanctioned strength and vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts as on 1.12.2011

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Sanctioned strength as on 01.12.2011	Vacancy of Judges as on 01.12.2011
1	2	3	4
A.	Supreme Court of India	31	04
B.	High Court		
1.	Allahabad	160	81

1	2	3	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	49	16
3.	Bombay	75	15
4.	Calcutta	58	19
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	06
6.	Delhi	48	12
7.	Guwahati	24	02
8.	Gujarat	42	15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	07
11.	Jharkhand	20	08
12.	Karnataka	50	11
13.	Kerala	38	06
14.	Madhya Pradesh	43	08
15.	Madras	60	11
16.	Orissa	22	06
17.	Patna	43	07
18.	Punjab and Haryana	68	22
19.	Rajasthan	40	13
20.	Sikkim	3	02
21.	Uttarakhand	9	01
TOTAL:		895	268

Extension of NALSA scheme to rural areas

1475. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) scheme, 2010;

(b) whether it is a fact that the above scheme is proposed to be implemented in every village of the country during 2011-12;

(c) whether any consultations have been held with the State Legal Service Authorities in this regard;

(d) if so, the details of (b) and (c) above;

(e) the amount allocated for the above scheme; and

(f) the progress of its implementation with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The aim of the National Legal Services Authority (Legal Aid Clinics) Scheme, 2010 is to provide inexpensive local machinery for rendering legal services of basic nature like legal advice, drafting of petitions, notices, replies, applications and other documents of legal importance and also for revolving the disputes of the local people by making the parties to see reason and thereby preventing the disputes reaching courts. The objective of the Scheme is to provide legal services to the poor marginalized and weaker sections of the society as categorized in Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) National Legal Services Authority drafted a National Plan of Action for the year 2011-12 and the NALSA's Scheme for setting up of Legal Aid Clinics in villages is a part of the National Plan of Action for the year 2011-12. The said Plan of Action was discussed in the 9th All India Meet of the State Legal Services Authorities held on 19-20 March, 2011 at Bhubaneswar, Orissa which was attended by the Hon'ble Executive Chairpersons and Member-Secretaries of the State Legal Services Authorities. The National Plan of Action was adopted in the meeting after its due deliberations.

(e) NALSA allocates funds to the State Legal Services Authorities for implementation of various Legal Aid Schemes/Programmes including NALSA (Legal Aid Clinics) Scheme, 2010 framed under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. There is no separate allocation of funds provided to the State Authorities for the purpose of implementation of any particular Scheme. However, in the meeting of the Central Authority of NALSA held on 24th September, 2011 at Daman, it was resolved that the annual expenses for legal aid clinic may be limited to Rs. 1 lakh per clinic in village areas.

(f) During the year 2011-2012, Legal Aid Clinics have been set up in 23 States and Union Territories. As regards Andhra Pradesh, so far 496 Legal Aid Clinics have been established in the State during the year 2011-2012.

Gram Nyayalayas

1476. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is setting up Gram Nyayalayas at the panchayat level in the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan particularly to solve the SC/ST and minority cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the funds allocated and released, so far; and

(d) the criteria adopted therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Scheme for assistance to Gram Nyayalayas will continue in the remaining period of Eleventh Five Year Plan. However, the setting up of Gram Nyayalayas is under the jurisdiction of the State Government. The Gram Nyayalayas Act provides for setting up of Gram Nyayalayas for adjudication of disputes of all including SC/ST and minorities.

(c) The following funds have been allocated for Gram Nyayalayas so far:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation	Release
2009-10	11.00	13.47
2010-11	40.00	7.45
2011-12	150.00	0.88
TOTAL:	201	21.80

(d) As per the existing Scheme, The Central Government is committed to provide Central assistance of ₹ 18 lakhs towards non-recurring expenditure and ₹ 3.20 lakhs per annum for the first three years of operationalisation of the Gram Nyayalayas towards recurring expenditure. As per the Guidelines, upon the State Government informing the Department of justice of having notified the setting up of a Gram Nyayalaya along with a copy of the notification issued in this regard, 70% of the Central assistance of ₹ 18.00 lakhs per Nyayalaya shall be released to the State Government as an advance payment for meeting the cost of setting up of a Gram Nyayalaya.

The remaining 30% of the Central assistance to the State in this regard shall be disbursed to the states upon the State Government furnishing the documentary evidence of the Gram Nyayalayas having been established in the identified premises and the vehicle/Office equipment/furniture/computer etc. for equipping the office of the Gram Nyayalayas having been purchased.

Central assistance for the subsequent years will be released on receipt of Utilisation Certificate/Statement of Expenditure for the previous releases from the State Government.

Central assistance to set up more courts in Rajasthan

†1477. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Rajasthan Government has demanded Central assistance to set up more courts;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the additional funds proposed to be allocated to the State?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The Government of Rajasthan has demanded 100 % Central assistance towards recurring expenditure for the setting up of 45 Gram Nyayalayas for the first three years at the rate of 51.40 lakh per Gram Nyayalaya. The State Government has also requested for providing Rs. 45 lakh per Gram Nyayalaya for meeting non-recurring cost of setting up of 45 Gram Nyayalayas in the State.

(c) The existing scheme provides for Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 18 lakh per Gram Nyayalaya towards non-recurring cost of setting up of Gram Nyayalayas and Rs. 3.20 lakh per Gram Nyayalaya for the first three years for meeting recurring expenditure. Accordingly a grant of Rs. 567 lakh has been released to the State Government as Central assistance for meeting non-recurring expenditure for setting up of 45 Gram Nyayalayas in the State.

Speedy justice to poor

1478. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details and number of pending cases in High Courts and the Supreme Court;
- (b) whether the poor are not getting timely justice in higher courts as compared to the rich people;
- (c) if so, the details and reaction of Government thereto; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to ensure equality in delivery of justice in the courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) As per the data maintained by the Registry of the Supreme Court, 56,383 matters (32,080 Admission matters and 24,303 Regular matters) were pending in the Supreme Court as on 31.10.2011. As on 1.11.2011, out of 56,383 pending matters, 20,334 matters are less than one year old and so they are not in arrears. Arrears are only of 36,049 matters.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

33,36,256 civil cases and 8,81,647 criminal cases were pending in the High Courts as on 30.09.2010.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Does not arise.

(d) The legal Services Authorities Act was enacted by the Parliament which came into force on 9th November, 1995 to establish a nationwide uniform network for providing free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society on the basis of equal opportunity. The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has been constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 to monitor and evaluate implementation of legal aid programmes and to lay down policies and principles for making legal services available under the Act.

Under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, a State Legal Services Authority in every State and in every High Court, a High Court Legal Services Committee have been constituted. District Legal Services Authorities and Taluk Legal Services Committees have been constituted in the Districts and most of the Taluks to give effect to the policies and direction of the NALSA and to provide free legal services to the poor and conduct Lok Adalats in the State.

Supreme Court Legal Services Committee has been constituted to administer and implement the legal services programme insofar as it relates to the Supreme Court of India.

NALSA has notified the National Legal Services Authority (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations, 2010 to implement the Legal Aid Programmes and Schemes throughout the country. These Regulations have to be implemented by all Legal Services Authorities and Committees including the High Court Legal Services Committees also.

Primarily, the State Legal Services Authorities, District Legal Services Authorities, Taluk Legal Services Committees, etc. have been asked to discharge the following main functions on regular basis:

- I. To provide Free Legal Services to the persons eligible under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act:
 - (a) Women and Children;
 - (b) Member of SC/ST;
 - (c) Industrial workmen;
 - (d) Victims of mass disaster, violence, flood, drought, earthquake, industrial disaster;
 - (e) Disabled persons;

- (f) Persons in custody;
- (g) Persons whose annual income does not exceed ₹ 1,00,000/- p.a.;
and

II. To organize Lok Adalats for amicable settlement of disputes.

The Government have approved setting up of 'National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms' for the period 2011-16. The objectives of the Mission is to focus on two major goals as envisaged in the Vision Document 2009 adopted in the National Consultation for strengthening the judiciary towards reducing pendency and delays held on 24-25 October, 2009, namely: (i) Increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system and (ii) Enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities.

Thirteenth Finance Commission had recommended ` 5000 crore for the judiciary for better justice delivery for five years (2010-15). These grants provides for extended court hours, holding of Lok Adalats and creation of ADR centres. ` 1000 crore has already been released during 2010-11 and ` 325.90 has been released during 2011-12 so far.

Government have also 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 also been requested to give priority to disposal of long pending cases pertaining to women, senior citizens, minors, disabled and other marginalized groups.

Circuit Bench of Calcutta High Court

1479. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that inspite of the long standing demand of the people of North Bengal and even though all infrastructure is ready for running of a Circuit Bench of Calcutta High Court, the same has not yet started functioning;

(b) if so, by when the said Circuit Bench would start functioning in Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal; and

(c) if the Circuit Bench could not be started in near future, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) The Government of West Bengal had sent a proposal for establishment of a Circuit Bench of the Calcutta High Court at Jalpaiguri. The Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court had inspected the infrastructural facilities provided by the State Government at Jalpaiguri for establishment of the temporary Circuit Bench till the permanent building of the Circuit Bench is ready. However, in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

his opinion, the infrastructural facilities provided for establishment of the temporary Circuit Bench in the Jalpaiguri Zilla Parishad Dak Bungalow are neither satisfactory nor the premises suitable, even for temporary period. The space and accommodation provided is also insufficient. The Government of West Bengal have been requested to create all the necessary infrastructure facilities.

Desi Aahar Yojana of KVIC

†1480. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 'Desi Aahar Yojana' of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) could not be introduced till date;
- (b) the amount spent on this scheme;
- (c) the reasons to drop this scheme; and
- (d) the total amount spent on the publicity of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) 'Desi Aahar Brand' has been introduced by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) through the departmental as well as institutional sales outlets in 2002 for the some organic food products like Dalia, Jaggery, Pulses, Cereals and spices powder, etc.

(b) The total expenditure incurred by Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi, which was the nodal point for implementation, on installation of processing machines, design development and publicity of 'Desi Aahar Brand' is about ` 12.15 lakh.

(c) Due to lack of adequate response from the customers, the supply chain could not be developed properly and no sales were achieved since 2005-06. As a policy of Brand development, though, the scheme still continues. The units are being motivated to enter in the field of brand development, including development of organic food.

(d) Of the total expenditure of about ` 12.15 lakh, an amount of about ` 4.51 lakh has been incurred on publicity of 'Desi Aahar Brand'.

Growth of agro and rural industries

1481. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Jharkhand has vast potential for the growth of agro and rural industries like herbal products, traditional items made out of clay, bamboo, etc.;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any action plan for removal of rural unemployment by developing these industries has been chalked out by Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has issued any guidelines for providing training, financial and technical support and marketing to the people employed in these industries; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. Jharkhand has the potential for the growth of agro and rural industries, including mineral and forest-based industries. Government of India in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been promoting agro and rural industries in the country, including Jharkhand. In particular, it has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for providing margin money assistance for setting-up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. During the last three years, a total of 2396 units have been assisted in Jharkhand with margin money assistance of ` 40.43 crore, providing employment to estimated 23680 persons under PMEGP. Entrepreneurship development training and backward and forward linkages are integral components of PMEGP.

Subsidy for setting up of enterprises

†1482. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering a proposal to provide five per cent initial subsidy for setting up of an enterprise mainly in the fields of bio-technology, nano-technology, defence and information technology sectors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government had ever given subsidy on previous occasions also?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Ministry of MSME, is presently not considering to offer subsidy for setting up an enterprise mainly in the field of Bio-Technology, Nano-Technology, Defence and Information Technology Sectors.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Jaggery production

†1483. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a ban on domestic method of Jaggery production in some States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government would consider to lift the ban imposed thereon?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Government of India in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has not imposed a ban on domestic method of Jaggery production in any State.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Promoting Khadi institutions as export oriented

1484. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the measures Government is planning to take keeping in view the potential growth opportunities for export of khadi sector in the textile sector;

(b) whether any plan to select some Khadi Institutions for the purpose of promoting them as export-oriented units; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Government has taken a number of steps to promote the export of khadi and village industries (KVI) products. These include: (i) providing incentives to KVI institutions on direct export of KVI items @ 5% of the Free on Board (FOB) value to a maximum limit of ₹ 10.00 lakh and (ii) providing support through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), which is having the status of deemed Export Promotion Council (EPC)

(b) No specific khadi institution as such has been selected by KVIC for promoting on an export-oriented unit.

(c) Does not arise.

Acquisition of overseas mineral assets

1485. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether a Government panel has called for a public-private partnership for acquiring fertilizer mineral assets abroad during the Twelfth Plan Period (2012-17);

(b) whether Government proposes for creation of a sovereign wealth fund of ` 1000 crore for acquisition of overseas mineral assets including fertilizer components; 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 in its Report of Working Group on Mineral Exploration and Development (for minerals other than Coal and lignite minerals) has recommended setting up a consortium of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) to acquire mining assets abroad, including for Fertilizer Minerals, in the Twelfth Plan period (2012-17). The recommendation in the report are under consideration.

Illegal mining in UP

†1486. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints of illegal mining in various districts of Uttar Pradesh through Members of Parliament, *via* Prime Minister Office;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the organisation and Members of Parliament that have received complaints; and

(d) details of the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has received complaints on illegal mining in various districts of Uttar Pradesh through 7 Members of Parliament, *via* Prime Minister's Office during the last three years. The individual complaints/letters sent by S/Shri Ghanshyam Anuragi, Rashid Masood, Ashok Argal, Shailender Kumar, Mithlesh Kumar, Pakori Lal and Yashveer Singh, Members of Parliament have been received in the Ministry. These complaints largely pertain to illegal mining of minor minerals, which are regulated under State Government Rules. As the powers to take action against illegal mining is with the State Government, the Government has sent the complaints to State Government to investigate and take action. However, Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) is also requested to investigate in the matter. On the complaint referred by Shri Ghanshyam Anuragi on 3.8.2009, IBM and State Government conducted spot visit and reported that no incident of illegal collection of revenue has come to their notice. In the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

complaints referred by Shri Rashid Masood on 13.12.2008 and Shri Ashok Argal on 28.8.2008, the joint inspection report of IBM and State Government has been submitted in the Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad Bench where the matter was sub-judice.

Revisionary Tribunals

1487. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Revisionary Tribunals operating under the aegis of the Ministry of settle problems related to clearances given under the existing mining laws;
- (b) how often they meet and decide issues;
- (c) to what extent are Revisionary Tribunals postponing meetings and creating problems for small entrepreneur;
- (d) whether it is a fact that Revisionary Tribunals give 98 per cent of their decisions in favour of large Multi National Corporations (MNCs) and giant mining companies; and
- (e) the steps proposed to make the Revisionary Tribunals transparent and productive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) Presently Four, Sir.

(b) Revisionary Authorities give dates for hearing of revision cases as and when they are ripe for hearing in terms of Rule 55 of Mineral Concession Rules (MCR) 1960.

(c) Hearings are rarely postponed and that too with prior information to all concerned.

(d) Revision Applications are decided by Revisionary Authorities as per provisions of Section 30 of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act 1957 and Rule 54 and 55 of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960. Right of hearing is given to a party availing the statutory remedy of Revision Application before Central Government. No such data regarding number of cases decided in favour of Multi National Corporations (MNCs), giant companies, small entrepreneurs etc. are maintained in the Ministry. However, it is reiterated that Revision Applications are disposed as per provisions of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act 1957 and Mineral Concession Rules (MCR) 1960 mentioned above.

(e) Revision Applications are decided by Revisionary Authorities as per provisions of Section 30 of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act 1957 and Rule 54 and 55 of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960. Right of hearing is given to a party availing the statutory remedy of Revision Application before Central Government. In order to have transparency all orders issued are available on the Website of Ministry of Mines.

Iron ore mining

1488. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the specific approvals given under the 1957 Mining Law for proposals from Chhattisgarh and Karnataka for iron ore mines by Government during the last two fiscal years, giving details of all approvals;

(b) the details of such clearances given, stating the respective details for the two States separately from 2009-10 to June 30, 2011;

(c) the names of beneficiary companies who got the seal of approval for prospecting licences and mining licences from those two States for iron ore respectively; and

(d) the steps proposed to review all such approvals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) A statement showing details of the mineral concession proposals in respect of Chhattisgarh and Karnataka for iron ore, in which prior approvals of the Central Governments have been conveyed from 2009-10 to 30th June, 2011 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per the information furnished by the Governments of Chhattisgarh and Karnataka, the following companies have been granted Prospecting Licences (PLs) and Mining Leases (ML) for Iron ore from 2009-10 to 30th June, 2011:

Name of the State	Companies	Concession
Chhattisgarh	M/s. Bajrang Power and Ispat Ltd.	PL
	M/s. Baldev Alloys Ltd.	PL
Karnataka	Shri R. Praveen Chandra	ML
	Smt. Susheelamma	ML
	Kum. S. Mangala	ML
	Shri M. Channakeshava Reddy	ML

(d) All mineral concession proposals recommended by the State Governments are examined by the Ministry of Mines in the light of the provisions of the MMDR Act, 1957 and the Rules and guidelines framed thereunder, and prior approvals are given in only such proposals, which are in accordance with these provisions. The proposals, which are not in accordance with provisions of Act, Rules and the guidelines, are rejected and returned to the State Governments.

Besides, as provided in Section 30 of the MMDR Act, 1957, the Revisionary Authorities, so appointed, review and revise the State Governments' recommendation, after giving opportunities of hearing to the aggrieved parties. Section 30 and the Rules thereunder (specifically Rules 54 and 55 of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960) provide for the procedure in this behalf including the timeframe of three months from date of communication of the order for the purpose of making a revisionary application.

Statement

Details of the mineral concession proposals in respect of Chhattisgarh and Karnataka
for iron ore, in which prior approvals in the Central Government have been
conveyed during the period 2009-10 to June, 2011

CHHATTISGARH

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Area	Vill./Distt.	Concession	Date of approval
1.	M/s. Godawari Power and Ispat Ltd.	32.36 Hect.	Kache Bastar	ML	31/8/2010
2.	Shri Bajrang Mattalics and Power Ltd.	57 Hect.	Chhotedongra	ML	13/4/2011
3	M/s Arti Sponge and Power Ltd.	31.55 Hect.	Alnar, Dantewada	ML	21/4/2011
4	M/s S.K.S. Ispat Ltd.	876.71 Hect.	Khara Forest Range Kabir Dham	PL	13/8/2010
5	M/s Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	1162 Hect.	Bailadila Forest Range Dantewada	PL	1/10/2009
6	M/s Bajrang Power and Ispat Ltd.	113.625 Hect.	F Range Chhuikhadan Rajnandgaon	PL	13/8/2010
7	M/s Baldev Alloyes Pvt. Ltd.	462.76 Hect.	Gomtoor Bakoli, Dantewada	PL	13/10/10

KARNATAKA

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Area	Vill./Distt.	Concession	Date of approval
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s. Tata Mines and Minerals	11.74 Hect.	Bhavihalli Bellary	ML	11/8/2010

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Shri G. Mallikarjuna Babu	17.4 Hect.	Dharamapuri Bellary	ML	11/8/2010
3.	M/s. Tata Mines and Minerals	22.26 Hect.	Bhavihalli Bellary	ML	11/8/2010
4.	Shri M. Chennakeshava Reddy	28.77 Hect.	Kenkere Chitradurga	ML	16/8/2010
5.	Smt Susheelamma	104.16 Acre	Hosadurga Taluk Chitradurga	ML	12/5/2010
6.	Shri Allum Prashant	19.5 Hect.	Kanchihalli Chitradurga	ML	24/3/2011
7.	Shri R Praveen Chandra	132.3 hect	Chitradurga	ML	23/7/2010

National Mineral Policy

†1489. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BALAPTE:

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Mineral Policy has been successful in addressing the serious concerns related to mining sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether mining works in some mining units had been suspended following the directives of courts in the wake of environmental threats; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of workers affected due to the closure of these mining units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Mineral Policy, 2008, seeks to address areas of serious concern in mining sector relating *inter-alia* to:

(i) making the regulatory mechanism more conducive to technology and investment flows by ensuring greater transparency in allocation of mineral concessions, seamlessness and security of tenure in the concession processes,

(ii) strengthening the role of Geological Survey of India, Indian Bureau of Mines, and State Directorates of Mining and Geology,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) developing and enforcing a Sustainable Development Framework ensuring stakeholder rights to the indigenous population and that the mining activity takes place along with suitable measures for restoration of the ecological balance,
- (iv) discourage and prevent sub-optimal and unscientific mining by promoting zero-waste mining,
- (v) developing new concession instruments to attract high technology for incentivizing exploration of large areas, and
- (vi) developing a cluster approach to mining of small deposits in a scientific and efficient manner.

In accordance with the National Mineral Policy 2008, the Government has approved a draft Mines and Mineral Development Regulation Bill 2011 for introducing in the Parliament.

(c) and (d) As per available information for current leases for major minerals, details on the total number of mines where mining was stopped by Court direction on account of environmental hazard, and the number of workers affected due such stoppage is given below:—

Sl. No	Name of State	Number of Mines	Number of affected workers	Remarks
1.	Madhya Pradesh	64	698	In two Mines, employing 25 workers operation have resumed.
2.	Goa	10	161	
3.	Karnataka	142	40000(E)	
4.	Rajasthan	157	600*	
5.	Haryana	87	3595(P)	
6.	Tamil Nadu	2	16	
7.	Uttar Pradesh	12	525	

(E) - Estimated

(P) - Provisional

*figures indicates workers employed in major mines only.

Royalty rates of minerals

‡1490. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is paying royalty to the States after reviewing the royalty rates of minerals under section 9 of Mines and Minerals Act, 1957;

(b) if so, the dates on which this review was done;

(c) the details of the payment being done to the States before and after the review for last one decade; and

(d) whether it is a fact that States have to suffer huge losses because of the review not being done at the stipulated time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) Royalty is collected directly by the State Governments. As per Section 9 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), a mining lease holder is required to pay royalty for any mineral removed or consumed from leased area to the State Government as per rates specified in Second Schedule to the MMDR Act, 1957 by the Government. The rates of royalty were last reviewed and revised by the Government on 13.8.2009. In terms of the provisions of the MMDR Act, 1957, since the royalty rates can be enhanced only once in three years, the Ministry has set up a Study Group on revision of rates of royalty and dead rent for major minerals (other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing) on 13.9.2011.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above. However, as per available information, details of royalty collection by important mineral producing State Governments in the last three years are given below:-

Royalty collections for major minerals (excluding coal and lignite) in last three years for some important mineral producing States:-

(in crore rupees)

States	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Chhattisgarh	153.89	474.39	1201.74
Jharkhand	63.23	319.04	440.42
Karnataka	184.13	433.12	647.35
Tamil Nadu	104.24	130.56	319.71

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	641.81	997.28	N.A.
Andhra Pradesh	242.85	370.38	566.23
Orissa	431.35	654.46	N.A.
Maharashtra	107.42	85.10	N.A.
Madhya Pradesh	191.42	351.49	338.09
Goa	27.46	285.91	974.19
TOTAL (ABOVE):	2147.8	4101.73	4487.73

**Unsatisfactory works done for welfare and upliftment
of minorities**

1491. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of widespread dissatisfaction amongst minorities in respect of work done and the steps taken by Government for their welfare and upliftment;

(b) the reasons for this state of affairs;

(c) the steps being taken to bridge the gap between targets and achievements;
and

(d) the special steps being taken to ensure welfare and upliftment of minorities in real terms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) In order to meet the growing expectations of minority communities in the country, the Government created a separate Ministry of Minority Affairs in January, 2006 to sharply focus on socio-economic development of minorities. In the first year of 2006-07, the annual budgetary allocation was only Rs. 130.90 crores which stands today at Rs. 2,850 crores in 2011-12. More than one crore students have been given scholarships till date over the Eleventh Five Year Plan at an expenditure of Rs. 2,067 crores and Rs. 3,564 crores worth of schemes have been approved for minority area development. Till 30th September, 2011, Rs. 1,47,000 crores of credit has been given to the minorities under Priority Sector Lending (PSL) Scheme of the banks. Although the Ministry of Minority Affairs has received from time to time feed-back on implementation of these schemes for necessary rectification, widespread dissatisfaction amongst minorities has not come to the notice of the Government.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Minority Affairs places special emphasis on monitoring and evaluation of its schemes and programmes to achieve targets. The steps taken in this regard include:

- (i) Each scheme has an in-built monitoring mechanism to ensure that targets and objectives are achieved. This is reviewed on a quarterly basis.
- (ii) The progress of implementation of programmes/schemes is also reviewed with concerned State Governments/UT Administrations/Agencies/Organizations in the States.
- (iii) Multi-Sectoral Development Programmes (MsDP) for 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCD) is monitored by committees in the Districts, States and Central levels.
- (iv) The progress of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities is reviewed every quarter by the Ministry, on a half-yearly basis by a Committee of Secretaries, and thereafter a report is placed before the Cabinet.
- (v) National Level Monitors have been engaged through National Productivity Council for monitoring the progress of various schemes/programmes of the Ministry being implemented across the country.
- (vi) The Ministry has also engaged the Indian Council of Social Service Research to conduct an impact study of the schemes implemented by the Ministry. So far as special steps are concerned, the Ministry has taken a number of measures which include:
 - (a) Expanded the number of schemes for welfare of minorities from 5 in 2006-07 to 12 in 2010-11;
 - (b) Increasing the financial allocation in MsDP programme during Eleventh Five Year Plan;
 - (c) Introduction of on-line application system for Merit-cum-Means scholarships for bringing more efficiency and transparency to the system; and
 - (d) introduced a Bill in the Parliament for suitable amendments of the Wakf Act, 2005.

Schemes and programmes for minorities

1492. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the schemes and programmes being implemented by the Ministry for minority communities in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the progress of implementation of each scheme during that period, year-wise, scheme-wise and community-wise;

(c) the targets and achievements of each scheme during that period, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(d) whether it is a fact that there are some slippages in achieving the targets and percolating the benefits down to the beneficiaries; and

(e) if so, how the Ministry is planning to plug those loopholes for effective implementation of schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) The details of the schemes/programmes being implemented by the Ministry during the last three years along with targets and achievements are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The Ministry makes financial allocations scheme-wise and not community-wise and as such the progress of implementation of each scheme cannot be quantified community-wise. The details of targets and achievements under various scholarship schemes of the Ministry are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Ministry of Minority Affairs places special emphasis to ensure that the benefits percolate to the beneficiaries by plugging the loopholes to ensure effective implementation. The Ministry has evolved an effective monitoring mechanism for evaluation of its schemes and programmes. The salient features of the monitoring mechanism are:

- (i) Each scheme has an in-built monitoring mechanism to ensure that targets and objectives are achieved. This is reviewed on a quarterly basis.
- (ii) The progress of implementation of programmes/schemes is also reviewed with concerned State Governments/UT Administrations/Agencies/Organizations in the States.
- (iii) Multi-Sectoral Development Programmes (MsDP) for 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCD) is monitored by committees in the Districts, States and Central levels.
- (iv) The progress of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities is reviewed every quarter by the Ministry, on a half-yearly basis by a Committee of Secretaries, and thereafter a report is placed before the Cabinet.
- (v) National Level Monitors have been engaged through National Productivity Council for monitoring the progress of various schemes/programmes of the Ministry being implemented across the country.
- (vi) The Ministry has also engaged the Indian Council of Social Service Research to conduct an impact study of the schemes implemented by the Ministry.

Statement-I

Details of 'Schemes and Programmes for Minorities'

A. Details for 2008-09

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme/Programme	Financial Targets (RE)	Financial Achievement	Physical Targets	Physical Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Grants-in-aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation	60.00	60.00	Disbursing of loan to 150 NGOs and 12,000 scholarships to girl students	Loans disbursed to 124 NGOs and 12,064 scholarships girl students.
2.	National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (equity contribution)	75.00	75.00	Disbursing Microcredit and term loan of Rs.160 crore through NGOs/ SCAs to 60,000 beneficiaries	Micro-credit loan/financial assistance of Rs. 130.73 crore was disbursed through NGOs/SCAs to 51,198 beneficiaries.
3.	Grants-in-aid to State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) engaged for implementation of NMDFC programmes	2.30	00.00	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for Minorities	8.75	7.30	Imparting financial assistance for coaching of 4000 students	5522 students were imparted free coaching through 71 institutes in 20 states/UTs.
5.	Research/studies, monitoring and evaluation of development schemes for Minorities including publicity	8.95	7.97	Launching of media campaign on schemes/programmes of the Ministry and undertaking Research/ studies	A multi —media campaign was carried out. Print advertisements on social inclusion, coaching, Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for welfare of minorities, Post-matric, Pre-matric, Merit-cum-means scholarships and other schemes and programmes of the Ministry were published all over the country in 357 Hindi, 348 English 250 Urdu and 405 vernacular newspapers. An Audio-visual campaign was also carried out on All India Radio, Doordarshan and other private channels. Baseline survey reports in respect of eighty districts, conducted by the Indian Council of Social Science Research were received.

6.	Merit-cum-Means scholarship for professional and technical courses	64.94	64.73	Awarding 35000 scholarships (20,000 fresh scholarships and 15,000 renewal)	Awarded 26,195 scholarships (8384 for girl students). Out of 26,195 scholarships, 17099 were fresh scholarships and 9096 were renewals.
7.	Pre-matric Scholarships for students belonging to Minorities	79.90	62.21	Awarding 3 lakh scholarships	Awarded 5.13 lakh scholarships (2.61 lakh for girl students)
8.	Post-matric scholarships for students belonging to minorities	69.93	70.63	Awarding 1.25 lakh scholarships	Awarded 1.70 lakh scholarships (0.94 lakh for girl students)
9.	Multi-sectoral Development Programme in selected minority concentration districts.	279.89	270.85	Approving plans of 47 minority concentration districts	Plans of 47 minority concentration districts were approved in the first year of implementation of the scheme. The items approved included Indira Awas Yojana houses, anganwadi buildings, Primary Health Centres, water supply projects, additional classrooms, school buildings, hostels for students etc.
10.	Secretariat	0.34	0.34	Strengthening the information technology for the Ministry.	Provision was utilized for strengthening the information technology for the Ministry.

B. Details for 2009-10

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme/Programme	Financial Targets	Financial Achievement	Physical Targets	Physical Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Grants-in-aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation	115.00	115.00	Disbursing of loan to 200 NGOs and 15,000 scholarships girl students	Released loan of ₹ 113.36 crore to 105 NGOs and 15070 scholarships to girl students (₹ 18.08 crore)
2.	National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (equity contribution)	125.00	125.00	Disbursing Microcredit and term loan of ` 176 crore through NGOs/ SCAs to 66,000 beneficiaries	Micro-credit loan/financial assistance of ₹197.74 crore was disbursed through NGOs/SCAs to 1,04,594 beneficiaries.
3.	Grants-in-aid to State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) engaged for implementation of NMDFC programmes.	2.00	2.00	Releasing grants in aid to SCAs	Released ₹ 2.00 crore to NMDFC
4.	Free Coaching and Allied Schemes for Minorities	12.00	11.22	Imparting financial assistance for coaching of 5000 students	5532 students were imparted free coaching through 49 institutes in 19 states/UTs

5.	Research/studies, monitoring and evaluation of development schemes for Minorities including publicity	13.00	11.97	Launching of media campaign on schemes/programmes of the Ministry and undertaking Research/studies.	A multi -media campaign has been carried out. Print advertisements on social inclusion, coaching and scholarship schemes of the Ministry were published all over the country in 536 Hindi, 172 English, 320 Urdu, and 353 regional language newspapers. An audio-visual campaign was also carried out on All India Radio and Doordarshan (Prasar Bharati). Report of an impact study on implementation of the Maulana Azad National scholarship scheme for meritorious girl students belonging to minorities was received.
6.	Merit-cum-Means scholarship for professional and technical courses	100.00	97.42	Awarding 42,000 scholarships	Awarded 3,5982 (fresh : 19,285 and renewal: 16,697) scholarships (11,684 for girl students)
7.	Pre-matric scholarships for students belonging to minorities	200.00	202.74	Original Target-Awarding 22 lakh scholarships. This was revised to 15 lakhs.	Awarded 17.29 lakh scholarships (5.88 lakh for girl students).

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Post-matric scholarships for students belonging to minorities	153.00	148.67	Original Target-Awarding 7 lakh scholarships. This was revised to 3 lakhs.	Awarded 3.64 lakh scholarships (1.49 lakh for girl students).
9.	Multi-sectoral Development Programme in selected minority concentration districts. (MCDs)	989.50	971.94	Approving district plans of minority concentration districts.	Plans of 80 MCDs (19 district plans in full and 61 in part) were approved. The items approved include Indira Awas Yojana houses, anganwadi buildings, infrastructure for health centres, water supply projects, additional classrooms, school buildings, students hostel for girls and boys, Industrial Training Institute (ITI), polytechnics etc.
10.	Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students	15.00	14.90	Awarding 756 fellowships.	UGC has awarded 756 fellowships.
11.	Computerization of Records of State Waqf Boards (SWBs)	10.00	8.06	30 State Waqf Board to be covered (including Jammu and Kashmir and Central Waqf Council).	An amount of ` 8.06 crore has been released to 11 SWBs, NIC and CWC.

12. Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women	8.00	0.00	Imparting training to 32950 women.	The implementation of the scheme has commenced in 2010-11.
13. Secretariat	0.50	0.49	Strengthening the Information technology for the Ministry.	Provision was utilized for strengthening the information technology in the Ministry.
14. Grants-in-aid to Waqf (Non-Plan)	1.50	1.50	To develop urban waqf properties on commercial level for generating more income in order to increase welfare activities.	Loans for 7 projects were sanctioned.
15. Grants -in-aid to Central Waqf Council (Non-Plan)	0.01	0.00	Providing financial assistance to Central Waqf Council.	The scheme was approved in July, 2009

C. Details for 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme/Programme	Financial Targets	Financial Achievement	Physical Targets	Physical Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Grants-in-aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation	125.00	125.00	Disbursing of loan to 150 NGOs and 18,000 scholarships girl students.	17,326 scholarships sanctioned by MAEF.
2.	National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (equity contribution)	115.00	115.00	Disbursing Micro-credit and term loan of ` 190 crore through NGOs/SCAs to 87,984 beneficiaries.	Term loan and micro-credit assistance of ` 233.26 crore was disbursed through NGOs/SCAs to 158510 beneficiaries.
3.	Grants-in-aid to State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) engaged for implementation of NMDFC programmes	4.00	3.83	Releasing grants in aid to SCAs	An amount of ` 3.83 crore has been released to NMDFC for 34 SCAs
4.	Free Coaching and Allied Schemes for Minorities	15.00	14.37	Imparting financial assistance for coaching of 5760 students.	4845 students to get free coaching.

5.	Research/studies, monitoring and evaluation of development schemes for Minorities including publicity	22.00	19.63	Launching of media campaign on schemes/programmes of the Ministry and undertaking Research/studies	A multi -media campaign has been carried out. Print advertisements on coaching and scholarship schemes of the Ministry were published all over the country in 1008 Hindi, 347 English, 1099 Urdu, and 3319 regional language newspapers. An Audio-visual campaign was also carried out on All India Radio and Doordarshan (Prasar Bharati). National Level Monitors were deputed for monitoring implementation of various schemes/programmes of the Ministry.
6.	Merit-cum-Means scholarship for professional and technical courses	135.00	108.67	Awarding 55,000 scholarships.	Awarded 41056 scholarships.
7.	Pre-matric scholarships for students belonging to minorities	450.00	446.22	Awarding 20 lakh scholarships.	Awarded 44.22 lakh scholarships.

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Post-matric scholarships for students belonging to minorities	265.00	228.86	Awarding 4.00 lakh scholarships.	Awarded 5.26 lakh scholarships.
9.	Multi-sectoral Development Programme in selected minority concentration districts.	1399.50 (RE 1327.32)	913.23	Approving district plans of 40 minority concentration districts fully.'	Plans of 89 MCDs were approved. Out of 89 MC districts, 47 district plans have been approved in full and 42 in part upto 31st March, 2011. One district plan of Kokrajhar is held up because of litigation. The items approved include Indira Awas Yojana houses anganwadi buildings, infrastructure for health centres, water supply projects, additional classrooms, school buildings, students hostel for girls and boys, Industrial Training Institute (ITI), polytechnics etc.
10.	Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students	30.00	29.98	Awarding 756 fresh fellowships	UGC has to given 1511 fellowships.
11.	Computerization of Records of Waqf Boards	13.00 (RE 6.00)	3.63	30 States Waqf Boards to be covered (including Jammu and Kashmir and Central Waqf Council)	An amount of ` 3.63 crore has been released to 14 State Waqf Boards.

12. Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women	15.00 (RE 5.00)	0.44	Imparting training to 32950 women	The implementation of the scheme has not been implemented yet.
13. Secretariat	0.50	0.34	Strengthening the Information technology for the Ministry.	Provision was utilized for strengthening the information technology in the Ministry.
14. Scheme of interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies for students belonging to minority communities.	2.00 (RE 0.02)	—	—	In principle approval of the Planning Commission for the scheme was declined.
15. Promotional activities for linguistic minorities.	1.00 (RE 0.05)	—	—	-Do-
16. Scheme for containing population decline of small minority community.	1.00 (RE 0.01)	—	—	-Do-
17. Strengthening of the State Waqf Boards	7.00 (RE 0.10)	—	—	-Do-
18. Grants-in-aid to Waqfs (Non-Plan)	1.50 (RE 1.02)	0.00	To develop urban Waqf properties on commercial level for generating more income in order to increase welfare activities.	No proposal has been received from Central Waqf Council.
19. Grants -in-aid to Central Waqf Council (Non-Plan)	0.01	0.00	Providing financial assistance to Central Waqf Council.	The scheme was approved in July, 2009.

Statement-II

Details of targets and achievements of Schemes and Programmes for Minorities

A. State/UT-wise detail of targets and achievement under Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme of last three years

S.No.	Year	Muslim		Christian		Sikh		Buddhist		Parsi		Total	
		T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
1	2008-09	460157	383143	80136	53863	63984	55224	26502	20301	221	126	631000	512657
2	2009-10	1093875	1334144	190500	184116	152100	139238	63000	71149	525	429	1500000	1729076
3	2010-11	1458500	3462074	254000	492877	202800	303681	84000	162121	700	818	2000000	4421571
TOTAL:		3012532	5179361	524636	730856	418884	498143	173502	253571	1446	1373	4131000	6663304

B. State/UT-wise detail of targets and achievement under Post-matric Scholarship Scheme of last three years

1	2008-09	182312	148937	31750	15642	25350	4803	10500	889	88	2	250000	170273
2	2009-10	218775	293526	38100	49310	30420	20217	12600	1331	105	3	300000	364387
3	2010-11	291700	420301	50800	67253	40560	32262	16800	5813	140	15	400000	525644
TOTAL:		692787	862764	120650	132205	96330	57282	39900	8033	333	20	950000	1060304

C. State/UT-wise detail of targets and achievement under Merit-cum-means based Scholarship Scheme of last three years

1	2008-09	14585	21349	2540	3200	2028	1490	840	152	7	4	20000	26195
2	2009-10	14585	28282	2540	4761	2028	2574	840	356	7	9	20000	35982
3	2010-11	14585	31781	2540	5577	2028	3188	840	503	7	7	20000	41056
TOTAL:		43755	81412	7620	13538	6084	7252	2520	1011	21	20	60000	103233

T=Target; A=Achievement

Reservation of Muslims

1493. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is likely to consider reservation for Muslims in Government jobs and education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is inclined to follow the Andhra Pradesh model for the affirmative action, wherein it has provided 4 per cent reservation for socially and economically backward Muslims in jobs and education; and

(d) if so, by when it would be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) As regards reservation for minorities including Muslims, the National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities (NCRLM) has given two alternative recommendations. It has recommended 15 percentage reservation for Minorities of which 10% will be for Muslims. As an alternative, the Commission has recommended that out of the 27% OBC quota, 8.4% sub quota be marked for minorities of which 6% could be for Muslims. This recommendation is currently in the domain of inter-ministerial consultation.

(d) No time limit has been fixed.

Scholarships to minority students in Bihar

1494. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many students from minority communities have been given scholarships in Bihar till date to encourage them to pursue higher studies and the amount distributed to them, student-wise;

(b) the schemes presently available to the minority students in the country specially for pursuing higher studies; and

(c) the details of those schemes and the criteria for the same as well as budget allocated for those schemes annually, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) In Bihar, 219105 students from minority communities have been given Scholarships under the Post-matric and Merit-cum-means based Scholarship Schemes till date and Rs. 148.66 crore have been released by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. The Ministry does not maintain details student-wise.

(b) Post-matric and Merit-cum-means based Scholarship Schemes are available to the minority students in the country for pursuing higher studies.

(c) Post-matric and MCM Scholarship Schemes are Centrally sponsored schemes implemented through the State Governments/UT Administrations with 100% financial assistance provided by the Central Government. Release of funds to States/UTs in the subsequent year is subject to submission of Utilization Certificate in respect of funds released in the previous year. Applications are invited through open advertisement. The award of scholarships is subject to fulfilment of the conditions that (i) annual parental/guardian income should not exceed Rs 2 lakh for Post-matric and Rs. 2.5 for MCM; (ii) 50% or more marks should have been obtained by the student in the previous examination; (iii) there should not be more than two students in a family; and (iv) the applicant should belong to one of the five notified minority communities. The payment of the scholarship amount to selected eligible students is made through bank accounts. The MCM scholarships are not allocated State-wise. The budget allocation (State-wise) for Post-matric Scholarship scheme is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

*State/UT-wise budget allocation under the Post-matric Scholarship Scheme
from 2010-11 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12
Allocation			
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.00	19.12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.44	1.04
3.	Assam	11.32	26.71
4.	Bihar	16.83	32.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.14	2.18
6.	Goa	0.57	1.08
7.	Gujarat	6.03	11.53
8.	Haryana	2.97	5.67
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.34	0.66
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.69	16.61

1	2	3	4
11.	Jharkhand	5.99	11.45
12.	Karnataka	9.60	18.35
13.	Kerala	16.96	32.39
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5.33	10.19
15.	Maharashtra	21.17	40.58
16.	Manipur	1.14	2.67
17.	Meghalaya	2.11	4.96
18.	Mizoram	1.05	2.48
19.	Nagaland	2.24	5.26
20.	Orissa	2.07	3.95
21.	Punjab	18.55	35.61
22.	Rajasthan	6.93	13.25
23.	Sikkim	0.25	0.57
24.	Tamil Nadu	8.85	16.91
25.	Tripura	0.56	1.31
26.	Uttar Pradesh	38.91	74.34
27.	Uttarakhand	1.53	2.93
28.	West Bengal	25.66	49.02
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.13	0.52
30.	Chandigarh	0.24	0.95
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.03	0.10
32.	Daman and Diu	0.04	0.10
33.	Delhi	2.85	4.75
34.	Lakshadweep	0.09	0.29
35.	Puducherry	0.16	0.25
TOTAL :		230.88	450.00

Multi-sectoral Development Programme

1495. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the status of the Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) of Government;

(b) the sources used by Government to demarcate areas that would benefit from programme;

(c) whether Government is planning to increase the areas covered under the programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The total allocation for implementation of Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) in 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) of 20 States/UTs for the Eleventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 3780 crore. Under this programme, district plans worth Rs. 3340.19 crore have been approved. An amount of Rs. 2359.39 crore of Central assistance has been released to the States/UTs based on detailed project reports submitted to the Ministry.

(b) The Government has identified 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) for the implementation of MsDP Programme on the basis of minority population and relative backwardness in terms of selected socioeconomic and basic amenities parameters as per the data of 2001 Census.

(c) No, Sir. There is no proposal to increase the minority concentration districts under MsDP in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

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

Funds for minorities in UP

1496. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fund allocated to Uttar Pradesh for development and welfare of minorities during the last three years and the current year, so far, year-wise and programme-wise;

(b) the details of fund utilized by the State during the said period, year-wise and programme-wise;

(c) the details of fund allocated to the State under Multi-sectoral Development Programme for development of minorities during the said period; and

(d) the details of fund utilized by the State during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS
(SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The details of funds allocated and utilized in Uttar Pradesh for development and welfare of minorities during the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise is given as under:-

Scholarship schemes for students belonging to the minority communities: Funds allocated and utilized under various scholarship schemes during the Eleventh Five Year Plan are as under:

(As on 30.11.2011)

Year	Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme		Post-matric Scholarship Scheme		Merit-cum-means based Scholarship Scheme	
	Fund Allocated (Rs. in crore)	Fund utilized (Rs. in crore)	Fund Allocated (Rs. in crore)	Fund utilized (Rs. in crore)	Fund Allocated (Rs. in crore)	Fund utilized (Rs. in crore)
2007-08		Not released		Not released		6.94
2008-09		12.98		16.46		10.82
2009-10		48.63		24.78		14.47
2010-11	63.92	60.62	38.92	41.77		17.97
2011-12	99.60	Under process	74.34	Under process		Under process
TOTAL:	163.52	122.23	113.26	83.01	0.00	50.20

Free Coaching and Allied scheme: There is no provision for State-wise allocation under the scheme. The details of funds sanctioned for the State of U.P. under the scheme is as under:-

Year	No. of Institute selected	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds released (in Rupees)
2008-09	18	685	82,24,750
2009-10	3	150	80,10,918
2010-11	4	225	53,09,250
2011-12	2	90	12,10,500
TOTAL:	27	1150	227,55,418

National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC):- In U.P., the schemes of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) are implemented through Uttar Pradesh Minorities Finance and Development Corporation (UPMFDC), the State Channelising Agency (SCA) of NMDFC. The scheme-wise and year-wise details of funds allocated to (UPMFDC) during the last three years and the current year is given below:

	(Rs. in Lacs)			
Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Term Loan	2050.00	1420.00	3600.00	1496.50
Micro-Finance	200.00	110.00	62.00	1496.50

Due to non repayment of dues, the UPMFDC is not able to draw funds allocated to it by NMDFC and there were no funds releases by NMDFC to UPMFDC during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12.

(c) and (d) Under Multi Sectoral Development Programme, Rs. 1015.70 crore has been allocated for the State of Uttar Pradesh for 21 minority concentration districts during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. There is no year wise allocation made to the State under this programme. District Plans with Central Shares of Rs. 966.18 crore have been approved and out of this, Rs. 669.45 crore has been released by this Ministry to the State Government of U.P. The expenditure reported by State Government of UP under this scheme is Rs. 331.35 crore.

Status of implementation of JNNSM

1497. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM);

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether the programme is running as per schedule; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The status of implementation of JNNSM is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes Sir, the programme is running on schedule.

(d) Not applicable.

Statement

Status of Implementation of JNNSM

Application segment	Target for Phase-I (2010-13)	Status March, 2011
Grid solar power incl. roof top and distributed small grid connected plants	1,000 MW	704 MW allotted
Off-grid solar applications	100 MW	98 MW allotted
Solar collectors	200 MW	40.6 MW sanctioned
	7 million sq. meters	4.5 million sq. meters sanctioned

Identification of locations for small hydel projects

1498. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are 5,718 sites which have been identified for small hydel projects for power generation in the country and only a few out of these has been exploited till now;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government had contemplated any steps to explore all hydel project sites for power generation to combat power shortage in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes Sir; based on assessments carried out by the Central Electricity Authority; Alternate Hydro Energy Centre, IIT Roorkee and information received from various States, 5718 small hydro power (SHP) potential sites with an aggregate capacity of 15,384 MW have been identified. Out of this, 847 SHP projects with an aggregate capacity of 3197 MW have been setup and 356 projects aggregating to 1045 MW are under implementation in the country.

(b) State-wise details of SHP identified potential sites, projects installed and under implementation are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Setting up small hydro project comes under the purview State Governments. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to set up small/micro hydro projects both in public and private sectors. Financial support is also given to the State Government for identification of new potential sites including survey and preparation of DPRs, and renovation and modernization of old SHP projects.

(c) The details of CFA provides by the Ministry to State Governments and private developers is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-1

*State-wise numbers and aggregate capacity of SHP Projects (upto 25MW
Potential, installed and under implementation*

(As on 31.10.2011)

Sl. No.	State	Potential		Projects Installed		Projects under Implementation	
		Nos.	Total Capacity (MW)	Nos.	Capacity (MW)	Nos.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	497	560.18	64	192.63	18	62.05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	550	1,328.68	100	78.835	121	47.67
3.	Assam	119	238.69	5	31.11	4	15
4.	Bihar	95	213.25	19	59.8	9	24.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	184	993.11	6	19.05	7	148.2
6.	Goa	6	6.5	1	0.05	-	-
7.	Gujarat	292	196.97	5	15.6	-	-
8.	Haryana	33	110.05	7	70.1	2	3.4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	536	2,267.81	126	440.965	33	132.25
10.	J&K	246	1,417.80	35	130.59	5	6.65
11.	Jharkhand	103	208.95	6	4.05	8	34.85
12.	Karnataka	138	747.59	123	856.25	16	141.675
13.	Kerala	245	704.1	21	141.67	13	60.75
14.	Madhya Pradesh	299	803.64	11	86.16	3	4.9
15.	Maharashtra	255	732.63	44	279.925	22	8.4
16.	Manipur	114	109.13	8	5.45	3	2.75
17.	Meghalaya	101	229.8	4	31.03	3	1.7
18.	Mizoram	75	166.93	18	36.47	1	0.5
19.	Nagaland	99	188.98	10	28.67	4	4.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Orissa	222	295.47	9	64.3	4	3.6
21.	Punjab	237	393.23	46	154.5	12	21.15
22.	Rajasthan	66	57.17	10	23.85	-	-
23.	Sikkim	91	265.55	17	52.11	1	0.2
24.	Tamil Nadu	197	659.51	19	103.05	a	20.5
25.	Tripura	13	46.86	3	16.01	-	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	251	460.75	9	25.1	-	-
27.	Uttarakhand	444	1,577.44	97	146.82	50	217.25
28.	West Bengal	203	396.11	23	98.4	17	84.25
29.	A&N Islands	7	7.27	1	5.25	-	-
TOTAL :		5718	15384.15	847	3197.795	356	1045.995

Statement-II

Central Financial Assistance (CFA) given to Small Hydro Power projects

1. Support to new SHP projects in State sector:

Category	Above 100 KW and up to 1000 KW	Above 1 MW - 25 MW
Special category and NE States	Rs. 50,000/KW additional MW	Rs. 5.00 crore for first MW + Rs. 50 lakh/MW for each
Other States	Rs. 25,000/KW additional MW	Rs. 2.50 crore for first MW + Rs. 40 lakh/MW for each

2. Support to new SHP project in private/co-operative/joint sector:

Category	Up to 1000 KW	Above 1 MW - 25 MW
1	2	3
Special category and NE States	Rs. 20,000/KW	Rs. 2.00 crore for first MW + Rs. 30 lakh/MW for each additional MW

1	2	3
Other States	Rs. 12,000/KW	Rs. 1.20 crore for first MW + Rs. 20 lakh/MW for each additional MW

3. Scheme to support Renovation and Modernization of old SHP projects in public sector:

Category	Up to 1000 KW	Above 1 MW - 25 MW
Special category and NE States	Rs.25,000/KW	Rs. 2.50 crore for first MW + Rs. 50 lakh/MW for each additional MW
Other States	Rs.15,000/KW	Rs. 1.50 crore for first MW + Rs. 35 lakh /MW for each additional MW

4. Watermills:

Sl.No.	Category of Watermill	Amount of CFA
1.	Mechanical output only	Rs. 35,000/- per Watermill
2.	(a) Electrical output (up to 5 kW) or, (b) Both mechanical and electrical output (upto 5 kW)	Rs. 1,10,000/- per Watermill

5. Micro Hydel Projects up to 100 kW Capacity:

Sl.No.	Areas	Amount of CFA
1	International Border Districts	Rs. 1,00,000/- per KW
2	North Eastern and Special category States	Rs. 80,000/- per KW
3	Other States	Rs. 40,000/- per KW

Subsidy to Madhya Pradesh for rural electrification

†1499. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has received a proposal to provide

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

subsidy to Madhya Pradesh for rural electrification under the schemes related to non-conventional energy;

(b) if so, the percentage of subsidy being given to the State; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Under the Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme, proposals are received from various states including Madhya Pradesh for financial support for creation of facilities for lighting/basic electricity through renewable energy sources in those remote unelectrified census villages where grid extension is not found feasible by the State Governments and hence are not covered under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. So far support has been provided for coverage of 603 remote villages in Madhya Pradesh under the programme. No complete proposal from Madhya Pradesh is currently pending in the Ministry.

(b) Central Financial Assistance of upto 90% of the costs of systems, subject to pre specified maximum amount for each technology, is provided for approved projects for coverage under the programme.

(c) Does not arise

Investment in power sector

1500. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that policy loopholes and lack of commitment from State Governments is causing adverse impact on the investment flows in power sector as has been pointed out to the Prime Minister by an NRI in July, 2011 whose company is planning to develop 10,000 MW of power projects;

(b) if so, whether the Hinduja Group, which is presently setting up a 1040 MW coal-based power plant at Vishakhapatnam, is apprehending shortfall in committed supplies at competitive price, delays in environmental clearances, etc.; and

(c) how Government proposes to address such constraints so that power projects get commissioned at the earliest to meet the existing power shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) if As informed by Prime Minister's Office, letters dated 28.9.2010, 17.5.2011, 16.8.2011 and 17.9.2011 have been received from Shri G.P. Hinduja. The following issues have been raised in these letters:

(i) Deficiencies of model Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) which may lead to uncertainty in coal supply thus discouraging investors from investing in power sector.

- (ii) Ensure fuel supply of allocated quantity, if necessary by importing coal.
- (iii) Support for environment clearance from State Governments, etc.
- (c) (i) An inter-ministerial "FSA Implementation Monitoring Committee for Power Sector" for resolving disputes arising out of FSAs between power utilities and coal companies including private sector has been constituted under Ministry of Coal. Ministry of Power has taken up for resolving problems in model FSA with Ministry of Coal.
- (ii) Following steps have been taken by the Government to augment supply of coal to thermal power stations:
 - (a) Ministry of Coal/Coal India Ltd. (CIL) are being insisted upon to enhance production of domestic coal in the country.
 - (b) Power Utilities have been advised to import coal to bridge the shortfall between requirement of coal and its availability from the domestic sources.
 - (c) The coal supply position is reviewed at various levels in Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Power and Cabinet Secretariat with participation from the concerned Ministries, Central Electricity Authority, Coal India Limited and NTPC.
 - (d) Ministry has taken up for fast environmental clearance.
- (iii) Regular meetings with Chief Secretaries of State Governments are being held to discuss and resolve various issues related to State Governments.

Power consumption and T&D losses

†1501. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the average per capita consumption of power in the country particularly in Bihar; and
- (b) the transmission and distribution losses at the national level and the percentage of similar losses in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The average per capita consumption of electricity in the country and Bihar for the year 2009-10 was 778.63 kWh and 117.48 kWh respectively. The transmission and distribution losses of the country for the year 2009-10 were 25.39% and the same in Bihar was 43.58%.

ADB loan to PGCIL for upgrading national grid

1502. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has proposed to provide a US \$ 750 million loan to the Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) for upgrading the national power grid;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the States which have been identified by Government for upgrading of the grid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) is in the process of finalizing a US\$ 750 million loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB) for financing its transmission project namely "Establishment of High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) interregional transmission system between the Northern (Haryana) and Western (Chhattisgarh) region".

Out of total US\$ 750 million, loan amount of US\$ 500 million shall be availed through Government of India guarantee. The loan amounting to US\$ 250 million shall be on commercial terms and conditions without Sovereign Guarantee by the Government.

(c) The above inter-regional transmission system is planned to be implemented by PGCIL as a part of the comprehensive transmission scheme for transfer of power from Independent Power Producers' (IPP) generation projects coming up in Chhattisgarh to different regions viz. Western and Northern Region.

The constituent States of Western and Northern regions are the beneficiaries of the project.

Shortage of coal at NTPC's thermal power plants

1503. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was shortage of coal in thermal power plants of NTPC leading to low electricity generation in these plants; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this shortage and the efforts made to resume the supply of coal to NTPC's thermal power units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Main reasons for short supply of coal by Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited during the current year are:

(i) Less transportation of coal from coal mines to railway sidings.

- (ii) Inadequate crushing capacity at the coal mines.
- (iii) Law and order problems in the Central Coalfields Limited and Mahanadi Coalfields Limited.
- (iv) Reduction in coal production in SCCL due to worker's strike during September - October, 2011.
- (v) Excessive rains of the coal fields of Northern Coalfields Limited, Central Coalfields Limited and Mahanadi Coalfields Limited.

Following steps have been taken by the Government to augment supply of coal to thermal power stations:

- (i) Ministry of Coal/Coal India Ltd. (CIL) is being insisted upon to enhance production of domestic coal in the country.
- (ii) Power Utilities are being advised to import coal to bridge the shortfall between requirement of coal and its availability from the domestic sources.
- (iii) The coal supply position is reviewed at various levels in Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Power and Cabinet Secretariat with participation from the concerned Ministries, CEA, Coal India Limited and NTPC.

Prime Minister's Eight point formula to end power shortage

1504. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has recently suggested an eight point formula to end power shortage in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what steps Government has taken or proposes to take to implement the formula?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) and (c) Question do not arise.

NTPC's power projects in West Bengal

1505. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of two NTPC power projects in West Bengal; and
- (b) the tentative project schedule viz zero date of the project, status of procurement of machineries, date of commissioning and commercial generation of power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Currently, NTPC has a coal based station of 2100 MW capacity at Farakka in West Bengal. It also has a JV project with SAIL of 120 MW at Durgapur. In addition, NTPC is exploring the possibility of setting up of following two coal based power projects and one hydro project in West Bengal:

- (i) The feasibility report of setting up of 1600 MW (2x800 MW) coal based project located at Katwa is under preparation.
- (ii) NTPC has executed an MOU with Railways on 31.10.2010 to set up a 1320 MW coal based thermal power plant at Adra in West Bengal.
- (iii) NTPC Hydro Limited (A wholly owned subsidiary of NTPC) also envisaged setting up of Rammam-III HEP (120 MW) in West Bengal. All the requisite clearances are available and majority of land is in physical possession. The main packages for the project are presently under tendering process.

(b) Zero date is reckoned with the investment approval, which is done only after techno-commercial feasibility, tie up for land, water and fuel and necessary clearances/approvals. Procurement of machines starts after Investment approvals.

The commissioning and commercial operation dates of both Katwa and Adra projects shall be finalized only after availability of land, water, coal linkage and statutory clearances.

As regards, commissioning and commercial operation dates of Rammam HEP, the same shall be finalised after investment approval.

Purchase of power from Nepal

1506. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to purchase power from Nepal to meet power deficit of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what is the response of Nepal in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal at present.

Coal supply for power plants

1507. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are 86 coal based power plants in the country which generate 85,477 MW or 64 per cent of the total power supply in the country;

(b) whether the country is reportedly facing a blackout situation as nearly all thermal power generation units are operating on a fast-depleting supply of coal that can run out at any moments as 40 thermal units that generate 60 per cent of the coal-based power have reportedly less than 7 days of coal stock; and

(c) if so, the concrete measures Government proposes to take to save power plants which are rapidly running short of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) As on 31st October, 2011, out of total power generation capacity in the country, coal fired capacity is 1,00,098 MW, which gives around two third of the electricity generation in the country.

(b) As on 30th November, 2011, out of 89 coal-based stations monitored by CEA, 49 power stations had coal stock of less than seven days. The coal-based generation in the country has reported a growth of 7.8% during April to October, 2011. The energy and peak shortage in the country during April - October, 2011 was 6.6% and 11.4% respectively.

(c) Following steps have been taken by the Government to augment supply of coal to thermal power stations:

- An Inter-Ministerial Sub-group under the aegis of Ministry of Coal reviews and resolves on a weekly basis the problems of coal supply to thermal power stations having coal stocks below 7 days requirement.
- Ministry of Coal/Coal India Ltd. is being insisted upon to enhance production of domestic coal in the country.
- Power Utilities have been advised to import coal to bridge the gap between requirement and availability of coal.

Status of proposals from Madhya Pradesh

†1508. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal from Madhya Pradesh Government is pending with the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when a decision on the pending proposals of the State Government is likely to be taken by the Ministry?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) 16 proposals namely Bhind, Bhopal, Gwalior, Hosangabad, Raisen, Rajgarh, Sihore, Vidisha, Badwani, Burhanpur, Dewas, Khandwa, Khargaon, Mandsaur, Nimuch and Shajapur of Madhya Pradesh were identified for consideration in Phase-II of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). Besides, two (2) supplementary projects of Chhattarpur and Satna districts have also been received. These projects are under examination/ consideration.

Households without electricity

1509. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 25 per cent of the households in the country do not have power connections;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the steps being taken to provide power to all households; and
- (d) the targets fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) As per census 2001, out of 13,82,71,559 rural households, 6,01,80,685 rural households were electrified in the country. Therefore, 7,80,90,874 rural households did not have electricity.

(c) and (d) The Government of India launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) - a Scheme for Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification, in April, 2005 for providing access to electricity to rural households. Under RGGVY, so far, 578 projects targeting to electrify 1,09,888 un/de-electrified villages and to provide electricity connections to 224.65 lakh Below Poverty Line (BPL) households have been sanctioned. However, the Bharat Nirman Target for RGGVY is to electrify one (1) lakh un/de-electrified villages and release of electricity connections to 175.00 lakh BPL households by March, 2012. Cumulatively, as on 15.11.2011, the electrification works in 99,817 un/de-electrified villages have been completed and electricity connections to 175.02 lakh BPL households have been released in the country under RGGVY.

Electricity demand

1510. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the projected demand of electricity in the country by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan period;
- (b) the current installed electricity generation capacity in the country;
- (c) Government's plans to meet the gap;

(d) the reasons for Kerala not utilizing eligible power allocation from NTPC units; and

(e) whether Government would reduce the tariff payable by Kerala State Electricity Board for electricity from NTPC and other Central sector units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The current installed electricity generation capacity is 182689.62 MW as on 31.10.2011. Working Group on power has been constituted by the Planning Commission to formulate the Twelfth Five Year Plan for the Power Sector. Considering a capacity addition of 62,374 MW during Eleventh Plan (as per the Mid-term Appraisal carried out by the Planning Commission), it has been estimated that the likely capacity addition requirement during Twelfth Plan is about 76,000 MW.

(d) and (e) The allocation of power to Kerala from NTPC stations is as follows:

Sl.No.	Station	MW
1.	Ramagundam-I and II	259
2.	Ramagundam-III	64
3.	Talcher-II	432
4.	RGCCPP-I, Kayamkulam	359.58
5.	Simhadri-II	44
TOTAL:		1159

Kerala has been scheduling power from all stations of NTPC. However, Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB) has not been fully scheduling the power from NTPC Kayamkulam as it is costly, even after pooling with cheaper power allocated to compensate the costly power.

The tariff for all NTPC stations and other Central Sector units is determined by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission under the Electricity Act, 2003.

Ultra Mega Power Projects

1511. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) when was the concept of Ultra Mega Power Projects taken up in the country and how many such projects were proposed;

(b) the present status of such projects and the number of such projects sanctioned and their locations and present stages of completion; and

(c) the details of the problems being faced for their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The concept of Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) was taken up in 2005 by Ministry of Power. Initially 9 projects were proposed out of which 4 were pit-head projects based on indigenous coal and 5 were coastal projects based on imported coal. Later some more projects are taken up.

(b) Four Projects namely, Sasan in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra in Gujarat, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Tilaiya in Jharkhand have already been awarded and transferred to the identified bidders and the projects are at different stages of implementation. As per the latest information provided by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), first unit of 800 MW of Mundra UMPP is expected in February, 2012. Erection of boiler and power house building in respect of units 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Sasan UMPP have been started. The boiler foundation for unit 5 has been completed and is in progress for unit 6. The first unit is expected in January, 2013. As per revised Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), the first unit of Krishnapatnam is expected in June, 2013. As per PPA, the first unit of Tilaiya UMPP is expected in May, 2015.

The Requests for Qualification (RfQ) for selection of developer for Sarguja UMPP in Chhattisgarh and Bedabahal UMPP in Orissa have been issued on 15.03.2010 and 11.06.2010 respectively. RfQ bids for Orissa UMPP was opened on 1st August, 2011 and are under evaluation. The date of submission of RfQ for Chhattisgarh UMPP is being extended from time to time as Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has categorized coal blocks of this UMPP in "No Go" area. The UMPPs in the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra and additional UMPPs in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu are contingent upon the availability of various requisite clearances including land and water availability from the State Governments/Ministries.

List of various UMPPs along with the details of location and their status is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The problems being faced in this initiative are non-finalisation of sites due to local agitation, non-availability of water at pithead sites, forest related issues particularly categorisation of Go/No-Go area, delay in environment and forest clearances etc.

Statement

Details of Location and status of UMPPs

UMPP	Location	Status
1	2	3
Sasan	Sasan in district Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh	Awarded

1	2	3
Mundra	Village Tundawand in district Kutch, Gujarat	Awarded
Krishnapatnam	Krishnapatnam in district Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	Awarded
Tilaiya	Near Tilaiya village in Hazaribagh and Koderma Districts, Jharkhand	Awarded
Bedabahal UMPP	Near Bedabahal in Sundergarh district, Orissa	Bidding
Chhattisgarh	Near Salka and Khamera Villages in District Surguja, Chhattisgarh	Bidding
Tamil Nadu	Village Cheyyur, District Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu	Pre-RfQ
2nd Andhra Pradesh UMPP	Village Nayunipalli, District Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh	Pre-RfQ
1st and 2nd additional UMPPs in Orissa	Not yet finalised	—
2nd Gujarat UMPP	Not yet finalised	—
2nd Tamil Nadu UMPP	Not yet finalised	—
2nd Jharkhand UMPP	Not yet finalised	—
Karnataka	Not yet finalised	—
Maharashtra	Not yet finalised	—

Demand and supply of power

1512. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of demand and supply of power in the country during the last two years and this year;
- (b) whether there have been complaints from some of the States that they do not get required power from the Central pool;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a)
The year-wise demand and supply of power both in terms of energy and peak in the country during the last two years and current year (upto October, 2011) is given below :

Year/ Period	Energy (MU)				Peak (MW)			
	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Deficit		Demand	Met	Deficit	
			MU	%			MW	%
2009-10	830594	746644	83950	10.1	119166	104009	15157	12.7
2010-11	861,591	788,355	73,236	8.5	122,287	110,256	12,031	9.8
2011-12 (upto October, 2011)*	533,332	498,265	35,067	6.6	128,907	114,233	14,674	11.4

*Provisional

(b) and (c) Power allocated to the States from different Central Generating Stations (CGSs) is basically percentage allocation in the gross installed capacity of the power stations. Out of the gross installed capacity, power gets consumed in operating the auxiliaries of the power stations itself. The balance power is available at the bus bars of the power stations for distribution to various beneficiaries. The availability of power also gets reduced on account of planned maintenance and forced outage of generating units or its auxiliary system. Sometimes, there are reductions in generation due to shortage of fuel in the Thermal Power Stations. The CGSs declare the capacity available taking into account the planned maintenance, forced outages, availability of fuel, water, etc. The beneficiaries receive power equal to their percentage allocation in the declared capacity. Therefore, the power available to all the States from CGSs gets reduced to the extent of above factors.

The performance of CGSs is monitored by the Government and the matter is taken up with the Central Sector Generating Companies as and when required. Government is also giving thrust to import of coal for bridging the shortfall between requirement of coal and its availability from domestic sources.

NTPC's new R&R policy

1513. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NTPC Ltd. had introduced a new relief and rehabilitation (R&R) policy in May, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware of the fact that this policy has not offered a large number of employment to the jobless land oustees at different parts/stations in the country from 1980 onwards; and

(d) if so, the steps taken, so far, by Government to provide employment to these land oustees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A comprehensive Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (R&R Policy) which was formulated by NTPC in 1993 was revised in the year 2005 and subsequently during 2010 aligning it with the R&R provisions of Government of India National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation (NPRR) -2003 and National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (NRRP)-2007 respectively for providing better Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) benefits.

Salient features of NTPC's R&R policy-2010 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) NTPC has informed that it has been providing employment opportunities as per extant policy provisions to the extent possible based on suitability and availability of vacancies and is currently governed by current R&R Policy viz. NRRP-2007 in this regard.

(d) In addition to the direct job opportunities, NTPC facilitates adequate gainful employment opportunities to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) through contracting agencies, contracts to PAPs and through PAP's Co-operative societies etc. and also through self-employment avenues under NTPC's current R&R Policy-2010.

Statement

Salient features of NTPC R&R Policy-2010

Sl.No.	NTPC R&R Policy-2010
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1	2
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A. Provisions on employment

NTPC shall give preference to the affected families at least one person per nuclear family in providing employment in the project, subject to the availability of vacancies and suitability of the affected person for the employment. Recruitment will be governed by HR policies in this regard and reservation policy of GOI. All unskilled jobs will be generally reserved for PAPs subject to reservation policies of GOI. Preference in other workmen categories would be also extended w.r.t. employment to PAPs.

1	2
B.	<p>Provisions of other Rehabilitation options:</p> <p>In case Government land is available or on willing buyer willing seller basis in consultation with stakeholders to all whose land has been acquired subject to a maximum of one hectare of irrigated land or two hectare of un-irrigated land,</p> <p>In case of land allotted or purchase</p> <p>Rs. 16000/- per acre (max-5 acre)</p> <p>Agricultural production assistance:</p> <p>Rs. 12000/- lump sum</p> <p>OR</p>
2.	<p>Cash grant</p> <p>1000 days MAW to all categories of land losers and 750 MAW to agricultural/non-agricultural labourer</p> <p>OR</p>
3.	<p>Annuity to PAPs as a rehabilitation benefit providing monthly cash benefits on a long term basis introduced in recent policy</p>
4.	<p>Assistance for construction of working shed for rural artisans:</p> <p>Rs 31000/-</p>
C.	<p>Provisions of Resettlement:</p> <p>Plot Size: Min 200 sq.mt. In case of losing more than 200 sq.mt.- 250 sq.mt.</p> <p>Cash in lieu of plot: Rs. 0.78-1.55 lakh</p> <p>Resettlement grant: Rs. 47,000/- to all losing house Shifting grant:Rs. 31,000/-</p> <p>Cattle shed: Rs. 19,000/-</p> <p>Subsistence allowance: Equivalent to 25 days MAW per month for a period of one year from date of displacement</p>
D.	<p>Capacity Building:</p> <p>Greenfield ITIs at new project to improve employability of PAPs and neighbouring population Training, Scholarship)</p>
E.	<p>Community Development (CD) activities/Budget</p> <p>In Resettlement Area as also in Project Affected villages.</p>

7. **Preference to PAPs in jobs with contractors**

80% requirement of the unskilled work force of the contracting agencies to be met from PAPs/local population. Preference to PAPs in other categories

8. **Job through Cooperative Societies**

Award of petty contract to cooperatives involving 100% PAP workforce

9. **Shop allotment**

50% of the shops and 100% kiosks shall be reserved for allotment to PAPs

Availability of coal for power plants

1514. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has anticipated shortage in supply of coal for power plants commissioned/to be commissioned during 2011-12;

(b) whether owing to shortage of coal, power plants may not operate during 2010-11 and 2011-12;

(c) if so, the reasons for this state of affairs; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure smooth running of the thermal power plants in 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Depending upon the availability of indigenous coal, shortage of coal is estimated on a year to year basis. For the year 2011-12, against an estimated coal requirement of 455 Million Tonne (MT), availability of indigenous coal was indicated as 402 MT, thereby resulting in a shortfall of 53 MT coal.

(b) and (c) No operating thermal power station reported shut down due to non-availability of coal during 2010-11 and 2011-12. Main reasons for short supply of coal during the current year are:

(i) Less transportation of coal from coal mines to railway sidings.

(ii) Inadequate crushing capacity at the coal mines.

(iii) Law and order problems in the Central Coalfields Limited and Mahanadi Coalfields Limited.

(iv) Reduction in coal production in SCCL due to worker's strike during September-October, 2011.

- (v) Excessive rains of the coal fields of Northern Coalfields Limited, Central Coalfields Limited and Mahanadi Coalfields Limited.
- (d) Following steps have been taken by the Government to augment supply of coal to thermal power stations:
- (i) Ministry of Coal/Coal India Ltd. (CIL) is being insisted upon to enhance production of domestic coal in the country.
 - (ii) Power Utilities are being advised to import coal to bridge the shortfall between requirement of coal and its availability from the domestic sources.
 - (iii) The coal supply position is reviewed at various levels in Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Power and Cabinet Secretariat with participation from the concerned Ministries, CEA, Coal India Limited and NTPC.

Foreign assistance for gas based power plants

1515. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether certain foreign countries have provided assistance to Government for setting up of gas based power plants in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of assistance provided along with the total number of power projects being installed with such assistance; and
- (c) the expected power generation from such power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Following gas based power projects have been set up in the country with bilateral/multilateral assistance:

Sl. No.	Project	Executing Agency	Country/ Multilateral Agency	Foreign Assistance (Million)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kawas Gas Based Power Project	NTPC	France	FF 1540.93
2.	Dadri Gas Based Power Project	NTPC	Germany	DM 484.90
3.	Uran Combined Cycle Power Project	MSEB	Germany	DM 310.00
4.	Assam Gas Furbine Power Project	NEEPCO	Japan	JY 59373
5.	Basin Bridge Gas Turbine Power Project	TNEB	Japan	JY 11450

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Gandhar Gas Based Power Project	NTPC	Japan	JY 75183
7.	Faridabad Gas Based Power Project	NTPC	Japan	JY 23536
8.	Composite Loan for Anta, Auriya and Kawas Gas Based Power Projects	NTPC	World Bank	USD 485.00

(b) The details of financial assistance provided is in part (a) above. At present no gas based power generating project is being installed with bilateral/multilateral financial assistance. All the projects mentioned above have already been installed.

(c) Does not arise.

Funds for increasing power generation

†1516. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently presented a paper before a high level coordination committee which was constituted to raise funds for infrastructure sector and if so, the progress made in this regard; and

(b) the steps Government is taking to generate funds to increase power generation capacity during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) A High Level Committee on Financing Infrastructure under the Chairmanship of Dr. Rakesh Mohan was constituted by the Planning Commission in November, 2010 to assess investment requirement in the ten major physical infrastructure sectors for Twelfth Five Year Plan. The report of the High Level Committee will suggest steps to generate funds, for construction of power generation projects during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Status of rural electrification schemes

1517. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched a number of schemes for electrification of rural areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether these schemes have achieved the targets of rural electrification during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited has provided financial assistance for various rural electrification schemes during the said period; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the details thereof and to what extent this assistance has been utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The Government of India from time to time has launched the following programmes for electrification of rural areas in the country:-

(i) **Under the administrative control of Ministry of Power:**

- Minimum Needs Programme (MNP)
- Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)
- Kutir Jyoti Scheme
- Accelerated Rural Electrification Programme (AREP)
- Accelerated Electrification of One lakh villages and One crore households
- Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)
- Decentralised Distributed Generation (DDG)
- Scheme for provision of supply of electricity in 5 KM areas around Central Power Plants.

RGGVY, DDG and Scheme for provision of supply of electricity in 5 KM areas around Central Power Plants are under operation. The details of these schemes are as under:-

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

RGGVY, a scheme for Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification was launched in April, 2005 which is under operation. Under the scheme, the capital cost of the project is provided by the Government of India as subsidy to the extent of 90% of the project cost and remaining 10% is borne by the respective State Governments. Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) is the nodal agency for the scheme. Under RGGVY, 578 projects targeting to electrify 1,09,888 un/de-electrified villages (UEV) and to provide electricity connections to 224.65 lakh Below Poverty Line (BPL) households have been sanctioned. However, the Bharat Nirman Target for RGGVY is to electrify one (1) lakh un/de-electrified villages and release of electricity connections to 175.00 lakh BPL households by March, 2012. Cumulatively, as on 15.11.2011, electrification works in 99,817 un/de-electrified villages have been completed and electricity connections to 175.02 lakh BPL households have been released in the country under RGGVY. The details of targets and achievement of

electrification of un/de-electrified villages and release of electricity connections to BPL households for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY during the last three years are as under:

Year	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
UEV	15000	12056	17500	18374	17500	18306
BPL	35,00,000	30,84,788	47,00,000	47,18,468	47,00,000	58,83,355

Decentralised Distributed Generation (DDG)

Under the RGGVY scheme launched by Government of India for attainment of Goal of providing access to electricity to all households, a provision of Rs. 540 crore has been kept as subsidy requirement for electrification of villages where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective for Decentralized distributed generation (DDG) during Eleventh Plan period. DDG may be from conventional or renewable or non-conventional sources such as biomass, bio fuel, bio gas, mini hydro, geo thermal, solar, etc. The funding is on the pattern of 90% subsidy from Government of India and 10% loan from REC or from own funds of the state /loan from financial institutions. Guidelines for village electrification through DDG under RGGVY in Eleventh Plan were issued by Ministry of Power on 12th January, 2009. The DDG projects would be owned by State Government. Implementing Agencies of the projects shall be either the State Renewable Energy Development Agencies (SREDAs)/Departments promoting renewable energy or State Utilities or the identified CPSUs. Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) has been entrusted as the Nodal Agency for DDG scheme. So far, 86 projects with project cost of 12951.906 lakh have been sanctioned under DDG scheme.

Scheme for provision of supply of electricity in 5 KM areas around Central Power Plants

Government has decided to provide reliable power supply to the rural households of the villages within a radius of 5 KM of the Central Generating Power Stations set up by the Central Power Sector Undertakings. The details of the scheme in the Statement (*See below*).

(ii) Under the administrative control of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE):

• Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme

MNRE is implementing RVE programme for providing financial support for lighting/basic electrification in those remote unelectrified census villages and

unelectrified hamlets of electrified census villages where grid extension is not found feasible by the State Governments. Such villages are provided basic facilities for lighting through various renewable energy sources. The programme is implemented in States by State notified Implementing Agencies. State-wise targets are not set under the RVE programme and the projects are sanctioned on case to case basis as per the guidelines of the scheme. MNRE provides Central financial assistance of upto 90% of the costs of systems subject to pre specified maximum amount for each technology, for approved projects for coverage under the programme. MNRE has reported that as on October, 2011, 9729 remote unelectrified villages and 2640 remote unelectrified hamlets have been sanctioned.

(d) and (e) Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) provides long term financial assistance to State Sector Power Utilities/State Electricity Boards (SEBs), Central Sector, Joint Sector and Private Sector companies for Power Sector infrastructural development to all States in the country. REC finances all segments of power sector *i.e.* Generation, Transmission and Distribution with focus on rural electrification schemes. The details of fund released by REC for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY during the last three years are as under:

Year	Funds released (Rs. in crore)
2008-09	5691.99
2009-10	6582.65
2010-11	4415.49

Statement

*Scheme for Provision of supply of electricity in 5 Km area around
Central Power Plants*

1. **Coverage of the scheme:** The scheme will cover all existing and upcoming power plants of CPSUs. The cost of the scheme will be borne by the CPSU to which the plant belongs. This cost will be booked by the CPSU under the project cost.
2. **Agency for implementation and O&M:** The scheme shall be implemented by the CPSUs around their plants, who will supplement the existing infrastructure of the DISCOM to the extent required to operationalize the scheme. However, State Utility will have an obligation in respect of providing data, clearances, access and space in their existing substations for making the implementation possible in an effective manner by the CPSU. A nodal officer of the State utility shall be identified for this purpose.

- 2.1 **After completion of the infrastructure in the selected villages, it shall be handed over to the state utility for operation and maintenance.**
3. **Power Supply to the area:** CPSU and state utility will make an assessment of the power requirement of the area. The assessed amount of power will be made available/allocated to the state utility from the Central Government unallocated quota over and above the allocated quota from the plant to feed the power to the electrified villages under the scheme. Under the scheme, electricity shall be supplied only for the purpose of households. A growth rate of 3% per annum shall be considered for calculating the power requirement of the area in future and accordingly the allocation shall be increased on yearly basis.
 - 3.1 Electricity shall be supplied by the utility for minimum 6 to 8 hours on daily basis to these villages.
 - 3.2 The extra allocated electricity for supplying to the villages, under the scheme, will be at the same rate as for the normal allocated supply from the power plant to the state utility.
 - 3.3 Wherever the grid extension is not techno economically viable or feasible alternative solutions including DDG may be considered.
4. **Scope of the scheme:** Under the scheme, all revenue villages and habitations, irrespective of their population, within 5 km. radius from the power house of CPSUs shall be eligible for electrification. In case a village/habitation falls partially inside the 5 km radius, the same shall also be fully covered under the scheme.
 - 4.1 At least one 11 kV radial feeder, if it does not already exist, will be provided by the CPSU for the area from the nearest existing substation of the State utility.
 - 4.2 Single phase transformers of adequate capacity, with down loadable meters/AMRs, shall be provided in the villages/habitations for supplying electricity to the households and public places. The capacity of the transformers shall be sufficient to cater to the present load of all the households and public places and also to meet the expected growth for five years. The meters will have the facility to record timings/duration of power supply through the transformers.
 - 4.3 CPSUs will provide free single lamp electricity connections to BPL households. LED bulbs shall be provided with connections to BPL households. Supply of LED bulbs by CPSUs will be a one time affair. Electricity connections to other households will be provided by the state utility in accordance with the existing provisions of their policies.
 - 4.4 The electricity connections shall be provided with aerial bunched cables (ABC).

- 4.5 Electricity connections to IP Sets may be provided by the State utility from the same 11 kV feeder(s). However, the same shall be from the separate transformers with suitable meters so that energy accounting for supply to households and agriculture can be separately maintained. Similarly, supply to other establishments, industry etc. shall be from separate transformers with proper meters. Transformers, feeders, meters etc. for this purpose shall be provided by the State utility at their expense.
5. **Implementation of the scheme**
- 5.1 A tripartite agreement will be signed by State Government, State Utility and the concerned CPSU for implementation of the scheme. The agreement will clearly define the responsibility of each party.
- 5.2 State Utility will prepare a list of villages and habitations in the area within 5 km radius from the power house of CPSUs. An assessment of electricity requirement for households will also be made by them. The list of villages and habitations, power requirement etc. shall then be handed over to CPSU.
- 5.3 The existing infrastructure in the identified area shall be GIS mapped by the CPSU and required modifications for implementing the scheme shall be identified and marked on the maps/drawings and detailed project report (DPR) shall be finalized by CPSU in association with the State Utility and approved by the State Government. List of BPL households shall be supplied by the State Utility/district administration for providing electricity connections by the CPSU. In case, no electricity infrastructure exists in the area, new infrastructure as per the scope of the scheme shall be created by the CPSU following the above procedures in association with State Utility and State Government.
- 5.4 On sanction of DPR by the State, CPSU will take up implementation of the scheme and complete the work within 12 months of DPR sanction and will hand over the created infrastructure to the state utility for operation and maintenance. Appropriate Commission shall consider the expenditure incurred by the CPSUs for implementation of the scheme for the purpose of determining the tariff of CPSU generating station. O&M of the infrastructure will be the responsibility of the State Utility at their own expenses.
- 5.5 The assessed/additional allocated amount of electricity will be fed by the CPSU in the State grid. An AMI will be installed at the injection point. State utility will supply that amount of electricity from the local substation to the designated villages. The utility will keep the correct accounting of the supplied electricity to the villages through proper metering of feeder, transformers and consumers. For this purpose AMI will be installed on feeder and transformers. The consumers will be provided with electronic meters as per CEA regulations. The regular review of the allocated and supplied electricity will be done

by CPSU and the Utility and MIS shall be sent to the Ministry of Power on quarterly basis by the CPSU. In case the actual supplied electricity to the area is more or less than the allocated electricity, the allocation will be reviewed for subsequent months.

6. **Tariff for power supply:** The tariff, as decided by the SERC for other villages, shall be applicable for this area State Utility will take the meter reading of all the consumers, issue bills and collect the tariff as in normal cases.
7. **Monitoring of the scheme:** The implementation and operation of the scheme will be monitored by the concerned CPSU and the Ministry of Power.

Losses of SEBs

1518. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, as per a recent report, Government has disclosed that the cumulative losses of the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) have come down by ` 5,000 crores in the last two years due to the effect of reforms introduced;

(b) whether the Electricity Act was a necessary condition for overall improvement and viability of the power sector; and

(c) if so, whether Government has any other plan in this regard viz. delegation of approval of power to State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Sir. As per the PFC "Report on Performance of State Power Utilities for 2007-08 to 2009-10", the aggregate losses on subsidy received basis for Utilities selling directly to consumers increased from Rs. 17,620 crores in the year 2007-08 to Rs. 35,762 crores in 2008-09 and to Rs. 42,415 crores in 2009-10.

(b) Electricity Act, 2003 has been promulgated for consolidating the laws relating to generation, transmission, distribution, trading and use of electricity and generally for taking measures conducive to development of electricity industry, promoting competition therein, protecting interest of consumers and supply of electricity to all areas, rationalization of electricity tariff, ensuring transparent policies regarding subsidies, checking theft of electricity promotion of efficient and environmentally benign policies, constitution of Central Electricity Authority, Regulatory Commissions and establishment of Appellate Tribunal and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Accordingly, powers have been vested with the appropriate Electricity Regulatory Commissions and State Governments to oversee the performance of the State Power Utilities and take suitable measures.

(c) At present, there is no proposal for further delegation.

Utilization of hydro power capacity

1519. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the hydro power capacity in the country;
- (b) how much capacity Government is utilizing and the future plan of Government to fully utilize the capacity; and
- (c) the rank of the country in the world in hydro power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) As per the re-assessment of hydro-electric potential carried out by Central Electricity Authority (1978-87), the hydro potential of the country has been estimated about 1,50,000 MW. As on 30.11.2011, the installed Hydro power capacity in the country (having station capacity above 25 MW) is 38748.40 MW.

The installed hydro power capacity at the end of Tenth Plan was about 34,654 MW. About 6200 MW hydro capacity addition is likely to be achieved during Eleventh Plan, which will make the installed hydro capacity at the end of Eleventh Plan as 40,854 MW. During Twelfth Plan, about 9000 MW hydro capacity is planned to be added, which would make the likely installed hydro capacity at the end of Twelfth Plan as about 50,000 MW. It is expected that the full hydro potential would be developed in about 30 year time.

- (c) As per the information available, India ranks 7 in the world in annual hydro-electric energy production.

Fast track hydro power projects

1520. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether large hydro power projects have been put on fast track;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, including Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the investments made, so far, in such projects during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Sir. However, in pursuance to the decision taken at the Conference of Chief Ministers chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister at New Delhi on 28.05.2007, it was decided to constitute a Sub-Committee of the Standing Group of Power Ministers called the Task Force on Hydro Project Development to look into all issues relating to development of hydro power including

issues of rehabilitation and resettlement of project affected persons. Accordingly, a Task Force on Hydro Project Development was constituted in September, 2007 under the chairmanship of Minister of Power with Deputy Chairman, Planning commission as co-chairman and Minister of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India and Power Ministers of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Assam as Members. Minister of Environment and Forests, Government of India, Minister of Water Resources, Government of India and Minister of Rural Development, Government of India are the permanent invitees. Subsequently, the Union Minister of State for Power was also inducted as a Special Invitee to the Task Force.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Availability of power

†1521. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage area in the country where power is supplied for more than 12 hours every day;

(b) the percentage of rural areas therein; and

(c) the details of the schemes and targets fixed for augmenting the coverage area in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Electricity being a concurrent subject, responsibility for supply and distribution of electricity to different categories of consumers including rural areas lies with the concerned State Government/Power Utilities in the State. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in the Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings.

(c) Government of India has launched Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana on 4th April, 2005 for providing access to electricity to all households in the country in five years. Government of India has approved continuation of the scheme in the Eleventh Plan for attaining the goal of providing access to electricity to all households in the country with a capital subsidy of Rs.28,000 crore. Under the scheme, projects are being financed with 90% capital subsidy by the Central Government for provision of Rural Electricity Infrastructure (VEI), Decentralized Distribution Generation (DDG), electrification of un-electrified Below Poverty Line (BPL) households are being financed 100% capital subsidy under these scheme.

For projects to be eligible for capital subsidy under the scheme, prior commitment of the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

States have been obtained before sanction of the projects for guarantee by State Government for minimum daily supply of 6-8 hours of electricity in RGGVY network with the assurance of meeting any deficit in this context by supplying electricity at subsidized tariff as required under the Electricity Act, 2003.

Under RGGVY, so far, 578 projects targeting to electrify 1,09,888 un/de-electrified villages and to provide electricity connections to 224.65 lakh Below Poverty Line (BPL) households have been sanctioned. Under RGGVY, 99,817 un/de-electrified villages and 1,93,50,710 rural households including 1.75 crore BPL households have been electrified upto 15th November, 2011. After provision of Rural Electricity Infrastructure under RGGVY, the responsibility for supply and distribution of electricity in a State would rest with the concerned State Government/Power Utilities in the State.

FDI in power sector

1522. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in power sector has declined in 2011;
- (b) if so, whether Government has investigated the reasons behind the fall; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) As per data received from Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows in power sector has not declined in 2011.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply at (a) above.

Rural electrification

1523. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of districts totally electrified under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);
- (b) the number of household electrified;
- (c) the number of districts/households yet to be electrified;
- (d) what percentage of target set would be achieved by 31 March, 2012; and
- (e) the reasons for delay in meeting the target and how the target would be achieved along with the status of work during the last five years with special reference to Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), the electrification works in 185 districts have been completed 100% and in 55 districts, electrification works have been completed in the range of 90-99%.

(b) Under RGGVY, as on 15.11.2011, free electricity connections to 1,75,02,964 Below Poverty Line (BPL) households have been released.

(c) to (e) Under RGGVY, 578 projects in 546 districts targeting to electrify 1,09,888 un/de-electrified villages (UEV) and to provide electricity connections to 224.65 lakh Below Poverty Line (BPL) households have been sanctioned. However, the Bharat Nirman Target for RGGVY is to electrify one (1) lakh un/de-electrified villages and release of electricity connections to 175.00 lakh BPL households by March, 2012. Cumulatively, as on 15.11.2011, electrification works in 99,817 un/de-electrified villages have been completed and electricity connections to 175.02 lakh BPL households have been released in the country under RGGVY. The Bharat Nirman target for BPL households have been achieved whereas the target for un/de-electrified villages is nearing completion. The details of targets and achievements of electrification of un/de-electrified villages and release of BPL connections under RGGVY including Jharkhand during the last five years, State-wise, is given in the Statement-I and II respectively (See below).

The reasons for delay in meeting targets in Jharkhand are the following:

- (i) Delay in grant of forest clearance for laying 33KV/11KV lines. This matter is regularly reviewed and taken up with the State forest department and Ministry of Environment and Forest.
- (ii) Non availability of Sub transmission system (Power substations of 132/33 KV) to feed 33 KV substations erected under RGGVY. REC has offered to provide loans to State Governments for construction of Power substation. Meanwhile, based on report of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) as an interim measure, alternative supply from existing power substation and rostering of electricity in the villages electrified under RGGVY from other existing substation is being planned.
- (iii) The pace of execution of work by Jharkhand State Electricity Board (JSEB) is extremely slow for which matter has been taken up with the State Government of Jharkhand to expedite the implementation.

Statement-I

*State-wise target and achievement of electrification of un/de-electrified villages for the sanctioned projects
under RGGVY during the last live years*

Sl. No.	States	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	A.P.#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Ar. Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	277	215	600	464
3.	Assam	140	0	100	84	700	651	1030	1198	2380	4086
4.	Bihar	10097	8415	3400	3347	3550	3098	2530	2584	1723	1937
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	150	50	79	48	41	77
6.	Gujarat#	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Haryana#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	H.P.	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	20	26
9.	J&K	10	0	0	0	60	46	36	22	75	45
10.	Jharkhand	1918	0	1300	1259	5700	4933	7592	7088	4650	3901
11.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	30	11	0	0	10	1
12.	Kerala#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	M.P.	100	0	20	15	100	69	42	5	150	187

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.	Maharashtra#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Manipur	30	0	30	36	40	57	140	35	150	143
16.	Meghalaya	10	0	0	0	40	90	29	47	200	13
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	40	36
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	14	25	43
19.	Odisha	500	0	0	0	1700	1427	4765	5870	6773	5890
20.	Punjab#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	1250	765	400	633	280	158	562	773	550	1258
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	20
23.	Tamil Nadu#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	13	48	65
25.	U.P.	21956	16620	2700	2862	1600	695	0	56	0	23
26.	Uttarakhand	850	798	350	341	300	175	47	80	0	28
27.	West Bengal	3240	2108	700	724	750	596	264	326	60	63
TOTAL:		40101*	28706	9000	9301	15000	12056	17500	18374	17500	18306

*This includes electrified villages also.

#For the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Punjab, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, all the villages were electrified prior to launch of RGGVY. There are no un-electrified villages in these States. However, intensive electrification of partially electrified villages is being undertaken in these States.

Statement-II

*State-wise Targets and Achievement of BPL connections released for the sanctioned projects under
RGGVY during the last five years*

Sl. No.	State	During 2006-07		During 2007-08		During 2008-09		During 2009-10		During 2010-11	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh		226654		606750		945368	592200	566518	85000	258751
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		0		0		0	2820	967	5000	9205
3.	Assam		0		0		32718	206800	189816	265000	352237
4.	Bihar		2724		64609		474277	310200	560985	660000	641016
5.	Chhattisgarh		0		15302		75592	103400	145990	175000	196552
6.	Gujarat		10373		67944		116310	160740	85931	95000	420126
7.	Haryana		0		6907		16930	80355	69453	40000	90535
8.	Himachal Pradesh		0		0		392	564	148	1000	3637
9.	Jammu and Kashmir		0		4062		3924	578100	14163	415000	8452
10.	Jharkhand		0		2826		243830	8460	555289	20000	359213
11.	Karnataka	Not Specified	107047	1600000	255421	3500000	226046	236880	134949	35000	48861

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12.	Kerala		0		6596		3394	5740	6131	0	1117
13.	Madhya Pradesh		0		1099		76026	238001	75477	245000	211816
14.	Maharashtra		0		56287		145715	329000	429026	250000	403387
15.	Manipur		0		1300		2056	3760	1640	20000	4397
16.	Meghalaya		0		0		1264	4230	17832	20000	12880
17.	Mizoram		0		0		0	6580	378	5000	8129
18.	Nagaland		0		0		0	3760	4368	10000	13434
19.	Orissa		0		72		144056	761400	650678	1290000	1435007
20.	Punjab		0		0		0	37600	19507	20000	28890
21.	Rajasthan		9236		246142		237727	258500	208695	133000	255939
22.	Sikkim		0		0		0	940	66	1000	7121
23.	Tamil Nadu		0		0		296	6110	383533	55000	115044
24.	Tripura		0		0		0	141000	22085	75000	36886
25.	Uttar Pradesh		251628		191576		251575	37600	157263	0	15818
26.	Uttarakhand		21539		61642		50111	37600	72382	0	19596
27.	West Bengal		26572		32647		37181	547660	345198	780000	925309
TOTAL :			655773		1621182		3084788	4700000	4718468	4700000	5883355

Self sufficiency in power

1524. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of electricity generation and supply in the country, State-wise;
- (b) by when the country would become self sufficient in this area;
- (c) what are the main reasons for the shortfall;
- (d) how Government would rectify those issues and attain self sufficiency;
and
- (e) the status of ultra mega power projects allocated, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The gross electricity generation in the country from various conventional energy sources, namely thermal, hydro, nuclear and import of hydro power from Bhutan during 2011-12 (upto October) was 509.143 Billion Unit. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The State-wise demand and supply of power in the country during 2011-12 (upto October) are given in the Statement-II (*See below*)

(b) The time frame for attaining self-sufficiency is contingent upon the growth in capacity addition and generation against growth in demand for electricity.

(c) The main reasons for shortfall are shortage of coal, receipt of inferior quality/wet coal, delay in commissioning and stabilization of new generating units, unforeseen forced outages of units/unscheduled extended planned maintenance, receipt of low schedules from the beneficiaries States due to cost considerations and inadequacies in transmission and distribution network.

(d) Government has taken a number of steps to augment electricity generation in the country including 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.

(e) 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 March, 2012. The site for UMPP in Tamil Nadu is finalized at Cheyyur in Kanchipuram district along with 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). 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), one unit of Mundra UMPP is 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.

Statement-1

*Source and State/UT-wise details of the total power generated from
various sources in the country during financial year 2011-2012
(upto Oct., 11)*

Region	State	Source	Sector	Actual Generation (MU)**
1	2	3	4	5
NR	BBMB*	Hydro	Central	8406.5
	Delhi	Thermal	Central	2792.8
			State	2720.9
			Pvt.	174.4
			THERMAL TOTAL	5688.0
	DELHI TOTAL			5688.0
Haryana	Thermal	Central	2867.6	
		State	10912.5	
		THERMAL TOTAL	13780.1	
	HARYANA TOTAL			13780.1
Himachal Pradesh	Hydro	Central	10507.2	
		State	1319.3	
		Pvt.	3960.6	
		Hydro Total	15787.0	
	Himachal Pradesh Total			15787.0
Jammu and Kashmir	Hydro	Central	6733.1	
		State	2823.1	
		HYDRO TOTAL	9556.2	
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR TOTAL			9556.2

1	2	3	4	5
	Punjab	Thermal	State	11051.9
		THERMAL TOTAL		11051.9
		Hydro	State	3006.9
		HYDRO TOTAL		3006.9
	PUNJAB TOTAL			14058.7
	Rajasthan	Thermal	Central	1725.1
			State	14882.5
			Pvt.	168.9
		THERMAL TOTAL		16776.5
		Hydro	State	135.7
		HYDRO TOTAL		135.7
		Nuclear	Central	4997.5
		NUCLEAR TOTAL		4997.5
	RAJASTHAN TOTAL			21909.7
	Uttar Pradesh	Thermal	Central	37721.9
			State	11071.4
			Pvt.	2428.6
		THERMAL TOTAL		51221.9
		Hydro	State	775.1
		HYDRO TOTAL		775.1
		Nuclear	Central	1110.1
		NUCLEAR TOTAL		1110.1
	UTTAR PRADESH TOTAL			53107.1
	Uttarakhand	Hydro	Central	4521.5
			State	3705.1

1	2	3	4	5
			Pvt.	1824.4
		HYDRO TOTAL		10050.9
	UTTARAKHAND TOTAL			10050.9
NR TOTAL				152344.2
WR	Chhattisgarh	Thermal	Central	18096.0
			State	6944.9
			Pvt	7183.7
		THERMAL TOTAL		32224.5
		Hydro	State	243.8
		HYDRO TOTAL		243.8
	CHHATTISGARH TOTAL			32468.3
	Goa	Thermal	Pvt.	167.8
		THERMAL TOTAL		167.8
	GOA TOTAL			167.8
	Gujarat	Thermal	Central	4062.7
			State	16767.9
			Pvt.	17028.2
			Pvt. Utility	2032.9
		THERMAL TOTAL		39891.6
		Hydro	State	3741.1
		HYDRO TOTAL		3741.1
		Nuclear	Central	2204.7
		NUCLEAR TOTAL		2204.7
	GUJARAT TOTAL			45837.4
	Madhya Pradesh	Thermal	Central	14215.0

1	2	3	4	5
			State	8239.9
		THERMAL TOTAL		22454.8
		Hydro	Central	3358.3
			State	1592.2
		HYDRO TOTAL		4950.5
	MADHYA PRADESH TOTAL			27405.3
	Maharashtra	Thermal	Central	7408.8
			State	22784.0
			Pvt.	4973.7
			Pvt. Utility	8046.9
		THERMAL TOTAL		43213.4
		Hydro	State	3356.2
			Pvt. Utility	1033.7
		HYDRO TOTAL		4389.9
		Nuclear	Central	6001.4
		NUCLEAR TOTAL		6001.4
	MAHARASHTRA TOTAL			53604.7
	WR TOTAL		159483.6	
SR	Andhra Pradesh	Thermal	Central	17536.6
			State	19651.8
			Pvt	11478.7
		THERMAL TOTAL		48667.1
		Hydro	State	4684.6
		HYDRO TOTAL		4684.6
	ANDHRA PRADESH TOTAL			53351.7

1	2	3	4	5
	Karnataka	Thermal	State	7245.4
			Pvt	5283.0
		THERMAL TOTAL		12528.4
		Hydro	State	8021.2
		HYDRO TOTAL		8021.2
		Nuclear	Central	2997.7
		NUCLEAR TOTAL		2997.7
	KARNATAKA TOTAL			23547.3
	Kerala	Thermal	Central	491.6
			State	136.8
			Pvt	48.7
		THERMAL TOTAL		677.2
		Hydro	State	4784.4
		HYDRO TOTAL		4784.4
	KERALA TOTAL			5461.6
	Puducherry	Thermal	State	150.3
		THERMAL TOTAL		150.3
	PUDUCHERRY TOTAL			150.3
	Tamil Nadu	Thermal	Central	10435.5
			State	13383.5
			Pvt.	3460.6
		THERMAL TOTAL		27279.7
		Hydro	State	3087.1
		HYDRO TOTAL		3087.1

1	2	3	4	5
		Nuclear	Central	1417.9
		NUCLEAR TOTAL		1417.9
	TAMIL NADU TOTAL			31784.7
SR TOTAL			114295.6	
ER	Andaman and Nicobar	Thermal	State	52.2
		THERMAL TOTAL		52.2
	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR TOTAL		52.2	
	Bihar	Thermal	Central	7427.0
			State	82.8
		THERMAL TOTAL		7509.9
	BIHAR TOTAL			7509.9
	DVC	Thermal	Central	10516.9
		THERMAL TOTAL		10516.9
		Hydro	Central	258.8
		HYDRO TOTAL		258.8
	DVC TOTAL			10775.7
	Jharkhand	Thermal	State	1413.8
			Pvt	1396.4
		THERMAL TOTAL		2810.1
		Hydro	State	253.2
		Hydro Total		253.2
	JHARKHAND TOTAL			3063.3
	Orissa	Thermal	Central	14234.1
			State	1740.9
			Pvt	3332.6
		THERMAL TOTAL		19307.7

1	2	3	4	5
		Hydro	State	4015.7
		HYDRO TOTAL		4015.7
	ORISSA TOTAL			23323.3
	Sikkim	Hydro	Central	2261.9
		HYDRO TOTAL		2261.9
	SIKKIM TOTAL			2261.9
	West Bengal	Thermal	Central	5657.8
			State	13945.7
			Pvt.	58.0
			Pvt. Utility	5555.6
		THERMAL TOTAL		25217.0
		Hydro	State	700.2
		HYDRO TOTAL		700.2
	WEST BENGAL TOTAL			25917.2
	ER TOTAL		72903.5	
NER	Arunachal Pradesh	Hydro	Central	801.4
		Hydro Total		801.4
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH TOTAL		801.4	
	Assam	Thermal	Central	1026.0
			State	737.2
		THERMAL TOTAL		1763.1
		Hydro	Central	829.8
			State	366.6
		HYDRO TOTAL		1196.4
	ASSAM TOTAL			2959.5

1	2	3	4	5
	Manipur	Hydro	Central	331.9
		HYDRO TOTAL		331.9
	MANIPUR TOTAL			331.9
	Meghalaya	Hydro	Central	159.4
			State	291.9
		HYDRO TOTAL		451.4
	MEGHALAYA TOTAL			451.4
	Nagaland	Hydro	Central	202.9
		HYDRO TOTAL		202.9
	NAGALAND TOTAL			202.9
	Tripura	Thermal	Central	381.9
			State	441.0
		THERMAL TOTAL		822.9
	TRIPURA TOTAL			822.9
	NER TOTAL			5569.9
IMPORT	Bhutan (IMP)	Hydro	IMP	4546.0
	ALL INDIA TOTAL			509142.6

* Joints Project of States of Haryana, Punjab, HP and Rajasthan and Chandigarh (UT)

** Provisional

Statement-II

Details of State-wise Power Supply Position for 2011-12

State	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2011 - October, 2011				April, 2011 - October, 2011			
System	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Surplus/ Deficit (-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/ Deficit (-)	
Region	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,032	1,031	-1	0	263	263	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi	17,761	17,719	-42	-0.2	5,031	5,028	-3	-0.1
Haryana	22,726	21,926	-800	-3.5	6,533	6,259	-274	-4.2
Himachal Pradesh	4,653	4,623	-30	-0.6	1,296	1,188	-108	-8.3
Jammu and Kashmir	7,616	5,933	-1,683	-22.1	2,400	1,632	-768	-32.0
Punjab	30,459	29,576	-883	-2.9	10,471	8,701	-1,770	-16.9
Rajasthan	27,126	26,165	-961	-3.5	7,627	6,768	-859	-11.3
Uttar Pradesh	47,484	42,644	-4,840	-10.2	12,038	11,616	-422	-3.5
Uttarakhand	6,065	5,869	-196	-3.2	1,652	1,517	-135	-8.2
Northern Region	164,922	155,486	-9,436	-5.7	40,248	37,117	-3,131	-7.8
Chhattisgarh	8,640	8,433	-207	-2.4	3,239	2,849	-390	-12.0
Gujarat	42,384	42,227	-157	-0.4	10,951	10,759	-192	-1.8
Madhya Pradesh	22,885	20,394	-2,491	-10.9	9,150	7,842	-1,308	-14.3
Maharashtra	76,734	65,743	-10,991	-14.3	20,688	16,340	-4,348	-21.0
Daman and Diu	1,305	1,172	-133	-10.2	301	276	-25	-8.3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,613	2,594	-19	-0.7	615	605	-10	-1.6
Goa	1,767	1,751	-16	-0.9	514	471	-43	-8.4
Western Region	156,328	142,314	-14,014	-9.0	42,042	36,007	-6,035	-14.4
Andhra Pradesh	51,563	49,044	-2,519	-4.9	13,177	11,591	-1,586	-12.0
Karnataka	32,426	29,533	-2,893	-8.9	8,479	7,509	-970	-11.4
Kerala	11,197	10,983	-214	-1.9	3,281	3,017	-264	-8.0
Tamil Nadu	50,921	48,017	-2,904	-5.7	11,911	10,566	-1,345	-11.3
Pondicherry	1,331	1,310	-21	-1.6	335	320	-15	-4.5
Lakshadweep	22	22	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	147,438	138,87	-8,551	-5.8	33,937	31,489	-2,448	-7.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar	8,181	6,499	-1,682	-20.6	2,116	1,738	-378	-17.9
DVC	9,242	8,892	-350	-3.8	2,318	2,018	-300	-12.9
Jharkhand	3,491	3,384	-107	-3.1	1,030	916	-114	-11.1
Orissa	13,492	13,403	-89	-0.7	3,589	3,526	-63	-1.8
West Bengal	23,339	23,134	-205	-0.9	6,478	6,378	-MX)	-1.5
Sikkim	199	197	-2	-1.0	100	95	-5	-5.0
Andaman-Nicobar	140	105	-35	-25	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	57,944	55,509	-2,435	-4.2	14,505	13,971	-534	-3.7
Arunachal Pradesh	333	303	-30	-9.0	113	108	-5	-4.4
Assam	3,736	3,532	-204	-5.5	1,112	1,053	-59	-5.3
Manipur	326	297	-29	-8.9	111	106	-5	-4.5
Meghalaya	1,146	869	-277	-24.2	319	262	-57	-17.9
Mizoram	224	199	-25	-11.2	77	67	-10	-13.0
Nagaland	357	324	-33	-9.2	106	104	-2	-1.9
Tripura	578	545	-33	-5.7	215	214	-1	-0.5
North-Eastern Region	6,700	6,069	-631	-9.4	1,920	1,782	-138	-7.2
ALL INDIA	533332	498,265	-35,067	-6.6	128,907	114,233	-14,674	-11.4

#Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability

Note : Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

Wages paid to workers by contractors in NHPC

1525. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NHPC has a definite pay scale for its workers deployed by the contractors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any monitoring system to ensure the payments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) NHPC has no pay scales for the workers deployed/engaged by the contractors. The Workers engaged by various contractors, in the package works of NHPC, are being paid wages at the rates notified by appropriate Governments from time to time under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

(c) A representative of the NHPC Engineer In-charge of the work, is mandated to ensure that the payments made by the contractors to the workers engaged by contractors are in terms of the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

Hydroelectric projects by NHPC

1526. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hydroelectric projects commissioned by NHPC during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the aggregate installed capacity of those units; and

(c) the average plant load factor of those units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) NHPC has so far commissioned three Hydroelectric Projects during Eleventh Five Year Plan. The aggregate installed capacity of three projects is 1150 MW as per details given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Project	State	Installed Capacity (MW)	Commissioning Schedule
1.	Omkareshwar (in Joint Venture)	Madhya Pradesh	520	November, 2007
2.	Teesta-V	Sikkim	510	March, 2008
3.	Sewa-II	Jammu and Kashmir	120	July, 2010
TOTAL			1150	

(c) Plant Load Factor is used for measuring performance of Thermal Power Stations, whereas as per present CERC regulation, performance of Hydro Power Stations is measured in terms of Plant Availability Factor (PAF). Average PAF of Omareshwar, Teesta-V and Sewa-II Power Station is 98.2%, 86.3% and 90.5% respectively.

Power tariffs of Mundra and Krishnapatnam UMMP

1527. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tata Power is renegotiating tariff on which it was to sell power generated from Mundra UMMP;

(b) whether it is also a fact that work at Krishnapatnam UMMP has also been halted due to the same problem;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Coastal Gujarat Power Ltd. (CGPL), a Tata Power Company and the developer of Mundra Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP), has approached this Ministry for its intervention to address the issue of increase in Indonesian coal price from where the company is sourcing its coal for Mundra UMPP.

(b) A team of officers of Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Ministry of Power and Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Company (APGENCO) visited the site of Krishnapatnam UMPP and has observed that the work has been stopped by the developer *inter-alia* due to the increase in the prices of Indonesian coal. The State Government has also raised the issue and requested for Ministry's intervention.

(c) and (d) Since the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) is a legally binding document exclusively between the procurer and the developer, the Ministry has advised the lead procurers *i.e.* Government of Andhra Pradesh for Krishnapatnam UMPP and Government of Gujarat for Mundra UMPP that any issue arising therein is to be settled within the provisions of PPA by the contracting parties for which the lead procurer may take necessary action.

Transmission and distribution losses

1528. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether transmission and distribution losses in the country continue to be the highest in Asia;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the national average for such losses; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reduce these losses in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses of some of the Asian countries are as given below:

Country	Year	T&D Losses(%)
Korea Dem. Rep.	2007	16
Korea Rep.	2007	4
Pakistan	2007	19
Russian Federation	2007	10
Japan	2007	5
China	2007	6

(Source: (i) World Bank Publication, World Development Indicators

(ii) DMLF Division, CEA)

In India, Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses as measure of grid losses were replaced with Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses for better clarity. As per PFC's 'Report on Performance of State Power Utilities' for the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, States/UT wise Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses has been reduced from 29.45% in year 2007-08 to 27.15% in 2009-10. States/UTs wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*). As can be seen from above, the AT&C losses of India are relatively higher as compared to T&D losses in other countries in Asia.

(c) With the aim to reduce the AT&C losses up to 15% in the country and improvement in power distribution sector, Government of India has launched the Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) during Eleventh Plan period. The focus of R-APDRP is on actual demonstrable performance by utilities in terms of sustained AT&C loss reduction. Projects under the scheme are being 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.

The present status of the R-APDRP scheme is given below:

- Part-A (IT) projects worth Rs. 5196.50 Cr. covering almost all the eligible towns (1402 Nos) in 29 States/UTs have already been sanctioned.
- Part-A (SCADA) projects worth Rs. 1385.87 Cr. covering all the eligible towns (60 Nos.) in 13 States have been sanctioned.
- 1100 towns are eligible for Part-B projects. So far 1039 Part-B projects worth Rs. 23658.18 Cr. in 19 States have been sanctioned.

Apart from R-APDRP, following measures are being undertaken by State Governments for containing T&D losses include:

- Replacement of all consumer meters with static meters and improving metering, billing and collection efficiency
- Metering of all 11 KV feeders and Distt. transformers for energy auditing
- Implementation of High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS)
- Use of Aerial Bunched Cable (ABC) in theft prone areas
- IT initiatives like SCADA, GIS, AMR etc.
- Segregation of rural and agriculture feeders
- Implementation of stringent anti theft measures etc.

In addition, a number of technical and administrative interventions have been initiated by the Central Government to curb the power theft in the country. Administrative intervention for reducing commercial losses through effective control of theft of electricity include incorporation of specific provisions in the Electricity Act, 2003 for detection of theft, speedy trial of theft related offences and also for recovery of the charges of electricity stolen.

Government of India, Ministry of Power has amended Section 135 and Section 151 of the Electricity Act, 2003 through the Electricity (Amendment) Act, 2007 making the offence punishable under Section 135-140 and Section 150 as cognizable and non-bailable. Moreover powers have been vested with the police officer in line with Chapter XII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974). The definition of theft has been expanded under Section 135 to cover use of tampered meters and use of electricity for unauthorized purpose by insertion of provisions (d) and (e) under Section 135(1) of the Electricity Act, 2003. 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. As per the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, Special Courts, to deal exclusively the cases of electricity theft have been set up in 24 States.

Statement

*Details of States/UT wise Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C)
losses for the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10*

Region	State	Utility	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	47.38	34.37	43.92
	BIHAR TOTAL		47.38	34.37	43.92
	Jharkhand	JSEB	23.34	54.01	10.43
	JHARKHAND TOTAL		23.34	54.01	10.43
	Orissa	CESCO	46.05	46.84	40.00
		NESCO	34.58	38.90	36.70
		SESCO	48.15	50.59	51.00
		WESCO	41.20	37.55	37.58
	ORISSA TOTAL		41.68	42.20	39.71
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	51.32	46.81	51.35
	SIKKIM TOTAL		51.32	46.81	51.35
	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	23.24	25.81	33.24
	WEST BENGAL TOTAL		23.24	25.81	33.24
EASTERN TOTAL			33.11	36.62	33.92
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	61.59	60.15	52.93
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH TOTAL		61.59	60.15	52.93
	Assam	CAEDCL	42.96	39.36	
		LAEDCL	28.71	29.23	
		UAEDCL	36.02	31.42	
		APDCL			29.03
	ASSAM TOTAL		35.18	32.68	29.03
	Manipur	Manipur PD	79.67	81.32	48.09
	MANIPUR TOTAL		79.67	81.32	48.09

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Meghalaya	MeSEB	39.45	43.37	48.77
	MEGHALAYA TOTAL		39.45	43.37	48.77
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	28.43	41.08	38.99
	MIZORAM TOTAL		28.43	41.08	38.99
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	49.09	44.12	46.15
	NAGALAND TOTAL		49.09	44.12	46.15
	Tripura	TSECL	30.25	31.91	29.16
	TRIPURA TOTAL		30.25	31.91	29.16
NORTH EASTERN TOTAL			40.32	40.70	36.44
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	37.10	20.59	19.83
		BSES Yamuna	47.31	13.73	28.63
		NDPL	19.93	17.64	15.68
		DELHI TOTAL	34.58	17.92	20.78
	Haryana	DHBVNL	31.78	32.60	28.11
		UHBVNL	34.22	34.00	29.91
		HARYANA TOTAL	33.02	33.29	28.99
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	17.15	12.85	18.46
		HIMACHAL PRADESH TOTAL 17.15	12.85	18.46	
	Jammu and Kashmir	J&K PDD	71.92	69.05	70.44
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR TOTAL		71.92	69.05	70.44
	Punjab	PSEB	19.10	18.51	17.73
	PUNJAB TOTAL		19.10	18.51	17.73
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	35.71	31.28	33.04
		JDVVNL	33.13	30.19	31.51
		JVVNL	30.60	28.40	26.68
	RAJASTHAN TOTAL		33.02	29.83	30.07

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Uttar Pradesh	DVWN	44.69	45.95	49.62
		KESCO	56.12	53.44	37.37
		MVWN	48.16	40.64	28.71
		Pash VVN	31.29	26.63	27.93
		Poorv VVN	51.91	49.75	54.46
	UTTAR PRADESH TOTAL		43.09	40.12	39.65
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	38.32	35.37	33.53
	UTTARAKHAND TOTAL		38.32	35.37	33.53
NORTHERN TOTAL			34.51	31.12	30.83
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	19.23	14.24	17.93
		APEPDCL	7.46	10.26	9.69
		APNPDCL	11.92	14.37	18.52
		APSPDCL	20.02	11.36	16.63
	ANDHRA PRADESH TOTAL		16.19	12.99	16.43
	Karnataka	BESCOM	26.60	19.17	21.10
		CHESCOM	37.65	25.33	28.21
		GESCOM	41.25	38.80	38.05
		HESCOM	40.70	33.90	28.51
		MESCOM	21.66	14.01	18.40
	KARNATAKA TOTAL		32.13	24.94	25.34
	Kerala	KSEB	21.52	21.61	14.89
	KERALA TOTAL		21.52	21.61	14.89
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	18.69	18.47	19.35
	PUDUCHERRY TOTAL		18.69	18.47	19.35
	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	16.19	14.39	20.15
	TAMIL NADU TOTAL		16.19	14.39	20.15
SOUTHERN TOTAL			20.27	16.92	19.49

1	2	3	4	5	6
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	27.59	30.46	
		CSPDCL		38.29	37.98
	CHHATTISGARH TOTAL		27.59	32.73	37.98
	Goa	Goa PD	13.12	21.69	7.76
	GOA TOTAL		13.12	21.69	7.76
	Gujarat	DGVCL	15.23	16.11	15.23
		MGVCL	17.17	14.98	15.27
		PGVCL	32.74	31.78	32.35
		UGVCL	17.23	16.31	18.89
	GUJARAT TOTAL		22.81	22.04	22.81
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	54.43	50.24	42.26
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	40.72	36.38	36.16
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	42.58	55.84	46.11
	MADHYA PRADESH TOTAL		45.85	46.61	41.03
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	31.32	31.19	25.02
	MAHARASHTRA TOTAL		31.32	31.19	25.02
WESTERN TOTAL			31.37	31.64	28.23
GRAND TOTAL			29.45	27.74	27.15

(Source: PFC)

Transfer of NHPC's Power Projects to J&K

1529. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group constituted by the Central Government to look into economic issues of Jammu and Kashmir recommended transfer of some NHPC power projects to the State Government;

(b) whether the Prime Minister had promised the transfer of Dul Hasti Power Project to the State Government in first instance;

(c) whether the MoU between the Central Government and the State Government on NHPC's power projects in the States provides for a mechanism for transfer of such projects to the State Government; and

(d) the reasons for delay in fulfilling Prime Minister's promise and the implementation of different recommendations of the working group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) A Task Force on development of Jammu and Kashmir constituted by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 29.05.2005 under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, recommended transfer of certain Power Projects of NHPC including Dulhasti Hydro-electric Project (HEP) to State Government.

(b) No information is available as to whether Hon'ble Prime Minister had promised the transfer of Dulhasti Power Project to the State of J&K except for the above recommendation.

(c) An MOU signed between Government of India and Government of J&K on 20.07.2000 provided for transfer of seven Hydro Power Projects namely Pakal Dul, Sewa II, Uri II, Nimnio Bazgo, Chutak, Kishanganga and Bursar to NHPC for implementation in Central Sector. Clause-(c) of the MOU *inter-alia* provides that "a mutually acceptable methodology will be worked out for handing over of these Projects to J&K Government, separately".

(d) The issue of transfer of project as recommended by the Task Force has been considered by the Government. As the power generated from the project has already been allocated to various States in the Northern Region (including J&K), the transfer of the project from NHPC to the State Government is likely to entail substantial financial as well as non-financial and legal problems.

Implementation of Electricity Act

1530. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Electricity Act is not being implemented in letter and spirit;

(b) if so, whether Government is actively planning to come out with a comprehensive and time bound programme for introducing open access besides promoting competition enshrined under the Act;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether transmission and distribution losses in power sector are increasing day-by-day; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to formulate a comprehensive action plan to contain such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) 'Electricity' is a subject under the Concurrent list as per the Seventh schedule of the Constitution. As the implementation of the various provisions of the Act is a continuous process and different bodies have been constituted for the same, Government of India has been taking up for the implementation of the Act with all concerned from time to time.

(b) and (c) The Open Access at inter-state level is fully operational. With regard to Open Access at Inter-State level, during the Financial Year 2010-11, the total number of transactions under Open Access was 19883 as against 778 in Financial Year 2004-05. Further, Central Transmission Utility has reported to have received 225 applications in Financial Year 2009-10 from private developers for Long Term Open Access amounting to 1,62,898 MW.

At Intra State level Open Access is being introduced by the Appropriate Commission. As per information available with Forum of Regulators secretariat, 24 State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) have notified terms and conditions of Open Access Regulations, 20 SERCs have determined cross subsidy surcharge, 25 SERCs have allowed Open Access up to 1 MW and above, 22 SERCs have determined transmission charges and 18 SERCs have determined wheeling charges.

(d) and (e) The Transmission and Distribution Losses in the country have reduced from 32.53% in the year 2003-04 to 25.39% in the year 2009-10. A Statement showing year-wise T&D losses is given in the Statement (See below).

Government of India has launched Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) from Tenth Plan and Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) for Eleventh Plan. In the Eleventh Plan, the scheme has been restructured with emphasis on actual demonstrable performance in terms of sustained loss reduction.

Projects under the scheme are being taken up in two Parts. Part-A includes the projects for establishment of base line data and IT application, for energy accounting/auditing and IT based consumer service centers. Part-B includes regular distribution strengthening projects. Apart from this, the programme will require enabling activities which would be covered under Part-C.

Total no. of sanctioned Projects, sanctioned cost and disbursement made under various parts of the programme (as available in R-APDRP website) is indicated below:

Sl. No.		No. of States	No. of Towns	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. Crores)	Disbursement (Rs. Crores)
1.	Part-A	29	1401	5176.90	1530.11
2.	SCADA	13	60	1385.87	241.44
3.	Part-B	19	1039	23644.50	2781.24

Statement

Details of year-wise T&D losses

Region	States/UTs	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NR	1. Haryana	32.07	32.11	30.51	33.35	32.83	30.74	31.00
	2. Himachal Pradesh	22.76	28.90	23.55	19.77	16.98	15.51	20.52
	3. Jammu and Kashmir	45.54	41.08	44.93	51.98	55.71	58.02	67.35
	4. Punjab	25.96	25.42	27.56	26.61	22.82	23.08	23.39
	5. Rajasthan	43.74	44.68	39.92	35.60	34.71	31.47	29.99
	6. Uttar Pradesh	35.17	34.39	32.63	33.49	28.60	30.94	33.15
	7. Uttarakhand	49.23	39.30	35.96	34.48	35.66	41.79	25.27
	8. Chandigarh	39.06	30.37	31.64	25.13	23.77	22.36	23.19
	9. Delhi	43.66	45.40	48.61	33.00	28.65	22.22	22.09
WR	1. Gujarat	24.20	30.43	27.91	24.87	26.13	24.07	22.77
	2. Madhya Pradesh	41.44	41.30	40.07	39.24	35.64	38.46	38.32
	3. Chhattisgarh	42.55	28.06	31.06	31.71	29.79	26.38	18.62
	4. Maharashtra	34.12	32.40	31.60	31.64	29.79	23.88	25.16
	5. Goa	45.05	35.97	19.68	20.90	21.18	17.12	16.99
	6. D&N Haveli	15.10	16.00	19.94	11.22	18.10	15.57	11.21
	7. Daman and Diu	16.88	15.56	21.58	22.09	23.29	20.06	17.19
SR	1. Andhra Pradesh	27.73	23.96	20.06	18.65	22.41	19.56	18.37
	2. Karnataka	23.29	26.08	29.77	25.91	18.87	17.03	18.76
	3. Kerala	21.63	22.48	23.50	19.11	17.81	13.16	19.59
	4. Tamil Nadu	17.16	19.28	18.66	19.54	18.71	18.14	18.41
	5. Lakshadweep	11.85	10.20	11.19	12.87	18.05	24.87	11.59
	6. Puducherry	11.60	18.15	18.48	18.76	5.89	12.24	11.84
ER	1. Bihar	36.66	38.88	43.96	50.67	48.79	46.37	43.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	2. Jharkhand	25.35	19.62	26.82	26.21	23.16	24.27	22.24
	3. Orissa	57.09	44.02	45.56	40.86	39.44	42.65	37.00
	4. West Bengal	31.01	28.54	24.84	23.64	21.29	16.79	18.33
	5. A&N Islands	25.95	12.63	24.32	23.10	26.86	24.16	19.76
	6. Sikkim	54.99	50.49	10.73	26.86	36.80	38.80	39.01
NER	1. Assam	39.31	51.76	40.34	33.69	38.60	37.59	32.82
	2. Manipur	65.18	70.61	63.12	53.47	63.56	63.37	54.66
	3. Meghalaya	16.73	28.35	40.19	35.34	37.62	37.45	39.06
	4. Nagaland	55.00	48.26	58.99	54.79	55.61	58.3	56.91
	5. Tripura	46.44	59.54	41.11	34.75	42.81	35.78	35.55
	6. Arunachal Pradesh	47.54	42.96	49.72	57.79	67.20	46.88	48.04
	7. Mizoram	55.54	66.14	39.19	38.18	44.63	52.70	53.80
	ALL INDIA	32.53	31.25	30.42	28.65	27.20	25.47	25.39

#Provisional

Source: DMLF Division, CEA. (General Review)

Development of scientific temper

1531. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts, the Ministry is making to promote scientific attitude, particularly among children and also encourage children to take up science as their stream of study;

(b) whether any scheme/programme is being implemented for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and how far they have become successful, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Ministry is making efforts to promote the scientific attitude, particularly among children, to attract talent to the study of science at an early stage with an aim to build the required critical human resource pool for strengthening and expanding the Science and Technology system and R&D base in the country.

(b) Yes Sir. "Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research" (INSPIRE) scheme is being implemented for this purpose.

(c) "Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE)" scheme has three components namely i) Scheme for Early Attraction of Talents for Science (SEATS), b) Scholarship For Higher Education (SHE) and c) Assured Opportunity for Research Careers (AORC). So far more than 5 lakh INSPIRE Awards for the students studying in classes 6th to 10th students standard has already been awarded across the country. Under INSPIRE Internship so far about 330 Science Camps covering more than 71850 science students of Class XI with participation of global/national science leaders from India and abroad including Noble Laureates has been organized across the country.

Under Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE) so far more than 6351 INSPIRE Scholars are receiving scholarship for pursuing either their 5 years Integrated MS or M.Sc. degree in basic and natural science courses at the national institutes like IISERs, IITs and Universities or undergraduate studies in basic and natural science course at various colleges and universities in the country.

Assured Opportunity for Research Careers (AORC) aims to attract, attach, retain and nourish talented young scientific Human Resource for strengthening the R&D foundation and base. Under INSPIRE Fellowship component in the both basic and applied sciences including engineering, agriculture, veterinary and medicine are offered to students who are First Rank holder in their university level post-graduate programs, about 1200 candidates are availing this fellowship for pursuing doctoral degree at various recognized Universities/academic Institutions in the country. Another 667 candidates provisionally has been offered this fellowship and are awaiting their Ph.D. enrollment in the respective universities/institutes from across the country.

INSPIRE Faculty Scheme implementation started this year and against 1st call for application, 458 applications are in receipt at Indian Science Academy (INSA) New Delhi and process of selection for award of this Post Doctoral fellowship is in process.

As far as State of Andhra Pradesh is concerned 29282 students received INSPIRE Award, 2550 students participated in the 15 INSPIRE INTERNSHIP camps organized, 90 students are availing INSPIRE Scholarship and 64 students are availing INSPIRE Fellowship.

Projects implemented in Gujarat by DBT

1532. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes or projects implemented or under implementation by the Department of Bio-Technology (DBT) during the last three years in Gujarat;

(b) the quantum of funds allocated in this regard; and

(c) whether DBT has approached the State Agriculture Department to develop best quality of seeds and mangoes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Department of Biotechnology has implemented a number of Research and Development projects and many other schemes under the areas of basic research in modern biology, agriculture biotechnology, nano-technology and RNAi research, animal biotechnology, food and nutritional programme, medical biotechnology, biotech product and process development, bioinformatics, environmental biotechnology and biodiversity conservation, aquaculture and marine biotechnology; also various projects for societal development, biofuel research and human resource development programme are underway and under public-private partnership schemes like BIPP and SBIRI have been supported. A total amount of Rs. 64.61 crores has been allocated by the Department for implementing the above projects during the last three years. The scheme-wise detail of these projects and allocated amount is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As of now Department of Biotechnology has not approached State Agriculture Department of Gujarat State for the development of best quality seeds and mangoes.

Statement

The scheme-wise detail of project and allocated amount

Sl. No.	Schemes/Area	No. of Projects sanctioned			Total Fund Allocation (Rs. In Lakhs)
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Basic Research in Modern Biology	2	1	1	147.78
2.	Agricultural Biotechnology	3	1	0	64.91
3.	Nanotechnology and RNAi Research	2	1	2	183.01
4.	BIPP	0	2	6	2703.91
5.	Animal Biotechnology	2	1	2	250.17
6.	Food and Nutrition Security	0	0	3	123.64

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Medical Biotechnology	0	7	9	152.32
8.	Biotech Product and Process development	-	-	1	20.13
9.	Bioinformatics Programmes	5	-	-	110.19
10.	Societal Programmes	1	-	-	21.04
11.	Environmental Biotechnology	0	1	3	239.63
12.	Biofuel Research Programme	2	1	-	274.58
13.	SBIRI	5	2	2	1161.79
14.	Centre of excellence/programme Support	1	1	1	684.10
15.	Aquaculture and Marine Biotechnology	1	-	-	32.54
16.	Human Resource Development (Post Graduate Teaching Programme and Star College Scheme)	Continued activity			291.19
TOTAL :		24	18	30	6460.93

Expenditure on research and development

1533. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and utilised for research and development in various fields during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and sector-wise;

(b) the progress achieved as a result of the efforts made in the field;

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide world class facilities and infrastructure in the field of scientific research and development;

(d) whether Government has identified the role for Non-Governmental Organisations, public and private institutions and industries in technological and scientific research and development; and

(e) if so, the action plan formulated for the Eleventh Five Year Plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The plan funds allocated and utilized for Research and Development in various fields by the Departments of the Ministry of Science and Technology during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Research and Development Support in Indian S&T system has enhanced the Indian capability and global visibility in research and has driven level of funding support system per scientist to critical levels. India's global position in the field of scientific research, as measured by the number of research papers published has improved from 13th position in 1996 to 9th position in 2010 as per the Scopus International database. India's research publications have grown with the growth rate of 11.4% during the last four years. R&D support by the Government has created and nurtured competency in frontier areas like Plasma Physics; Structural Biology, Neuroscience, Organic Synthesis; Stem cell; Marine Biotechnology; Nanotechnology; Drugs and Pharmaceuticals; Robotics and Manufacturing; Biomedical Engineering etc. Major research facilities/Centres of excellence in S&T such as: Oceanographic Research Vessel, State-of-the-art Multi-Teraflop High Performance Computing (HPC) Facility, National facility for Functional Genomic Research, National Biosafety level 4 (BSL4) facility, Animal Facility for Indian System of Medicine, Centre for excellence for Lipid Research, Centre of excellence in Flight Mechanics and Control, Innovation Centre for Plasma processing etc. have also been established. The S&T infrastructure of the science departments of Universities, Colleges and other academic Institutions in the country have been substantially improved through a major initiative titled "Fund for Improvement of S&T infrastructure in universities and higher educational institutions (FIST)".

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The government has initiated Small Business Innovation Research Initiative (SBIRI) during the Eleventh Plan to support the high-risk pre-proof-of-concept research and late stage development in private industries (especially for small and medium companies) lead by innovators with science backgrounds in the area of Biotechnology. Recently a new scheme Biotechnology Industry Partnership Programme (BIPP) was also approved for implementation in partnership with industries for public support on a cost sharing basis. Similarly, there are plans to introduce the related structure/scheme in an emerging field of Nano Science and Technology.

To further encourage R&D across all sectors of the economy, the Government has enhanced weighted deduction on expenditure incurred on approved in-house R&D units under section 35(2AB) of Income Tax Act, from 150 per cent to 200 per cent. Further, weighted deduction on payments made to National Laboratories, Universities or IITs for approved

programme on scientific research undertaken under an u/s 35(2AA) of Income Tax Act, has also been enhanced from 175 per cent to 200 per cent. The Government is determined to push R&D investments in the country. The envisaged action plan include preparation of white paper for increasing private sector engagement into R&D, creation of PPP fund for commercialization of R&D outputs, including human capacity building for R&D efforts.

Statement

*Funds allocated and utilized for R&D in various fields by the Central
Departments under the Ministry of Science and Technology*

(Rs. in crores)

Department	Funds Allocated				Funds Utilized			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto Oct.11)
Science and Technology- DST	1523.00	1672.50	2017.01	2349.00	1517.42 (99.6%)	1667.41 (99.7%)	1932.89 (95.8%)	1306.76 (55.6%)
Bio-technology- DBT	879.00	902.00	1200.00	1400.00	869.98 (98.9%)	882.78 (97.8%)	1120.55 (93.4%)	681.48 (48.7%)
Scientific and Industrial Research- DSIR	1190.00	1279.00	1600.00	1930.00	1180.40 (99.2%)	1278.87 (100%)	1596.50 (99.8%)	949.15 (49.2%)

Note: DST - Department of Science and Technology

DBT - Department of Biotechnology

DSIR - Department of Scientific and Industrial Research

Figures in bracket indicate % utilization

Source: Pay and Accounts Office, Ministry of Science and Technology

Share of Rajasthan in Ravi-Beas water

†1534. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Rajasthan has the maximum share in the water of Ravi-Beas rivers and the State is not getting the water of rivers accordingly as per its share;

(b) whether the Central Government proposes to direct BBMB to install automatic gauge recorder on site agreed by water sharing States and if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Rajasthan has the maximum share in the water of Ravi-Beas rivers, amounting to 49% as per distribution approved by Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) on 03.12.1982. As per information available from BBMB, Rajasthan has been delivered more than their share barring few occasions.

(b) and (c) The need does not arise as BBMB has been taking necessary action in the matter in consultation with the water sharing States. In its meeting held on 21.10.2011, BBMB has approved installation of automatic gauge recorders at 19 sites at various contact/control points agreed by water sharing States.

Staff strength in the Ministry

1535. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total sanctioned staff strength in the Ministry, group-wise;

(b) the number of jobs earmarked for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes 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 reservation policy of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Staff strength is in accordance with the reservation policy of the Government. Filling up of vacant posts including those reserved for SC/ST is a continuous process.

Statement

Staff strength in the Ministry of Water Resources

Group	Sanctioned	Post earmarked	
		SC	ST
1	2	3	4
Group 'A'	129	— *	— *

1	2	3	4
Group 'B'	478	28**	13**
Group 'C'	457	67	33

*Only 63 posts are Ministerial, which are filled through DoPT as per existing reservation policy. In respect of some Group 'A' posts which are filled through Central Staffing Scheme, reservation is not applicable. Other posts are encadred with different cadres like - ISS, IES, CSOL, CWES etc.

**248 posts are of SOs /Assistants for which reservation roster is maintained by Department of Personnel and Training. 36 posts are technical which are filled through different modes/cadres.

Water storage capacity in Jharkhand

1536. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether even after good rainfall in Jharkhand, the desired quantity of water could not be stored for irrigation due to hilly terrain of the region;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total storage capacity created and likely to be created by the ongoing projects; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to enhance the water storage capacity in the State along with the funds allocated and released during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Central Water Commission monitors storage position of 81 important reservoirs spread across the country. This includes 5 reservoirs located in Jharkhand State. As on 29.09.2011, out of these 5 reservoirs, 4 reservoirs were filled to 100% of their live storage capacity and one reservoir was filled to 39% of its live storage capacity. The Government of Jharkhand has informed that total storage capacity created is 2.30 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) and likely storage capacity to be created from ongoing projects is 5.06 BCM.

(c) Irrigation being State subject, planning and execution of irrigation projects is within the purview of the respective State Governments. However, Union Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for the expeditious completion of selected ongoing irrigation projects which include special consideration for hilly States. Jharkhand State is also availing benefits of this programme. As per the information furnished by the State Government of Jharkhand, the details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred during last 3 years and current year are given below:-

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Fund allocated	Expenditure Incurred
2008-09	311.43	294.39
2009-10	224.27	218.58
2010-11	251.32	209.02
2011-12	126.74	34.30

Development of water resources information system

1537. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted the Development of Water Resources Information System (DWRIS) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan for developing information system on water resources at the national level;

(b) if so, whether it would provide data and updated information regularly to take necessary action; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and what are the mechanism for availability of updated data under this system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) Central Water Commission, (CWC) alongwith Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has set up web based Water Resources Information System (India-WRIS) (www.india-wris.nrsc.gov.in/webgis.php) during Eleventh plan at the National level. The information system has two databases, one for public domain and other for Government to Government use. The data availability will be governed as per National Map Policy and Data Dissemination Policy. For regular updation and addition of databases, setting up of National Water Resources Information Center has been proposed during Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17).

Assistance to Goa

1538. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given to Goa for repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies till date;

(b) the targets achieved;

(c) the names of the schemes in force for the purpose; and

(d) the financial assistance given to the State under each of the schemes, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (d) The Government of India approved two schemes on Repair, Renovation and Restoration of water bodies (i) one with external assistance and (ii) the other with the domestic support for implantation during Eleventh Plan period. No proposal has been received from the State Government of Goa under these schemes.

Assistance to Goa under CADWM Programme

1539. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of financial assistance given to Goa under Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) programme during the last ten years; and

(b) the details of targets achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The quantum of financial assistance given to Goa under CADWM Programme during the last ten years is Rs. 80.56 lakh.

(b) Physical achievement in respect of area covered with field channel under CADWM Programme during the last ten years is 2.485 th. ha. During the period, 30 nos. of Water Users' Associations (WUAs) have been formed covering an area of 4.002 th. ha., out of which 3 nos. of WUAs were handed over the irrigation infrastructure of their operational area for further operation and maintenance.

Jala Yagnam Water Project in Andhra Pradesh

1540. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether global downturn affected the water projects especially in Andhra Pradesh during the Eleventh Five Year Plan like Jala Yagnam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the comments of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) No reports indicating impact of downturn on water projects in Andhra Pradesh (AP) during Eleventh Five Year Plan are available.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Awareness for conservation of water

1541. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the water harvesting potential in different regions of the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to create awareness for conservation of water including rain water harvesting system;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Central Government proposes to provide funds to the States for water harvesting schemes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Central Ground Water Board has prepared a conceptual report titled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India", it is estimated that around 45 lakh sq. km. area is feasible for recharge and 36 billion cubic metres of water can be recharged annually through construction of 2.25 lakh recharge structures of various types in rural areas and 37 lakh roof top rain water harvesting structures in urban areas. State-wise details are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Steps taken by the Government to create awareness for conservation of water including rain water harvesting are as follows:

- Mass awareness campaigns on various aspects of ground water conservation and management including rain water harvesting and artificial recharge.
- Workshops for creating awareness about water conservation, rain water harvesting, artificial recharge etc. for Govt./Non-Govt. Organisations, Panchayati Raj institutions and other stakeholders involved in water resources development and management.
- Demonstrative Projects for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water and Rain Water Harvesting.
- Development of a web-based Ground Water Information system.
- Release of booklets on strategies for wider dissemination of available information and know how to the user level.
- Organisation of National Ground Water Congress.
- Institution of Bhoomijal Samvardhan Puraskars and National Water Award to encourage adoption of innovative practices of ground water augmentation.

- Organization of campaign on Doordarshan, All India Radio and in print media on water conservation.
- Release of postage stamps on Water and Meghdoot post card.
- Participation in Festivals, Fairs, Melas, Expos, IITF, tableau during Republic Day Parade etc. on the theme of water conservation.
- State and National level painting competitions for school children to raise the awareness on water conservation.

(e) and (f) Central Ground Water Board is implementing demonstrative projects on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge under the ongoing Central Sector Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation in priority areas viz. over-exploited and critical assessment units, urban areas etc. The civil works are being carried out implementing agencies including State Governments on cost deposit basis. An outlay of 100 crore during Eleventh Plan has been made for the purpose. State-wise details of funds released till 23rd November, 2011 are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*State-wise Feasibility of Artificial Recharge Structures as Envisaged
in the Master Plan*

Sl. No.	State	Area Identified for Artificial Recharge (Sq.km.)	Quantity of Surface Water to be Recharged in MCM	Type and Number of Artificial Recharge Structures
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65333	1095	3800 Percolation Tanks 11167 Check Dams Rain Water Harvesting in Urban Area.
2.	Bihar and Jharkhand	4082	120	2695 Percolation Tanks 9483 Nala Bunds 1303 Contour Bunds 1630 Recharge Shafts
3.	Chhattisgarh	11706	258	648 Percolation Tank 2151 Nala Bunds/Cement Plug/Check dam 2582 Gravity Head/Recharge shafts 7740 Gully plugs, Gabion structures

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Delhi	693	444	23 Percolation tanks 23 Existing dug wells 10 Nala Bunds 19216 Lateral trench with recharge wells 2496 Roof top rain water harvesting
5.	Goa	3701	529	1410 check dam/KT weirs 10,000 Roof top rain water structure
6.	Gujarat	64264	1408	4942 Percolation Tanks with Recharge Tubewell 13210 Check Dams Rainwater Harvesting (4.5 lakh houses)
7.	Haryana	16120	685	15928 Recharge Shafts and Recharge Trenches Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting (1.7 lakh houses)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	149	1000 Sub surface dykes 500 Check dams 300 Revival of Ponds 500 Revival of spring 2000 Roof top harvesting structures
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	161	1500 Sub surface dykes 336 Revival of Kandi Ponds Roof top harvesting (1.5 lakh houses)
10.	Karnataka	36710	2065	1040 Sub Surface Dams 5160 Percolation Tanks/Desilting of old Tanks 17182 Check Dams 8.3 lakh roof top rain water harvesting with Filter Bed.

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala	4650	1078	4312 check dam 7181 sub surface dykes 10780 gully plugs 10780 nalah Bunds Rooftop rainwater harvesting (0.7 lakh houses) Runoff water harvesting (1200 structures)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	36335	2320	5302 Percolation Tanks 20198 Nala Bunds/Cement Plug/Check Dams 23181 Gravity Head/Dug wells/Tubewells/ Recharge Shafts 69598 Gully Plugs, Gabian Structures.
13.	Maharashtra	65267	2318	8108 Percolation Tanks 16598 Cement Plugs 2300 Recharge Shafts, Urban schemes of Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting (8.78 lakh houses) 3500 Run off Harvesting
North Eastern States				
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	500 Check dams 1000 Weirs 1000 Gabian Structures 480 Roof top harvesting 300 Development of Spring
15.	Assam	—	—	250 Check dams 500 Weirs 1000 Gabian Structures

1	2	3	4	5
				600 Roof top harvesting
				250 Development of Spring
16	Manipur	—	—	300 Check dams
				500 Weirs
				500 Gabian Structures
				300 Roof top harvesting
				150 Development of Spring
17.	Meghalaya	—	—	300 Check dams
				600 Weirs
				600 Gabian Structures
				300 Roof top harvesting
				200 Development of Spring
18.	Mizoram	—	—	500 Check dams
				1000 Weirs
				1000 Gabian Structures
				300 Roof top harvesting
				200 Development of Spring
19.	Nagaland	—	—	500 Check dams
				1000 Weirs
				1000 Gabian Structures
				300 Roof top harvesting
				200 Development of Spring
20.	Tripura	—	—	300 Check dams
				500 Weirs
				1000 Gabian Structures
				240 Rooftop harvesting
				100 Development of Spring

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Orissa	8095	406	569 Percolation Tanks 761 Converted Percolation Tanks 698 Sub Surface Dykes 809 Nala Contour Bunds 679 Check Dam weir 1981 Water spreading/flooding 668 Induced recharge 334 Recharge shafts Roof top harvesting (1 lakh)
22.	Punjab	22750	1200	40030 Recharge shafts and Recharge Trenches 12800 Roof Top Harvesting structures in Urban Areas
23	Rajasthan	39120	861	3228 Percolation Tanks 1291 Anicuts 2871 Recharge shafts Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting structure (4 lakh houses)
24	Sikkim	—	44	2100 Spring Development 2500 Cement Plugs/Nala Bunds 5300 Gabian Structures 69597 Roof Water Harvesting
25.	Tamil Nadu	17292	3597	8612 Percolation Ponds 18170 Check Dams 5 lakh rain water harvesting structure
26.	Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal	45180	14022	4410 Percolation Tanks 12600 Cement Plugs (Check Dams) 2,12,700 Recharge Shafts

1	2	3	4	5
				Roof top rain water harvesting structures (10 lakh)
27. West Bengal	7500	2664		11200 Percolation Tanks with shaft 3606 Gabian structure 1054 Nala Bund/Cement Plug 1680 Re-excavation of tanks 500 Desiltation of village pond 1000 Spring Development 70 Sub Surface Dykes. 1500 Roof Top Harvesting for Calcutta and Darjeeling
28. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	3		145 Spring Development 270 Cement Plugs 38 Percolation Tanks 150 Sub surface dykes 2600 Roof Top Harvesting
29. Chandigarh	33	26		597 Recharge shafts, recharge trenches, check dams and Gabian structures.
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—		50 check dams/cement plugs 58 Sub surface dykes 1000 houses rain water harvesting
31. Daman and Diu	—	—		100 Nala bund/check dams 2000 roof top rain water harvesting structures
32. Lakshadweep	—	—		1000 roof top rain water harvesting structures
33. Pondicherry	—	—		5 Percolation Tanks 14 Recharge pit

1	2	3	4	5
				20 Check Dams
				40 Desilting of ponds
				10 Nala bund
				20 Desilting/Recharge wells.
				Rainwater harvesting 10,000 houses
GRAND TOTAL		4,48,760	36,453	Structure-wise break up given below :
				Percolation Tanks — 37,000
				Check Dams/Nala Bunds/Cement Plugs/Weirs/Anicuts etc. — 1,10,000
				Recharge Shafts/Dug well recharge — 48,000
				Revival of Ponds — 1,000
				Gully Plugs/Gabion Structures — 26,000
				Spring Development — 2,700
				Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting — 37,00,000

Statement-II

State-wise details of funds released for demonstrative artificial recharge projects under Eleventh Plan scheme

(Rs. in lakh)					
Sl. No.	State	No. of demonstrative recharge projects being implemented	Approved cost	Total fund released	No. of recharge structures
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	554.04	426.84	117
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	395.33	354.63	64
3.	Bihar	2	96.01	67.21	11
4.	Chandigarh	1	776.03	543.22	54

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Delhi	1	43.44	30.41	10
6.	Gujarat	2	316.24	221.37	116
7.	Himachal Pradesh	9	179.59	125.66	11
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	78.11	54.68	3
9.	Jharkhand	2	191.35	133.94	69
10.	Karnataka	4	399.90	341.65	162
11.	Kerala	7	94.14	77.60	91
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	431.86	393.11	40
13.	Maharashtra	1	15.15	15.15	49
14.	Nagaland	1	113.06	79.14	30
15.	Orissa	14	464.36	325.04	65
16.	Punjab	3	260.33	110.46	86
17.	Rajasthan	15	59.86	41.90	18
18.	Tamil Nadu	4	526.35	514.35	273
19	Uttar Pradesh	3	2771.58	2142.18	176
20.	West Bengal	1	111.09	111.09	30
TOTAL		82	7877.82	6109.63	1475

Assistance to Flood Management Programme of Maharashtra

1542. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the outstanding funds have been released by the Central Government under the Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Central Water Commission has raised any technical remarks regarding the Flood Management Programmes proposed by the State Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) The State Government of Maharashtra submitted revised detailed project report for 258 water bodies at an estimated cost of Rs. 135.08 crore for implementation during the year 2011-12 under the scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies, against which a sum of Rs. 80.53 crore has since been released to the State Government.

(d) and (e) Government of Maharashtra submitted a proposal at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.65 crore on 21.07.2008 to Central Water Commission (CWC) regarding "Construction of structures for protection from flood near Samadhi of Late Deputy Prime Minister of India, Shri Yashwantrao Chavan on the bank of river Krishna in Satara District of Maharashtra." The proposal was examined in CWC and comments of CWC to the proposal were sent to the State Government of Maharashtra on 18.08.2008. However, in the absence of requisite information from the State Government during the past three years, the proposal could not be considered.

Rain water harvesting system

1543. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any mechanism to monitor that a rain water harvesting system is in place in every building that qualifies for the same in the States where it has been made mandatory by the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is taking any steps to make rain water harvesting mandatory in all States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of guidelines issued to State Governments to compulsorily install rain water harvesting system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The building plans with provision for rain water harvesting system are approved by the concerned municipal/state development authorities as per notifications of the respective State Governments. As per information received from State Governments the following system is in place to monitor that rain water harvesting system is in place in every building that qualifies for the same:

Sl.No.	State	Monitoring Mechanism in place
1	2	3
1.	Haryana	Instructions have been issued to all Administrators/Estate office of Haryana Urban Development Authority to ensure

1	2	3
		that no occupation certificate is issued unless implementation of roof top rain water harvesting is made.
2.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Ground Water Act' 2005 provides for construction of rain water harvesting structures by the Authority in the event of failure to comply with its directions and recovery of cost thereof along with penalty as may be prescribed.
3.	Madhya Pradesh	All Urban Local Body has been instructed to get a deposit from the person who is seeking building permission, for carrying out rainwater harvesting system in the building. After the construction is complete, an inspection is carried out to ensure that rain water harvesting system has been installed and the deposit is returned.
4.	Maharashtra	In Maharashtra, there is provision in the building bye laws, for the Authority to impose a levy of not exceeding Rs. 1000/- per annum for every 100 sq.m. of built up area for the failure of owner to provide or to maintain Rain Water Harvesting structures as required under the byelaws.
5.	Tamil Nadu	The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws ordinance, 2003, provide for issuing of notice by the Commissioner or any person authorized by him in this behalf to the owner or occupier of the building and cause rain water harvesting structure to be provided in such building and recover the cost of such provision along with the incidental expense thereof in the same manner as property tax. In Chennai, new water and sewer connections are provided only after the installation of rainwater harvesting systems.

(c) and (d) 'Water' being a State subject, steps for making rainwater harvesting mandatory are undertaken by the respective State Governments. States/Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, NCT Delhi and Puducherry have made roof top rain water harvesting mandatory in their respective States.

(e) Ministry of Water Resources has circulated 'Model Bill' to enable States/Union Territories to enact suitable ground water legislation, which provides for imposition of stipulated conditions by the Municipal Corporations or other local authorities for providing roof top rain water harvesting structures in building plan in an area of 100 sq.m. or more, while according approval for construction. The Bill also has a provision for issuance of directions by the State Ground Water Authority to the concerned departments of the State/UT Government to include rain water harvesting in all developmental schemes falling under areas notified by the Authority.

Central Ground Water Authority has also issued directions to Chief Secretaries in 12 States and Administrations in 2 Union Territories having Over-exploited blocks to take necessary measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting. Further, directions have also been issued to Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all the States/Union Territories and Ministry of Urban Development to take necessary action to adopt rain water harvesting/artificial recharge on all the Government buildings.

Major and minor irrigation projects in Assam

1544. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of present status of major and minor irrigation projects in Assam sanctioned through Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) during the last three years; and

(b) the details of allocation made, amount sanctioned, amount released and achievements made for implementation of AIBP during the last five years in the North Eastern Region, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) No major Irrigation project of Assam has been included under AIBP scheme during the last three years. 320 surface MI schemes and 505 surface MI schemes of Assam have been taken up during 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. However, no surface MI scheme has been taken up during 2010-11 in Assam.

(b) The details of Central Assistance released to MMI and potential credited during the last five years is given in the Statement-I (*See below*) and details of Central Assistance released to surface MI schemes and potential credited during the last five years is given in the Statement-II (*See below*)

Statement-1

CLA/Grant releases for the period 2006-07 to 2011-12 (AIBP)

Sl. No.	State/ Project Name	Maj./Med./ ERM	Plan of Start	CLA released						2011-12
				during 2006-07	during 2007-08	during 2008-09	during 2009-10	during 2010-11	from 1996-97 to 03/2011	
1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	24
	ASSAM									
1C	Pahumara	Med.	AP 78-80		1.260	1.890	0.000	0.000	4.973	
2C	Hawaiipur lift	Med.	VI		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
3C	Rupahi Lift	Med.	AP 78-80		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
4.	Dhansiri	Maj.	V		5.290	59.117	0.000	49.500	113.907	
5.	Champamati	Maj.	VI		0.000	0.000	12.004	0.000	12.004	
6.	Borolia	Med.	AP 78-80		4.320	6.480	0.000	0.000	14.400	
7C	Kallonga @	Med.	V		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
8.	Burhi Dihing lift	Med.	AP 78-80		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
9C	Boradikarai	Maj.	V		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	

1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	24
10C	Mod. of Jamuna Irr.	ERM	IX		4.320	15.763	0.000	0.000	27.328	
11C	Intg. Irr. Scheme in Kallong Basin	Maj.	V		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
TOTAL:				0.000	15.190	83.250	12.004	49.500	172.612	0.000
MANIPUR										
1.	Khuga	Maj.	VI	32.562	11.880	14.700	0.000	23.207	121.176	
2.	Thoubal	Maj.	AP 78-80	86.220	28.800	136.374	0.000	132.340	423.649	
3.	Dolaithabi Barrage	Med.	VIII	19.290	13.500	31.039	0.000	53.950	119.692	
TOTAL				138.072	54.180	182.113	0.000	209.497	664.517	0.000
TRIPURA										
1.	Gumti	Med.	V	0.940	0.000	7.654	0.000	18.100	28.719	
2.	Manu	Med.	VI	0.000	0.000	7.484	0.000	26.091	41.338	
3.	Khowai	Med.	VI	0.000	0.000	7.530	4.860	3.809	25.311	
TOTAL				0.940	0.000	22.669	4.860	48.000	95.368	0.000

C : Completed

Statement-II

*Details of MI Schemes in N.E. States under AIBP during
last five years*

Sl. No.	State	Total Nos. of Schemes included	Nos. of schemes completed	Potential Created ('000 ha)	Total grant released (Rs. in Crores)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	455	376	24.3650	156.8234
2.	Assam	974	331	108.5560	1308.1275
3.	Manipur	407	261	17.7590	172.4073
4.	Meghalaya	152	69	8.57100	158.85740
5.	Mizoram	240	192	17.4560	184.5830
6.	Nagaland	586	513	21.8130	226.6938
7.	Sikkim	288	63	1.6310	20.2088
8.	Tripura	200	163	6.0970	65.9453
TOTAL		3302	1968	206.2480	2293.6465

Water management

1545. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the country is considered to be one of poor managers of water resources;
- (b) whether it is a fact that countries like Singapore have done far better though their resources are not better than ours; and
- (c) if the answers to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, what measures would be taken to improve the water management of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The problem of water management in the country gets aggravated due to uneven distribution of rainfall over space and time, rising population, urbanization and industrialization. On the basis of the population indicated in 2011 census, the per capita water availability works out to be about 1,545 cubic meter per year making India a water stressed country. According to Falkenmark Water Stress Indicator, water availability below 1,700m³ per capita per year indicates water stress condition.

(b) and (c) In land scarce Singapore, the management of land for water catchment and four national taps as main sources of water has to be delicately balanced with the requirements for socioeconomic developments. However, every country has its own unique situation and circumstances which are not comparable with others. In India, water is a State subject and it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to take necessary measures to conceive, plan, implement, develop and manage water resources projects. However, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes, namely, "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)", "Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM) Programme", and "Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies". Live storage has been enhanced from 15.6 billion cubic meter (BCM) at the time of independence to present level of 253.388 BCM to address large temporal variability of water. The Government is also encouraging use of micro irrigation system in water stressed area of the country to ensure optimum use of available water resources.

National Water Mission (NWM) has been set up with the objective of conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources management. It has been envisaged under NWM to improve efficiency of water use by 20% by the end of Twelfth Plan.

Rainwater harvesting

1546. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the average annual rainfall in the country;
 - (b) the quantum of rainwater being harvested and utilized, till date;
 - (c) the details of schemes being implemented by Government for rainwater harvesting;
- and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to popularise the positive aspects of rainwater harvesting and implementation of rainwater harvesting schemes properly by the concerned State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) As per report of the National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD-1999), the average annual rainfall, taking the country as a whole is 1170 mm with wide regional variation.

(b) Rainwater is harvested through surface storages and recharge of ground water. The total storage capacity created through major and medium projects is around 225 BCM. The data

on quantum of rain water harvested through ground water recharging is 433 BCM. Ministry of Water Resources does not maintain the data on quantum of water harvested due to manmade structures separately. It is estimated that the water utilized in 2010 is about 681 BCM.

(c) and (d) Water is a state subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to plan, fund and to execute rainwater harvesting schemes. However, the Union Government has taken following steps to create awareness and to encourage States to implement rainwater harvesting projects:

- Demonstrative Projects on Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge to Ground Water with an outlay of 100 cr. during Eleventh Plan.
- Sanctioned two schemes for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies, one with external assistance with central outlay of Rs. 1500 crore and the other one with central outlay of Rs. 1250 crore.
- Organized 384 mass awareness campaigns on Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge of ground water throughout the country under the Central Plan schemes namely "Ground Water Management and Regulation" and "Information Education and Communication (IEC)" of Ministry of Water Resources and National Ground Water Congress during 2007 and 2010.
- Circulation of the Master Plan for artificial recharge of ground water to the States/UTs in the year 2002;
- Launching of Ground Water Information System for dissemination of ground water related information to all stake holders including users in March, 2010.
- Advised the States to make rainwater harvesting mandatory. In pursuance thereof, 18 States and 4 UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory under building bye-laws.
- Issuance of directions by the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to Chief Secretaries in 12 States and Administrators in 2 Union Territories having Over-exploited blocks to take all necessary measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting.
- Issuing of directions by CGWA to all the Residential Group Housing Societies/ Institutions/Schools/Hotels/Industrial Establishments falling in the over-exploited and critical areas (Except in the water logged areas) in the country to adopt Roof Top Rain Water harvesting systems in their premises.
- Issuing of directions by CGWA to Heads of Central Road Research Institute, National Highway Authority of India, Central Public Works Department, Railway Board, Sports Authority, Airports Authority of India, Civil Aviation, Youth Affairs and Sports

to implement the Scheme of Ground Water Recharge along all National/State Highways and other roads, railway tracks and other establishments of Railways, all stadia and airports.

Chemical contents in ground water

1547. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Board monitors continuously the chemical contents of ground water through the Ground Water Observation Wells every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the Board also issues instructions to the concerned authority to follow up methods of reducing the chemical contents of ground water; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the details of the Ground Water Observation Wells set up by the Board, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes Sir, Central Ground Water Board collects ground water samples through a network of 14966 observation wells located in different parts of the country once a year during pre-monsoon season.

(b) Chemical analysis of shallow aquifers is done by Central Ground Water Board on a regional scale through representative sampling and the data generated there by is provided to the user agencies in States in the form of Ground Water Year Book for taking suitable necessary action. 'Water' being a State subject, necessary action for removal/reduction of chemical content of various contaminants in water is undertaken by concerned State agencies. No instructions in this regard are issued by Central Ground Water Board to the State agencies.

(c) State-wise number of observation wells are given in the Statement.

Statement

*State-wise number of observations wells being monitored by
Central Groundwater Board*

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	No. of observation wells
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	902
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13
3.	Assam	306
4.	Bihar	326

1	2	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	578
6.	Delhi	162
7.	Goa	53
8.	Gujarat	1011
9.	Haryana	391
10.	Himachal Pradesh	86
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	187
12.	Jharkhand	226
13.	Karnataka	1505
14.	Kerala	938
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1168
16.	Maharashtra	1217
17.	Manipur	23
18.	Meghalaya	36
19.	Nagaland	19
20.	Orissa	1110
21.	Punjab	297
22.	Rajasthan	1038
23.	Tamil Nadu	1146
24.	Tripura	44
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1065
26.	Uttaranchal	109
27.	West Bengal	886
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	64
29.	Chandigarh	28
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7
31.	Daman and Diu	14
32.	Pondicherry	11
TOTAL		14966

Agreement with Nepal

†1548. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to sign an agreement with Nepal for protection from havoc of yearly floods caused by the rivers of Nepal flowing towards India and whether Government has held any talks in this regard with Government of Nepal; and

(b) the names of rivers flowing towards India from Nepal and the additional volume of water in cusecs that reaches India through these rivers every year in the flood season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) No, Sir. However, the issue of flood management is discussed with Nepal in various bilateral fora. Further, in order to find long term solution to the recurrent floods from rivers coming from Nepal, the Government of India is in constant dialogue with the Government of Nepal to build up reservoir schemes on the rivers, namely, Mahakali (Sarada), Karnali (Ghaghra), Kamla, Bagmati and Kosi, in Nepal.

(b) There are a large number of rivers flowing from Nepal to India. Sharda, Ghaghra, Rapti, Saryu, Gandak, Bagmati, Kamla, Kosi. Mechi are the major rivers coming from Nepal.

On an average, 200 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) of water is received from the rivers flowing from Nepal in Ganga Basin.

Arsenic menace in ground water in Ballia

1549. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the media report regarding arsenic menace in ground water in Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the persons died due to arsenic contents in ground water there, so far; and

(d) the steps Government has taken/would take in this regard?

†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.

(b) A news article titled 'Silent killer arsenic poisons lives in Ballia' was published in the Times of India on 31 October, 2011, which mentions about arsenic poisoning cases reported from Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) As intimated by Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam, information regarding death of people due to arsenic contents in ground water in Ballia District is not available.

(d) As per information received from Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam, out of 310 habitations affected by arsenic, 186 habitations have been provided with safe drinking water upto 31.10. 2011 by installing extra deep well hand pumps and pipe water supply schemes based on tubewells drawing water from contamination free strata. In the remaining 124 habitations, safe drinking water is proposed to be provided by March, 2012.

Development of irrigation facilities

1550. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the investment made during the Eleventh Five Year Plan for the development of irrigation facilities in the country, State-wise;

(b) the area brought under irrigation during the Plan, especially in drought prone areas, State-wise;

(c) the number of farmers benefited therefrom, State-wise; and

(d) the proposed investment during the Twelfth Five Year Plan for development of irrigation facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The State-wise expenditure made during the Eleventh Five Year Plan for the development of irrigation facilities in the country is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The State-wise detail of potential created during the Eleventh Five Year Plan as reported by the States is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Ministry does not maintain specific information with respect to drought prone areas.

(c) Ministry does not maintain the details of farmers benefited.

(d) The Eleventh Five Year Plan outlays for the sector are yet to be finalised.

Statement-1

*State-wise expenditure made for irrigation facilities in the
country during Eleventh Five Year Plan*

Sl. No.	Name of States and UTs	Actual Expenditure for Eleventh Plan
1	2	3
I.	States	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58898.39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	597.35
3.	Assam	2608.09
4.	Bihar	7165.13
5.	Chhattisgarh	5826.59
6.	Goa	1085.98
7.	Gujarat	32696.69
8.	Haryana	3955.38
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1454.48
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1448.53
11.	Jharkhand	3525.31
12.	Karnataka	20129.38
13.	Kerala	1326.44
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12433.60
15.	Maharashtra	32378.13
16.	Manipur	1444.03
17.	Meghalaya	321.44
18.	Mizoram	286.15
19.	Nagaland	481.00
20.	Orissa	8612.92
21.	Punjab	2756.10

1	2	3
22.	Rajasthan	4153.23
23.	Sikkim	335.54
24.	Tamil Nadu	2795.55
25.	Tripura	378.95
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13546.43
27.	Uttaranchal	2727.75
28.	West Bengal	3731.42
TOTAL STATES		227099.98
II. Union Territories		
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	110.75
30.	Chandigarh	2.03
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	37.53
32.	Daman and Diu	11.33
33.	Delhi	229.56
34.	Lakshadweep	21.67
35.	Pondicherry	226.86
TOTAL UTs.		639.73
TOTAL STATES AND UTs		227739.71
Central Sector		2758.87
GRAND TOTAL		230498.58

Source: Planning Commission.

Statement-II

*Details of State-wise status of irrigation potential created for
Eleventh Five Year Plan*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Irrigation potential created (Thousand hectares)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	624.392

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.286
3.	Assam	153.352
4.	Bihar	302.990
5.	Chhattisgarh	151.472
6.	Goa	12.367
7.	Gujarat	379.218
8.	Haryana	48.940
9.	Himachal Pradesh	50.070
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	34.063
11.	Jharkhand	106.737
12.	Karnataka	270.906
13.	Kerala	32.086
14.	Madhya Pradesh	380.859
15.	Maharashtra	503.423
16.	Manipur	24.012
17.	Meghalaya	15.025
18.	Mizoram	18.427
19.	Nagaland	17.355
20.	Orissa	354.930
21.	Punjab	74.559
22.	Rajasthan	268.770
23.	Sikkim	2.791
24.	Tamil Nadu	1447.390
25.	Tripura	6.188
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1211.274
27.	Uttarakhand	53.731
28.	West Bengal	171.959
TOTAL		6734.571

Source: Progress reported by State Governments.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, ...(व्यवधान)... देवानन्द जी की मृत्यु हुई है, वे देश के जाने-माने कलाकार थे, ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन उनकी मृत्यु पर श्रद्धांजलि भी नहीं की, मुझे लगता है कि इस पर ...(व्यवधान)... करेक्शन ...(व्यवधान)... करना चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)...

Notification of the Ministry of Defence

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 347 of the Cantonments Act, 2006, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Defence Notification No. S.R.O. 10 (E), dated the 4th November, 2011, publishing the Election of Vice-President of the Cantonments Board (Procedure) Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5465/15/11]

**Report and Accounts (2009-10) of Gandhi Smriti and
Darshan Samiti, New Delhi**

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Samiti.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5526/15/11]

I. Notification of Ministry of Commerce and Industry

II. Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of various companies and related papers

III. Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of GJEPC, New Delhi and EPCES, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), Notification No. G.S.R. 811 (E), dated the

15th November, 2011, publishing the Spices Board Amendment Rules, 2011, under Section 40 of the Spices Board Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5501/15/11]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), Notification No. S.O. 2020 (E), dated the 30th August, 2011, imposing new rubber cess for enhancing the rate of cess on rubber to Rs 2.00 a kg. with effect from September 1, 2011, under sub-section (3) of Section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947.

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5500/15/11]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited (STC), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5495/15/11]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the PEC Ltd., New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5494/15/11]

- (iv) (a) Forty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the MMTC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5496/15/11]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Diamond Institute (IDI), Surat, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5490/15/11]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC), Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5491/15/11]

- (iii) (a) Eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Export Promotion Council for EOUs and SEZ Units (EPCES), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5488/15/11]

**Reports and Accounts (2009-10 and 2010-11) of various Councils,
Associations and Centre and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Jute Diversification (NCJD), Kolkata, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5510/15/11]

- (ii) (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC), Chennai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5511/15/11]

- (iii) (a) Fifty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC), Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5504/15/11]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the South India Textile Research Association (SITRA), Coimbatore, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5509/15/11]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA), Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5508/15/11]

- (vi) (a) Sixteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Powerloom Development and Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5503/15/11]

**Progress Report on the Action Taken Pursuant to
the Recommendations of JPC**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Seventeenth Progress Report on the Action Taken Pursuant to the Recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Stock Market Scam and matters relating thereto (December, 2011).

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5410/15/11]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Defence

II. Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of various companies and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU):
Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy (in Hindi) of the Ministry of Defence Notification No. S.R.O. 09, dated the 24th October, 2011, publishing corrigendum to Notification No. S.R.O. 65, dated the 21st July, 2008.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5520/15/11]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), Bangalore, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5514/15/11]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5515/15/11]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), Bangalore, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5516/15/11]

PETITION PRAYING FOR RE-EXAMINATION OF THE POLICY OF MAKING TUNNEL-BASED HYDROPOWER PROJECTS

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I report to the House the receipt of a petition signed by Dr. Bharat Jhunjhunwala, a resident of Uttarakhand and others praying for re-examination of the policy of making tunnelbased hydropower projects.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now matters to be raised with the permission of the Chair. I think first is Mr. Prabhat Jha.

श्री सैयद अजीज़ पाशा (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : सर, कालिंग अटेंशन नोटिस का क्या हुआ ...(व्यवधान)... दस दिन हो गए हैं ...(व्यवधान)... तेलंगाना का इश्यू बहुत बड़ा है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can discuss it later. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सैयद अजीज पाशा : कब?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. M.V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): I have given notice of suspension of Question Hour, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, it should have the priority over all other issues.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I suggest, Mr. Maitreyan, let these three-four issues go, then we will take it up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सैयद अजीज पाशा : तेलंगाना के इश्यू के बारे में जवाब दीजिए, दस दिन से कुछ नहीं हुआ है...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sir, for the Call Attention notice, there are certain days when it has to be taken.

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I understand that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Keshava Rao, you know the rules, so why do you raise it again? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सैयद अजीज पाशा : पिछले सेशन में...*(व्यवधान)*... नहीं आया, इस सेशन में भी दिया है ...*(व्यवधान)*... नोटिस दीजिए बोलते हैं...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For two days in a week, we take Call Attention. We are regularly listing Call Attentions. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can take up the issue of your Call Attention with the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... That will be listed. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is listed twice in a week. ...*(Interruptions)*... अब सेशन चला नहीं तो हम क्या करेंगे?...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सैयद अजीज पाशा : अब तो सेशन शुरू हो गया है...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आज ही तो शुरू हुआ है, चलने दीजिए, बाद में देखेंगे...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सैयद अजीज पाशा : उपसभापति जी, ठीक है, आप तेलंगाना का इश्यू सीरियसली रखिए...*(व्यवधान)*...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION OF CHAIR

Re: Issues relating to the Mullaperiyar Dam

DR. M.V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, recent weeks have witnessed escalating tension in the Tamil Nadu-Kerala border regarding the Mullaperiyar Dam. The Supreme Court in its order of 2006 declared the Mullaperiyar Dam as safe and directed that water can be stored up to 142 feet initially. The recent action of the Kerala Government insisting on the construction of a new dam alleging that the existing dam is unsafe and tantamount to violating the Supreme Court order.

The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalavi, in her letters to the hon. Prime Minister dated 23rd and 29th November, 2011 had requested the hon. Prime Minister to use his good offices to advise the Kerala Government to abide by the Supreme Court order of 2006 and not to precipitate matters in the interest of both the States. Subsequently on 2nd December, 2011, the AIADMK Members of Parliament met the hon. Prime Minister and submitted a memorandum. The hon. Supreme Court in its order of 2006, in unambiguous terms concluded that the Mullaperiyar Dam is safe and the Government of Tamil Nadu has already taken safety measures to keep the dam as good as new. In such a situation, the Government of Kerala is spreading rumors to create panic and fear psychosis amongst the people of Kerala about the safety of the dam without any scientific basis or evidence. The Kerala Government has issued statements that 22 tremors had occurred in the last four months which is blatantly untrue. In fact, there have been only four mild tremors in the current year as per the IMD data and these tremors had occurred away from the Mullaperiyar Dam and had no impact on the dam. Dams much older than the Mullaperiyar Dam are functional. In Tamil Nadu itself, the Kallanai Dam was built by Karikala Cholan in the second century A.D. *i.e.* more than 1900 years old and is still functioning without any problem. The materials used to construct the Mullaperiyar Dam are the same as that of Karikala Cholan used for the Kallanai Dam 1900 years ago, stone and surki. The Advocate General of Kerala has gone on record before the Division Bench of Kerala High Court that even in the case of any eventuality the Idukky Reservoir, the Kulamavu and Cheruthoni Dam will take the water. The Kerala Government in its own admission recognises that all safety measures are in place. In the current situation of fear and panic created by the Kerala Government, there are reports of mob vandalism organised by certain Kerala political parties at the dam site. A mob of 200 people damaged the gate at the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board facility at the dam on 3rd December and on 4th December, ...(*Time Bell rings*)... Sir, I have not even finished. What is this?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you saying? The mike is off.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: ...the lumpen elements marched towards the dam from Vallakadavu with a JCB with the intention of letting out water and wanting to damage the Mullaiperiyar Dam.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Your time is over.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Thus, the very security and safety of the Dam is being deliberately threatened. Hence, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu wrote to the Prime Minister on 4th December, 2011 and requested to order the deployment of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) at the Dam site to avert any manmade catastrophic consequences immediately.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You follow the rules very strictly. What happened today?

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Unfortunately, even after three days, there has been no response from the Prime Minister. Ayyappa devotees from Tamil Nadu on a pilgrimage to Sabarimala have been attacked.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: What is the problem? I will not accept it, Sir. I had given suspension of question Hour Notice and you do not allow me to speak for three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I had allowed you three minutes. What are you talking? No, no, your three minutes are over.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: This is not a matter of three minutes. This is a matter of life and death of crores of lives of the people of....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot do this. This is not the way.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Do you want to run the House or not?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I just want one minute, Sir.

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is a serious issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You agree on something and now you are changing here.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Vehicles bearing Tamil Nadu registration plates are vandalised. Tamil establishments in Kerala and even journalists and professionals from Tamil Nadu who are on official work are threatened. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had made a fervent appeal yesterday to the people of Kerala not to succumb to the machinations of ill-wishers and unscrupulous mischief mongers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, you are breaking the rules. This is not right. I am sorry.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I urge upon the hon. Prime Minister to intervene immediately and advise the Kerala Government to 1. Honour the rights guaranteed to Tamil Nadu under the 1886 Agreement followed by the supplemented agreements of 1970 in letter and spirit. 2. To abide by the order of Supreme Court order of 2006. 3. Desist from the approach to construct a new dam and not to whip up fear and panic among the people of Kerala and 4. Deploy CISF force immediately at the Dam site to prevent any intentional damage that may be caused by lumpen elements.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not correct. You are breaking the rules.

DR. N. JANARDHANA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, when you are occupying the Chair, he dictates the Chair.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The matter is very serious. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, please sit down.

DR. N. JANARDHANA REDDY: You cannot threaten the Chair.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: If the emotional issue of seven crores people of Tamil Nadu cannot be raised....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, this is not the way of putting your words. Hon. Members, it has been agreed upon that each of you will take only two minutes. Now, Mr. Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Mullaperiyar Dam was built in 1886...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, one minute. Whatever I have spoken should all go on record. This is my fervent appeal...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am appealing you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your appeal will be looked into. But, you cannot direct the Chair.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: The Mullaperiyar Dam caters to the drinking water needs of people spread across five districts in Tamil Nadu and also cultivates more than three lakh hectares in these five districts — Theni, Madurai, Dindigul, Siva Ganga and Ramanathapuram. But for this Mullaperiyar Dam's water, all these areas will become desert and the future of the people will be a very big question. Sir, the dam is strong enough even though it has been more than a century old. The eminent experts appointed by the Supreme Court as well as the Chief Engineer of the Government of Kerala, the Chief Engineer of the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Chief Engineer deputed by the Central Water Commission inspected and certified, by measuring the seepage, the dam is safe and strong enough to withhold more water than the present 136 ft. The Government of Tamil Nadu earlier agreed for 136 ft. and have also done the repairing works. Now, we insist that the dam's level must be raised to 142 ft. for which the dam is quite capable of withholding more water.

Sir, the Supreme Court has ordered, the Central Water Commission and all eminent experts have certified. And, recently, the Advocate General of the Government of Kerala has submitted an Affidavit before the High Court of Kerala saying that the dam is strong enough to hold more water — even up to 142 ft.

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, this is not proper.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Madam, please wait. Let me complete. Please don't disturb me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Seema, please do not disturb.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I am expressing my views.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, Mr. Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I am concluding.

Apprehensions have been raised that the dam is situated on a seismic zone. I would say that all these apprehensions are baseless. It is not the political parties in Tamil Nadu which are saying this. All the experts who have inspected the dam have certified that the dam is safe. Now, some miscreants are trying to damage the dam. Our leader, Dr. Kalaignar, has written a letter and made a statement that the CISF has to be deployed for protection of the dam and we request intervention of the Central Government for raising water level of the dam to 142 ft. Thank you.

DR. T.N. SEEMA: Sir, I should also be given an opportunity to express my views.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down. You have not given your name.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, please allow her to speak for two minutes. She represents Kerala.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are allowing Mr. Rangarajan to speak from your party.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Mullaperiyar Dam's issue is pending before the Supreme Court. The hon. Supreme Court has already given its verdict that water level can be increased.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, today we have decided that all stakeholders should be consulted. In this case also all stakeholders should be consulted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You don't become one of the stakeholders.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, the hon. Supreme Court has already given a detailed judgment on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Natchiappan, please be brief.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Okay, Sir.

The hon. Supreme Court has already given a detailed judgment and said that the dam level can be increased as per the request of the Government of Tamil Nadu. But, at the same time, it has not been increased and now it stands at only 136 ft. We want that the Government of Kerala be taken a sympathetic view, because it is the life and death of our own people. At the same time, the livelihood of agriculturists has also to be looked into. The issue is before the highest

authority of the country *i.e.*, Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has constituted a three Member Committee consisting of former Chief Justice, Justice Anand, who presides over it with two other former Supreme Court Judges — one Justice Thomas to represent Kerala and Justice Laxmanan. All the three are looking into the issue. If the Government of Kerala or the people of Kerala want to make any representation, they can make it before the Committee. The Committee can report to the Supreme Court and, in turn, there can be a very peaceful settlement. Instead of that, if we take it up as an emotional issue, both sides of the people are affected and there will be a law and order problem. Thank you.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Mullaperiyar Dam has become an issue of conflict and contention between Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Now, there is tension on the border of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Emotions are being aroused on both sides. Political parties and various sections of people are agitating on both sides. In such a situation, I did meet the Prime Minister and I requested him to intervene. It is an issue between two States and it would be appropriate that the Prime Minister calls both the Chief Ministers and have a dialogue so that a meaningful amicable solution — keeping in view the interests of both the States — can be found out. There is a Supreme Court Empowered Committee which has been looking into the safety of the Dam. If there is any fear, that fear has to be allayed. We should go by the scientific reasoning and the opinion given by the expert scientists. A Committee has been looking into this issue. So, my appeal to the Central Government is that it should play a proactive role and should call a meeting of both the Chief Ministers. Both the States, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, have best of relations. Nothing should be done that adversely impacts the best relations that both the States enjoy. Both the States cannot fight each other and they should continue to enjoy the best relations. The issue must be sorted out amicably, keeping in view the interests of both the States. If there is a fear in Kerala, that has to be allayed and Tamil Nadu should get the water. We should strive for amicable solution, emotions should not be roused. I appeal to all political parties, all the sections not to arouse emotions, but to strive for an amicable solution.

SHRI P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, first of all, I would like to share the concern expressed by my colleagues, including Maitreyanji, Shiva and Raja that Tamil Nadu's interests should be protected; they should get the water. What they are getting today, they should get in future also, not a drop of water should be less. But why this issue came now. Actually what happened was that a study was made by the scientists of IIT, Roorkee. They have submitted a report that if there is an earthquake, higher than 5 degree at the Richter Scale, the dam cannot withstand it. That is the report. It may be correct or may not be correct, I don't know. But there is such a report. Unfortunately, quite a number of tremors happened in the last two months because there were a lot of torrential rains in the State of Kerala. I don't dispute with the exact number of

tremors. But what is reported in Kerala is that there were 26 tremors, and on one day there were four tremors. Because of these tremors and because of the report of the scientists of IIT, Roorkee, the people began to fear that the dam is not safe. The reason is that when the dam was constructed 116 years ago, there was no technology to construct a dam which can withstand a tremor. Therefore, there is a natural fear among the people. If anything happens to the Dam — I pray nothing should happen and I believe nothing will happen — the life and property of the 13 lakh people, down the stream in four districts, would be in danger. So, there is a fear in the minds of people of Kerala. We have to allay this fear. If the Dam is safe, and if the experts agree that the dam is safe, we agree to it. But the Government of Kerala has given an alternative proposal that if the dam is not safe, we can have another dam just below, fully protecting — I repeat, fully protecting — the interests of Tamil Nadu. Not even a single drop of water would be less. The same amount of water, if not more, will be supplied. I am making this pledge here on behalf of Kerala. Believe me. How can I make you believe? I am saying that all the people of Kerala are one. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this river is not an inter-State river. This is a river in Kerala. An agreement was made by the British. ...*(Interruptions)*... About 116 years after the agreement, we have not objected to giving water. This is a fact. Therefore, I repeat, if at all second dam is necessary — let us pray, it should not become necessary; let us pray for that—we can have it just below this Dam. Let us pray that the dam is safe. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... I am one with you on that. But, in case the dam is not safe according to the experts, then ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, safety of Dam cannot be judged by political. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Don't interrupt. He didn't interrupt you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Again, you are putting a wrong precedent. ...*(Interruptions)*... He didn't interrupt you. This is not an argument...*(Interruptions)*... Nobody interrupted you. Don't interrupt others.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I am fully one with you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The Supreme Court has already said that the Dam is safe. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, what is that you are doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: It is not a question of water. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I have no quarrel with you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: You are questioning the Supreme Court. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: You are my brother. I don't want to fight with you...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kurien, please address the Chair.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I would make it sure that the stand of the Kerala Government is that they give full water, not even a drop less and the second Dam be constructed only if the present Dam is reported to be unsafe by experts.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Rangarajan, be brief. Only two minutes.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this Mullaperiyar Dam dispute is between two States. There is a fear, there is a panic in some parts of Kerala. Even that has been well generated by a film, Dam 999. Sir, my point is that Tamil Nadu is getting water for five districts. Three lac acres of land is cultivated. Because the level has been brought down from 142 ft. to 136 ft., now we are holding only one crop. Previously, we used to have two crops. We are not able to have two crops because the level of Dam has come down from 142 to 136. It is not a question of Kerala agreeing to give water. What happened to the Supreme Court judgement already given on Cauvery? Karnataka refused to implement that judgement. So, now, again, the Supreme Court has taken up this issue. Five Judges have been appointed to go into this issue. Now, the devotees are attacked and lorries are attacked. This vandalism should stop. Sir, it should not be a law and order problem. We met the Prime Minister. We requested the Prime Minister that the Centre should intervene. They should call the Chief Ministers of these two States and they should discuss and settle this issue amicably. So, interest of Tamil Nadu should be protected. There is no question of constructing a new dam as long as this Dam is all right. Let experts say. You give 142 ft., which is the requirement of Tamil Nadu. So, I appeal to this august House, from this august House to the Government of India, Prime Minister, to settle the issue between the two States. Thank you.

DR. T.N. SEEMA: I thank you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity. First of all, I fully agree with what Prof. Kurien stated here. This water dispute between the two States should be resolved through an initiative by the Centre. For the last 1000 days, a strike has been going on in Vandiperiyar and Chappathu. Sir, huge protests are taking place in all the districts of Kerala. This is an issue of life and death of more than 32,00,000 people. Here they said that the Kerala State Government has given an affidavit in the High Court that the Idukki Dam will contain all the water if something happens to Mullaperiyar Dam.

But it was a proposal for disaster management, that if something happens to the Mullaperiyar Dam, water level in the Idukki Dam must be reduced in order to contain waters from the Mullaperiyar Dam into the Idukki Dam or the Cheruthoni Dam. How can we go on like this? By today or tomorrow some solution must be found to the Mullaperiyar Dam issue. There

is danger. We cannot go on living in fear. We cannot live with this kind of a panic situation in Kerala. I would request the Prime Minister and the Centre to take some action. MPs from Kerala held protests inside the Parliament House complex. It is not a joke. It is a question of life and death for us. The Centre must intervene and resolve the issue as early as possible.

Need to enforce traffic rules strictly

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) : धन्यवाद, सर। मैं आप के माध्यम से एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। सर, हमारे यहां सड़क पर पैदल चलने वालों की संख्या बहुत है। पैदल सड़क पार करने वालों के लिए Zebra crossing बनाए गए हैं और यह नीति बनायी गई है कि दिल्ली में सड़क पर 40 और 60 की स्पीड पर गाड़ियां चलेंगी और Zebra crossing के पास गाड़ी slow चलायी जाएगी, लेकिन यहां सड़क पर सौ किलो मीटर की रफ्तार से गाड़ियां चलती हैं और सारे नियम और कानून धरे रहे जाते हैं।

सर, कल एन.एच. 8 पर एक हैड कांस्टेबल रोड क्रॉसिंग करते वक्त तेज रफ्तार गाड़ी की चपेट में आकर मर गया, यानी zebra crossing पर भी गाड़ियां सौ किलो मीटर की रफ्तार से चलायी जाती हैं। सर, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस संबंध में ठोस कानून बनाया जाना चाहिए और जो लोग high speed में गाड़ी चलाते हैं, उनके लिए सख्त सज़ा के प्रावधान किये जाने चाहिए। यही मेरा कहना है क्योंकि pedestrian लोगों को भी road cross करने का अधिकार है।

Forcible removing of turbans of Sikhs in Italy

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, time and again, we have been raising the issue in Parliament of Sikhs being humiliated all over the world by being forced to remove their turban on the pretext of security.

Sir, this year, in March, one Mr. Amritender Singh, coach of the famous golfer, Jeev Milkha Singh, was humiliated, not once but twice, in Milan, Italy. The hon. External Affairs Minister gave us the assurance that the Italian Government would be appropriately conveyed the sentiments of the Sikh community and that they would be sensitized about the turban and the Sikh religion. Despite repeated assurances, sadly, another incident has taken place at the same Milan airport five days back. This time, a Jet Airways commander, Sardar Ravjot Singh Dhupia, was asked to remove his turban. While he protested and tried to explain about the sanctity of the turban for a Sikh, the security officials callously forced him to remove his turban and publicly humiliated him.

Sir, one after another, Sikhs are being targeted in foreign countries. It happened with India's UN Envoy, Pradeep Singh Puri, in the US, it is continuously happening in Italy, and it

repeatedly happens in France. This has outraged the entire Sikh community worldwide. The Government of India has been giving false assurances to the Sikh community, but so far, has failed to protect their honour and dignity.

I would urge the hon. Foreign Minister to urgently summon the Italian Ambassador and express his as well as the country's displeasure, in no uncertain terms, so that the brave Sikh community is not insulted again.

SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) : सर, मैं श्री नरेश गुजराल द्वारा किए गए zero hour mention से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि सिखों की पगड़ी के साथ खासकर इटली के मिलान शहर में जो कुछ हो रहा है, वह चिंता का विषय है। इस के पहले जीव मिल्खा सिंह के ट्रेनर को कहा गया कि पगड़ी उतार कर ट्रे में डालिए। वह scan होकर जाएगी। पगड़ी कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है जो स्कैन की जाए, फिर उतारकर रखी जाए और टोपी की तरह पहन ली जाए। पगड़ी, सिर का ताज है, सम्मान है, respect है, recognition है और धर्म की एक पहचान है। उसको उतारकर सिक्कोरिटी चैक का जो नया तरीका मिलान में ईजाद हुआ है, उसकी घोर निंदा होनी चाहिए। इसके पहले भी जब जीव मिल्खा सिंह के ट्रेनर के साथ ऐसा हुआ था, तो उस समय मैंने सदन में यह सवाल उठाया था। उस समय विदेश मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हमने इटली के Ambassador को बुलाकर कहा है और उन्होंने क्षमा मांगी है। आज पुनः जैट एयरवेज के एक पॉयलट के साथ ऐसी दुर्घटना घटी है, यह दुर्भाग्यजनक है। हमारे साथ यह खिलवाड़ होता है। US में हमारी Ambassador मीरा शंकर की साड़ी को चैक किया जाता है, हमारे डिप्लोमेट हरदीप पुरी के साथ ऐसा घोर अत्याचार होता है। ऐसा क्यों होता है? इस बारे में क्यों नहीं कोई पालिसी बनती? जिस देश का प्रधान मंत्री पगड़ीधारी हो, उस देश के पगड़ीधारियों के साथ इस तरह का अपमान बरदाश्त नहीं होगा ...(व्यवधान) यह सरदारी लेने के लिए गुरु गोविन्द सिंह ने अपने बच्चे शहीद किए हैं और देश की सुरक्षा, जनेऊ, तिलक और बोदी की रक्षा करने के लिए पहले उनकी पिताजी शहीद हुए और फिर उनके बच्चे शहीद हुए, तब जाकर उन्होंने ये सरदारी ली, यह पगड़ी ली और यह पगड़ी पहचान बनी। हिंदू धर्म की रक्षा करने के लिए यह सब कुछ हुआ। जो दलित और पीड़ित लोग हैं, उनकी रक्षा करने के लिए, उनकी बाजू पकड़कर उनको ऊपर उठाया गया। आज उस पगड़ी पर जो सवाल उठ रहा है, वह दुर्भाग्यजनक है और सरकार इसको अच्छी तरह से नहीं ले रही है। फ्रांस में भी यही हुआ, यूरोपियन देशों में ऐसा हो रहा है, खासकर उस इटली में यह बार-बार हो रहा है, जिस इटली का चीज़ प्रोडक्शन, सिख कम्युनिटी करती है। आपको पता होगा कि पूरी इटली का जो फेमस चीज़ प्रोडक्शन है, वह वहां की सिख कम्युनिटी करती है, सिख फार्मर करता है। वहां पगड़ी के साथ यह अपमान बरदाश्त नहीं होगा। मेरी आपसे मांग है कि आप तुरन्त इटली के Ambassador को बुलाकर, उन्हें आगाह करें कि अगर आइंदा पगड़ी के साथ ऐसा कुछ हुआ, तो हमारे यहां अगर इटली का कोई डिप्लोमेट आएगा या कोई और व्यक्ति आएगा, तो हम भी माफिया बनाकर, उनको यहां खड़ा करके, बिठाकर रखेंगे, ऐसा उनको बताने की जरूरत है।

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Naresh Gujral.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Naresh Gujral.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Naresh Gujral.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Naresh Gujral.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down. The entire House is in agreement. There is no need to speak. Then, the entire House should speak. Yes, you can speak.

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा : उपसभापति जी, नरेश जी ने जो विषय उठाया है, यह लोक सभा में और राज्य सभा में भी कई बार उठ चुका है। कई दफा सरकार ऐश्वोरेंस दे चुकी है कि हमने बात की। उपसभापति जी, आपको याद होगा कि आप एक बार यूरोपियन पार्लियामेंट में हमें लीड कर रहे थे, मैं मेंबर था, तो उस वक्त भी हमने उनसे कहा था और फ्रांस में उस वक्त जो कुछ हो रहा था, हम फ्रांस के एम.पीज़ से भी मिले थे और उन्होंने भी हमें ऐश्वोरेंस दी थी, लेकिन आज तक सरकार ने कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया। वे ऐश्वोरेंस तो देते रहे हैं, लेकिन ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ कि किसी को बुलाकर ताड़ना की जाए कि आगे से ऐसा न हो। मेरी सरकार से दरखास्त है कि भविष्य में ऐसा कुछ नहीं होना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The entire House joins in condemning this incidence and this message should be conveyed to the Minister.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Need to revolutionise education system by making it skill oriented and vocationalised from elementary stage

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, our education system is the system of the elitist class, by the elitist class and for the elitist class from the very beginning.

It has always ignored the masses while framing the structure, the syllabi, the courses and the contents. The textbooks reflect, by and large, the urban elitism which we have harboured in the education system right from the colonial times till today with a few superficial changes. The education reforms, that we have introduced after independence, do not alter the lives of the common people living in the rural areas.

Recently, we have passed a very important legislation making education a Fundamental Right. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a laudable effort to educate the children. But, look at the pathetic conditions of our schools in the rural areas. No teachers, no teaching. Our children get schooling but no education. The education system is churning millions and millions without

rudimentary knowledge and skills. Only a few elite schools in big cities are giving education worth the name. Most schools in urban slums and rural areas are like slaughter houses indeed. Only ten per cent pupils get good education, and, ninety per cent get sub-standard education. The motivational level of our teachers is very, very low. Our education system is geared to be counter-productive. Without human capital, we cannot develop our nation. The entire education system should be skill-oriented. It should be vocationalized from the elementary stage onwards.

I urge upon the Government to revolutionize the entire education system.

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI B. JAYASHREE (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with this matter raised by the hon. Member.

Need to bring key structural reforms to boost slowing economy

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, the Indian Economy appears to be in the midst of a significant slowdown. Industrial production growth has stalled to a low of 1.9 per cent year-on-year in September. The consumer durables index has been trending lower, suggesting that even the Indian consumer has started to tighten spending on 'big ticket' purchases. Passenger car sales have nose-dived in recent months, falling by 15.8 per cent and 10.1 per cent year-on-year in July and August respectively. Evidently, the impact of higher borrowing costs, stubborn price pressures and falling asset prices has taken a high toll on domestic demand in India.

While Indian exports have remained remarkably buoyant, it does not appear to be a sustaining one in the light of declining world-wide economic conditions. Exports shrank 17.1 per cent month-on-month in August, taking the year-on-year rate down to just 46 per cent from 81.8 per cent in July. All these indicators clearly suggest that the current slowdown is not contra-cyclical but due to structural failures and due to structural frailties of the Indian economy. Major policy reforms relating to land, labour and taxation have been completely stalled. Key legislation like the Land-Acquisition Bill, Labour Laws Reforms, GST Bill and Direct Tax Code are yet to be passed. Additionally, measures ranging from opening investment into the aviation sector to the

extension of banking licenses to private sector players still remain on the anvil. Therefore, for India to completely realize its economic potential, key structural reforms by the Government are essential to reinvigorate the economy.

Demand to allocate textile parks to Punjab

SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA (Punjab): Sir, after adoption of new manufacturing policy, the Union Government has announced setting-up of 21 textile parks in various parts of the country. However, it is surprising that Punjab does not figure in the list of States, where textile parks are proposed to be set up. The exclusion of the State, which is one of the largest cotton producing State in the country, has shocked the people of Punjab in general, and, thousands of cotton producing farmers, in particular. Bathinda and its neighboring areas are leading producers of fine cotton in the country. This year, the cotton production in Bathinda belt, which includes Mansa, Muktsar, Barnala, Faridkot, Fazilka and Ferozepur Districts, is expected to be around two million bales.

Therefore, to retrieve the situation, I urge upon the Government to review its decision regarding allocation of textile parks to various States, and, do justice to Punjab in this matter by allocating, at least, seven textile parks to Punjab. Thank you.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेनचेस्टर की टेक्सटाइल मिल्स को चैलेंज देने वाला लुधियाना, जो कम्पेयर किया जाता था, आज उसको वंचित करके केन्द्र सरकार ने गलत मैसेज दिया है कि पंजाब को new manufacturing policy से वंचित रखा है। वहां पर टेक्सटाइल मिल जरूर होनी चाहिए और उसके लिए पॉलिसी में जो भी अमेंडमेंट लाने की जरूरत है, वह लाकर वहां टेक्सटाइल मिल घोषित की जाए। यह जो मांग है, मैं स्वयं को उससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

डा. एम.एस. गिल (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock.

The House then adjourned for lunch at forty-one minutes
past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

2.00 P.M.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Situation arising out of unprecedented rise in the prices of food and other essential commodities and its effects on common man

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Short Duration Discussion on Price Rise. Mr. M. Venkaiah Naidu.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, is the Finance Minister coming? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Finance Minister is not there.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): MoS is here.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: It was assured by the Government that FM will come. I know that he is in the other House and the debate has already been initiated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Finance Minister, the Agriculture Minister and the Consumer Affairs Minister should be here to understand the seriousness of the issue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): But, Venkaiahji, MoS for Finance is here and the Minister for Civil Supplies is also here.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It shows the seriousness of the Government on this very important subject.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, discussion is going on in the other House. He will come here. Look at the other side also. Gradually, people are coming in.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. Now, you start.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am neither going to gain nor going to lose anything by their presence or absence. But, the question is, let these people understand the gravity of the situation and if the Government is able to do something, it will be helpful to the people. That's my point. Otherwise, I have no problem with any individual Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: No, it's okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Finance Minister made a *suo motu* statement in the other House and it's a jugglery of figures. If figures are going to fill the stomach of the common man then the problem would have been solved. But, unfortunately, no tangible or concrete

steps have been announced by the Finance Minister nor taken by the Government all these days.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: The FM has come.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am happy the Finance Minister is here.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): After all, Mr. Venkaiah is speaking. How can I not be here?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, price rise is a silent killer. It is an assault on common man. It is a direct taxation on the common people which they will not be able to avoid. We must understand the seriousness of this being a silent killer. For seven years under the aegis of this Government, the common man is suffering very badly.

Sir, in February, 2010, the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab *Babu*, promised that high food inflation would ease in four months. The same assurance was repeated by the Finance Minister time and again and also by the hon. Prime Minister. But, nothing has happened. There is no downward trend. We have the figures with us. I will explain them a little later.

Sir, they have four experts in this Government. The Prime Minister himself is an economist. The Finance Minister is also a very experienced man. Then we have the hon. Home Minister who is also supposed to be an expert because he was earlier the Finance Minister. Then, we have the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission who is also an economist. In spite of the four people being present there in the Government, in the last seven years, they could not even diagnose the ailment, leave alone the treatment. They are not able to understand basically why these prices are rising and why inflation is going up. That is the issue and people are really wondering. Even I, for myself, am wondering leaving politics aside. We have our own political ideological differences. We will fight them out separately. But, I was expecting that with the rich experience of these four leaders, they will be able to put their minds together and then do something concrete. But, in the first year, second year, third year, fourth year, fifth year and sixth year, continuously, the prices are rising. There is no remedy. There is no clarity. There is no unity. There is no proper application of mind to this burning problem. That is what I suppose. The Government has tried combination of fiscal, monetary and market intervention measures. But all of them have failed.

I have the report of the Standing Committee on Finance, December, 2009. I am just quoting from the report. It says, "The Ministry of Finance which is responsible for formulating the policies and management of inflation has obviously failed to intervene timely and to address this burning issue with due seriousness. In such a dismal scenario, the Committee cannot but urge the

Government to overcome this inertia”, underline the word ‘inertia’, “and come to grips with reality of the unabated rise in prices of essential commodities.” This is a scathing attack by the Standing Committee of Parliament. Unfortunately, the Government seems to be insensitive even to this scathing criticism by the Standing Committee of the Finance Ministry. There is a saying जब-जब कांग्रेस सत्ता में आती है तो महंगाई साथ लाती है। I do not know what is the umbilical link between the Congress Party and price rise. Whenever we go to the history, whenever the Congress Party came to power, there is shortage, there is price rise, there is black market and there is so much uproar that nothing is being done by the Government. Lack of foresight, lack of proper planning, lack of leadership and on the top of it, sheer incompetence, wrong economic policies, massive corruption in export and import are the main reasons for the price rise. It is because of the Government’s mismanagement only and wrong economic policies only. Sir, in 2011, 9.11 per cent was overall monetary food inflation.

The ASSOCHAM said that between 2005-06 and 2010-11, the prices of eight essential commodities have gone up by nearly 72 per cent. Inflation has caused several essentials like condiments, spices, eggs, fish, meat, milk and pulses out of the common man’s reach. These items have witnessed a sharp increase ranging from 75 per cent to as high as 158 per cent. 158 per cent!

Sir, if the growth is moderate, inflation is acceptable. But there is no growth also. The growth rate is also going down. The Government has become complacent on inflation. The Government has become insensitive to the sufferings of the people of India. I always say people are weeping and the Government is sleeping. Same is the case this year also. Earlier also, we provoked the Government by using harsh words, not to hurt individuals, but to provoke them, at least, they come to the grips of the situation and try to do something. But unfortunately nothing has been done.

Sir, hike seems to be the word of the year. Hike, hike everywhere, people are saying when the next hike is. People will be looking towards newspapers, tuning radio and TV sets, when is the next hike. Hike in the interest rates, hike in fuel prices, hike in fertiliser prices, hike in EMIs are turning Aam Aadmi’s budget into a nightmare. Sir, home loans have become a huge burden which used to be 6-7 per cent during the NDA’s regime. Today it is 11 to 12 per cent. The Reserve Bank of India has hiked the interest rates 13 times in the last 19 months. Business loans rose between 14 to 16 per cent. How do you expect Indian manufacturing sector to be competitive in the world market? Instead of taking poverty alleviation measures, the Government thought that they can reduce poverty by fixing the daily earnings of a person at Rs. 32 per day. What a great idea? Can anybody survive with Rs. 32 per day? With these high transport prices, with this rise in prices of essential commodities, how do you expect the common man to

survive? And who gave this great idea to the Planning Commission, I am not able to understand. If you are not able to fight poverty, if you are not able to alleviate the sufferings of the common people, then fix this limit and make people above the poverty line. And that seems to be the great idea of the Planning Commission, and of this Government. I only hope so even now. I have seen in the media that the Prime Minister has taken a meeting. Subsequently, nothing has been said openly. They have to correct this distortion. It is really, again, an assault on the common people of the country; 63 rupees a day is the biggest joke of the year.

Sir, the Government fiscal deficit was Rs. 1,27,000 crores in 2007-08. In 2008-09, it was Rs. 3,37,000 crores. Last year, it was Rs. 4,18,000 crores. And I mentioned it in my Budget speech; the hon. Finance Minister said at that time, he is taking it as a challenge. But what happened, Sir? This fiscal deficit, so far, he is not able to contain! And the Government has run out of ideas. Now, the Finance Minister presented the figure as Rs. 4,13,000 crores. He has added another Rs.9,000 crores recently. I do not know what he has done today.

Sir, even the rupee value is going down. What was the rupee value during NDA regime, what is the rupee value now, you just compare. 52.32 a dollar! It falls to an all-time low. In the last seven straight Sessions, it has lost 217 paise; that is 4.33 per cent. Pitiably condition of the rupee! We are blaming the external factors. Sir, what has this Government done with regard to the report submitted by the Committee headed by Shri Narendra Modi? Maharashtra Chief Minister was there, and Tamil Nadu Chief Minister was there. There was a Committee set up by the NDC, I think. The CMs of Andhra, Maharashtra and T.N. were also members of the Committee. It was set up in 2010. The Committee Report, so far, we are not able to see; 20 recommendations with 64 detailed actionable points have been made. For example, some of the recommendations were that all essential commodities should be kept out of the future markets. What happened to the proposal? Setting up a Price Stabilization Fund. What happened to the proposal? Rehabilitation of the agriculture markets. What happened to that proposal? Expanding the priority sector lending. What happened to that proposal? Dissemination of information at all levels. Nobody knows what has happened. Unbinding of the Food Corporation of India. Some of these major recommendations are there. The Government, so far, is not able to explain to the people what is the action they have taken on the report of this very important Committee where Chief Ministers of all shades are there, be it Congress, or be it BJP or other parties. All these Chief Ministers are there as members of the Committee, and in their collective wisdom, they have made certain recommendations, but recommendations have not yet been acted upon. If the Government has taken note of them and if they have taken some action, I will be happy to know it from the Finance Minister.

Sir, see the widening gap between WPI and CPI, the wholesale price index and the consumer price index. It is really surprising that the wholesale price index, sometimes, they say, is showing a downward trend, or it is a marginal increase. But as per the consumer price index, the prices are running very high. And the distortion between these two has to be checked up at one stage or other. The hon. Finance Minister was very kind enough, if he may recall, to give an assurance to the House 'that he will attend to this important programme and see to it that something is done in this regard.' Unfortunately, so far, nothing has been done.

Sir, in 1951-52, 89 per cent of what the consumer spent on food used to reach the farmer. 89 per cent! Now, only 34 per cent reaches him while 66 per cent goes to the middleman. There is something lacking in the system, which we all have to ponder ourselves and then try to act on that. A farmer gets only five rupees a kg. for onion whereas in the market we are purchasing it at 30 rupees a kg; 5 rupees a kg. for onion in the farm, and in the market, it is 30 rupees a kg.

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Who is responsible?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Who is responsible, I am asking you. You are in Government, not me. We have to understand this, Sir, that there are no refrigeration units; there is no cold storage facility; there is no proper transport facility; there is no marketing facility, and there is no communication system, there is no information dissemination campaign to awaken the farmer and tell him that this much prices are available. But they are all perishable goods; that is why they are losing heavily.

We have been talking about this adding of cold storage chains. But nothing concrete has been done in this regard. That is also one of the reasons. The price of petrol has been increased eleven times in twelve months in the name of rationalisation. It has been increased 24 times since the UPA Government came to power. Twenty-four times the petrol price has been increased! Now, in recent days, they have decreased it nominally.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

It has a cascading effect. It will have an effect on the essential commodities. The essential commodities have to be transferred from one place to another. Naturally, the prices of essential commodities will increase. The price rise is mostly taking place in food articles and we are all aware that 50 per cent of the common man's budget is spent on food items. The UPA Government has inherited a robust economy from the NDA. The then hon. Finance Minister and the present hon. Finance Minister are here. I quote from the Economic Survey of July, 2004. It States:—

“The economy appears to be in a resilient mood in terms of growth, inflation and balance of payments, a combination that offers large scope of consolidation of growth momentum with continued micro-economic stability. The NDA Government can be credited for changing the face of the Indian economy by introducing second generation market reforms and integrating domestic economy and the world economy in real terms”.

This is from the Economic Survey. So, you have inherited a robust economy, lowest inflation and highest foreign exchange. There was no line, no queue, no waiting list, no shortage and no black market at that time. What happened to that in the last six years? How are you able to spoil it? What are the reasons? What are the remedies which you want to offer now? This is not my political statement. I have just quoted from the Economic Survey. There was a low interest regime. Just now I said that it was 6-7 per cent for housing and business loan was available at 11-12 per cent. Today it has gone up to 15-17 per cent. Inflation had touched a historic low of 3.7 per cent during our regime, not throughout but most of the time. But in your regime, if I remember correctly, it went up to 18.5-20 per cent at one time. There was record high inflation during the regime of Congress party and the UPA and the lowest inflation during the NDA regime. This is the comparison. What are you doing, all the great academics, four of you, sitting in the Government? The price of every item, sugar, rice, steel, coal, tel, dal, etc., has gone up considerably and it has gone up beyond the reach of the common man and the Government still has no clue.

The UPA Government has inherited a regime of surplus from the NDA and it has successfully converted it into a shortage on the food front. No country has so much irrigated land like India has. But, unfortunately, we are not able to increase the production. Chinese production is double than ours. We don't have a proper plan; we are not spending on agriculture research and also we don't have even proper storage. This year, if you attribute this shortage or food inflation to lower production, it is not correct because the production is 241 million tonnes. There is record production. The farmers are doing their best. I salute the farming community. What is the Government doing? In the last six-and-a-half years you have not added one metric ton of storage capacity. The Food Corporation of India — we got the information — did not add any additional space at all on its own. Why? When you had food production and you had procured food and allowed it to rot in the open space, the Supreme Court went to the extent of saying to distribute the food to the common people instead of allowing it to be rotten. The Supreme Court had made such a stinking remark. Still the Government is unmoved. You are not

serious on the godown front. The Food Corporation of India has no plan. Similar is the case with cold storage chains. Similar is the case with refrigerator van system in the rural areas. This is a very big challenge to us. Instead of doing that, what are you doing? You are saying that you have increased the MSP three times or four times. But what is happening to the farmers? You are just increasing the MSP nominally. But, at the same time, the prices of agricultural inputs are increasing manifold. Sir, I have the figures with me of only one item — I do not want to take much time of the House — that is DAP, Diammonium Phosphate. In the last one year, from March, 2010 to now, its price has gone up from Rs. 486 to Rs. 1046. This has happened in one year. How do you expect the farmers to survive? Are you serious and sensitive to the sufferings of the farming community? That is why I was saying that the Finance Minister, the Consumer Affairs Minister and the Agriculture Minister, all of them, should be present here. They should understand the seriousness. I am not holding one particular Minister responsible for this. It is the responsibility of the Government as a whole. Recently, I went to Andhra Pradesh to visit some of the drought affected areas. I talked to the farmers there. On the one hand the Government is giving rice at Re. 1 a kilo and on the other hand you are taking Rs. 1050 for one bag of fertilizer. What is this? How do we expect the agriculture to be viable? There is no response from the Government. I am quite fearful that this price may increase further. Then it is not available in the market. Even the DAP at this price is not available in the market. These are the figures. I would like to send these figures to the hon. Finance Minister also. How are the prices rising? In March, 2010, its price was Rs. 486. In April, 2010, its price was Rs. 517; in January, 2011, its price was Rs. 559; in September, 2011, its price was Rs. 800; in October, 2011, its price was Rs. 924; and in November, 2011, its price was Rs. 956. Today, its price is Rs. 1046. It is horrible! It is the biggest assault on the farming community of the country. Is it the way you want to save the agriculturists from ruination? Farmers are leaving agriculture. Forty-three per cent of the farming community do not want to continue in agriculture. That is the statistics of the World Bank. Many of the people want to leave agriculture because it is not remunerative. Still, you have this policy of fertilizer. You want to go on increasing the prices every year and you expect the farmers to produce more and then you want to ease the food situation in the country! How is it possible?

Sir, as I was just explaining, petro-bombs were thrown on the people at regular intervals, that is, 24 times during the UPA regime. Every time, when petrol prices are increased...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Petro-bombs!

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Yes, petro-bombs. Petroleum prices are petro-bombs on the people. People are suffering. Every time, you increase the price, it has got a cascading effect on the prices of each commodity, including fertilizer, wheat, paddy, vegetables, and all other essential commodities. So prices of these commodities are going up and transport charges are also going up. You have no remedy! You say that your Government is committed to the welfare of the common people. Is it the way to help the common people?

The Economic Times, recently, published an article. They made an analysis of the latest inflation figures last month. The food inflation is at six-month high of 11.43 per cent, with vegetables 25 per cent costlier on annual basis; fruits dearer by 11.96 per cent; milk dearer by 12.85 per cent; eggs, meat and fish dearer by 12.82 per cent. In October last year, the price rise stood at 14.20 per cent. Every time, when we or the media questions that, the Prime Minister says, "Wait up to September, the prices will come down". When we ask the Finance Minister in September, the Finance Minister says, "It will come down by March". It is 'March-September-March'. I remember, during my student days, when a boy failed in Class X exams, the teacher used to tell him, "Don't worry, the September exam is there". When he failed in September exam also, the teacher said, "March exam is there". 'March-September-March'. This Government is also doing the same thing. Whenever we ask them about the price rise, they say, "By September, it will ease out and by March it will come down". But every time, they are failing. It is a total failure, not even compartment or pass, not even pass with grace marks. It is a total miserable failure. One has to say it.

If we come to retail prices, when we were in power, in last days of our Government in 2004, the price of sugar was Rs. 14. Today it is Rs.38. Tea was Rs.80; today, it is Rs. 260. Refined oil, Rs. 64; today, it is Rs. 120. Mustard oil, Rs. 40; now, it is Rs. 80. Salt was Rs. 6 a kg; now, it is Rs.14. Atta, Rs. 10; now, it is Rs. 22; rice was Rs. 10 and the fine variety was Rs. 12; now, it is Rs. 25 and the fine variety is Rs. 30. Zeera was Rs. 75 at that time; now, it is Rs.260. Milk was Rs. 14 a litre at that time; now, it is Rs. 29. Petrol was Rs. 34; today, it is Rs. 66. Diesel was Rs. 22; today, it is Rs.41. Cooking gas was Rs. 240; now, it is Rs. 395. Nothing has been spared. Coming to dal, Rajma was Rs. 22; now, it is Rs. 70. Of course, I do not want to talk about rajma; it has become a rich man's food...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: It is a protein-rich food for vegetarians.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is vegetarian's non-vegetarian food. White channa was Rs. 24; today, it is Rs. 100. Moong Dal was Rs. 25 at that time; now, it is Rs. 90; Malka Dal was Rs. 23; now, it is Rs. 85. Channa Dal was Rs. 21 at that time; today, it is Rs. 60. Lobia was Rs. 25 at that time; now, it is Rs.90. These are the figures which I have got latest from the market today.

There is no hike from my side. These are the market figures. How do you expect people to purchase dal at Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per kg.? वे क्या खाते हैं? दाल-रोटी। What is the explanation of the Government? Why is the Finance Minister, with all his rich experience, keeping quiet? Why is the Agriculture Minister keeping quiet? Have they become so helpless? Why is the Prime Minister keeping silent when the prices are violent? Why is the Government silent? They must explain. They owe an answer to the people that these are the steps they are taking and that these are the results which they have achieved. Otherwise, you just say one thing that you are not capable at all. It is very clear; it is written on the wall that you are not capable. People are very, very angry with you. People are weeping and you people are sleeping in the Government. That is the allegation of the people. The common man is crying. What is it that the Government is doing? What are the concrete steps they have taken? What are the follow-up actions of the recommendations made by the Committee of Chief Ministers? There is no answer to these things. What are the tangible steps taken by the Government? No answer. What is the effective coordination between the Agriculture Ministry, Finance Ministry and the Consumer Affairs Ministry? For that also, no answer. You are simply leaving people in the lurch. Is it your policy? You want people to die in the natural course. Farmers are committing suicide. Lakhs of farmers have committed suicide. Is it not time for us to address that burning issue, address the problems of the farming community and set things right? Is it not the minimum responsibility of the Government that all these Departments come together and work out a long-term strategy? Why are they not doing it? What is their response? I would like to tell the Government — I am not giving any *shaap* or curse to this Government — people's patience is running out. Don't test it further. They are waiting for an opportunity to throw you out at the earliest. It is written on the wall. Read the writing on the wall. As and when the opportunity comes, you will be thrown out without any mercy. The reason is that you have failed miserably. What the people expect from the Government is security first. I don't want to explain it further. And the other aspect is livelihood of the people, their food security. Now, more than 50 per cent of people are living below-the-poverty-line. You may try to bring it down by your jugglery figures. I am not going into that. Even presuming that it is 31 per cent or 36 per cent, whatever it is, please try to understand the problem and address it. Wake up from your deep slumber and then try to do something. If you are not capable of doing something, then, better get out of your position. I am not saying it for one Minister. I want this whole Government to go down. If you are not capable of controlling the prices, if you have run out of ideas, if you have become politically bankrupt with regard to ideas, better quit, and then, let the people decide. Thank you, Sir.

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर जो चर्चा हो रही है, इसमें मैं विपक्ष के नेता, माननीय वेंकैया नायडु साहब का भाषण बहुत ध्यान से सुन रही थी। मैं विचार कर रही थी कि शायद वह महंगाई की इस चिन्ताजनक समस्या पर, जो सभी की समस्या है, कोई कंक्रीट उपाय बताएंगे, कोई सुझाव बताएंगे। लेकिन, ...(व्यवधान)... अब आप मुझे बोलने तो दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : ज़रा सुनिए, सुनिए ...(व्यवधान)... आप उनको बोलने दीजिए।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : आप इतने उतावले क्यों हो रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप उनको बोलने दीजिए, खामोशी से सुनिए। जब आपकी बारी आए, तब आप जो कहना चाहें, कहिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बलवीर पुंज (ओडिशा) : उपसभापति, वह उपाय तो बताएं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : बताएंगी, अभी तो इन्होंने बोलना शुरू ही किया है, आप डिस्टर्ब मत कीजिए। Please do not disturb. ... (Interruptions) Please.

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : उनका जो सार्थक और कंक्रीट सुझाव आया और जो उनके दिल की बात भी है, वह यह आया कि एक-दो मंत्रियों को नहीं, पूरी की पूरी सरकार को ही चले जाना चाहिए और हमको आ जाना चाहिए। इसके लिए उनके उपाय भी बड़े जोरों से चल रहे हैं, कभी अन्ना साहब आ रहे हैं, कभी उधर से बाबा रामदेव आ रहे हैं, इस तरह वे बड़े उपाय कर रहे हैं। महानुभव, इन उपायों से कुछ नहीं होगा, क्योंकि देश की जनता को आप इस तरह से बरगला नहीं सकते हैं। यह इतना गंभीर विषय है और हर वक्त हर विषय पर राजनीति हो, यह उचित नहीं है।

महोदय, एक समय वह भी था जब पंडित नेहरू ने खुले मन से, मुक्त कंठ से अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की प्रशंसा की थी। माननीय श्री राहुल गांधी जब बिहार गए, तो उन्होंने नीतीश कुमार जी की कार्यशैली की प्रशंसा की थी, लेकिन शायद...(व्यवधान)... मैं बता रही हूँ ...(व्यवधान)... आपमें सुनने का धीरज ही नहीं है, थोड़ा धीरज रखिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोलिए, आप उनकी तरफ ध्यान मत दीजिए...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, आपके लीडर को हमने सुना है, अब आप भी सुनिए।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : महोदय, आज हम सबकी यह कलेक्टिव रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी है, हां, सरकार की थोड़ी ज्यादा है और सरकार इसके लिए पूरे तौर पर सार्थक प्रयास कर रही है। प्रधान मंत्री जी, हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, यूपीए अध्यक्ष, माननीया श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी और हमारे सारे सहयोगी दलों के साथ समूची सरकार इसके लिए पूरे तौर पर कटिबद्ध है। इसके लिए कई उपाय भी किए गए हैं।

महोदय, पहले तो मैं यह बताना चाहूंगी कि इस महंगाई के कारण क्या हैं। यूपीए की सरकार ने इसके लिए क्या-क्या उपाय किए हैं, उन पर भी मैं रोशनी डालना चाहूंगी। आंकड़ों पर तो आपने विस्तार से बता ही दिया है, इसलिए उस पर मैं दोबारा नहीं जाऊंगी।

महोदय, मैं जानती हूँ कि गृहणियाँ या महिलाएं महंगाई की मार से ज्यादा आहत होती हैं, क्योंकि एक सीमित आमदनी में उन्हें घर का बजट चलाना होता है, गृहस्थी चलानी होती है। उनके लिए यह बहुत चिन्ता का विषय है।

महोदय, हमें इसके कारण जानना भी बहुत जरूरी है, जैसे जब डीज़ल महंगा होता है, पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ महंगे होते हैं, ये सब अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से जुड़े होते हैं। उनकी दरें अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से नियन्त्रित होती हैं। यह केवल हमारी ही समस्या नहीं है, हमारे सभी पड़ोसी देशों को भी यही समस्या है। ऐसे में ही इस प्रकार के हालात उत्पन्न हो जाते हैं, क्योंकि सब चीजें ट्रांसपोर्टेशन के जरिए आती-जाती हैं।

सर, अभी पेट्रोल व डीज़ल को सरकार ने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से जोड़ा है और पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के, पेट्रोल व डीज़ल के प्राइस भी रोल बैक किए हैं। सरकार नहीं चाहती है कि वह अनावश्यक रूप से आम जनता पर किसी भी तरह से महंगाई का अतिरिक्त बोझ डाले। इसके लिए रसोई गैस में यथासंभव सब्सिडी दी गई है, वरना आज रसोई गैस का सिलिंडर 100 रुपये और भी महंगा हो सकता था। आज किसानों के न्यूनतम कृषि उत्पादों के मूल्य में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। केन्द्र सरकार अथवा जहां भी कांग्रेस की सरकारें हैं वे, सभी यह देखते हैं कि वहां किसानों को कृषि का पूरा उचित न्यूनतम मूल्य मिले।

इससे जब किसान को उसके उत्पाद का मूल्य लागत से ज्यादा मिलेगा तो यह स्वाभाविक है कि वह मंडी में भी कुछ ज्यादा लागत में जाएगा। लेकिन, इस सरकार ने इसके उपाय भी किए हैं। उसने सफल जैसे केन्द्रीय भंडार खोले हैं, जहाँ पर आम आदमी को बाजार से अपेक्षाकृत बहुत कम दाम में खाद्य पदार्थ मिल सकते हैं। वहाँ उन्हें बाजार से कम-से-कम बीस-पच्चीस प्रतिशत कम मूल्य में खाद्य पदार्थ मिल रहे हैं और लोग उनका उपयोग कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, इसके साथ ही कालाबाजारी, जमाखोरी और मुनाफाखोरी, जिनको हमारे यहाँ के उधर के लोग संरक्षण दे देते हैं और उन पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं करते हैं, ऐसे कालाबाजारी करने वाले लोगों के यहाँ जिस तरह दिल्ली में दिल्ली सरकार द्वारा छापे मारे गए, उनके यहाँ से अनाजों को जब्त किया गया, उसी तरह राजस्थान में भी उन पर कार्रवाई हुई, मिलावटी चीजों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई हुई, इसके लिए अभियान चलाया गया और ऐसे लोगों को बन्द किया गया। उसी तरह से महाराष्ट्र में भी और जहाँ-जहाँ कांग्रेस की सरकारें हैं, वहाँ कार्रवाई हुई है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जहाँ भी विपक्ष की सरकारें हैं, बी.जे.पी. की सरकार है, वहाँ उन लोगों को संरक्षण क्यों दिया जाता है? आखिर, राज्य सरकारों का भी कोई नैतिक कर्तव्य और दायित्व होता है या नहीं? क्या राज्य सरकारों के पास कर्मचारी नहीं हैं, क्या राज्य सरकारों के पास बजट नहीं है और क्यों नहीं वे सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की मॉनिटरिंग ठीक से करते हैं?...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मेरी बात तो सुनिए!...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री बलबीर पुंज : सर...**(व्यवधान)**... संरक्षण का आरोप लगाया जा रहा है!...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप उनको बोलने दीजिए!...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री बलबीर पुंज : ये राज्य सरकारों के खिलाफ आरोप कैसे लगा सकती हैं?...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप उनको बोलने दीजिए!...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़, आप उनको बोलने दीजिए।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : तो क्या हुआ?...**(व्यवधान)**... राज्य सरकारों की भी जिम्मेदारी होती है!...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप उनको बोलने दीजिए!...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए!...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री बलबीर पुंज : इस तरह से निराधार आरोप लगाना...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : पुंज जी, आप बैठिए!...**(व्यवधान)**... Please sit down. उनको बोलने दीजिए।
...**(व्यवधान)**... उनको बोलने दीजिए!...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : सर, सच्ची बात कड़वी लगती है।...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया (ओडिशा): कुछ अच्छी बातें सुनने का धीरज रखिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : ठाकुर जी, आप बोलिए।...(व्यवधान).... पुंज जी, आप जो चाहते हैं, उसे तो वे नहीं बोलेंगी न?...(व्यवधान).... नहीं, आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सच्ची बात इतनी कड़वी क्यों लगती है?...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : सच्ची बात तो कड़वी ही लगती है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है।...(व्यवधान).... आप जो बोलना चाहते हैं, उसे आपके नेता बोल चुके हैं।...(व्यवधान).... अब आप उनको भी सुनिए।...(व्यवधान).... आप उनको भी सुनिए।...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य : ढंग से बोलें, तब सुनें न?...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : यह गलत बात है।...(व्यवधान).... ये शब्द वापस लिए जाएँ- 'ढंग से बोलें' ... (व्यवधान).... क्या मतलब है इनके 'ढंग से बोलें' कहने का?...(व्यवधान).... एक मैम्बर बोल रहा है।...(व्यवधान).... इसको वापस लिया जाए।

श्री उपसभापति : किसने क्या बोला?...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : इन्होंने क्यों कहा कि 'ढंग से बोलें'? ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए। मैं देखता हूँ कि यह क्या है?...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : मैं कौन सा बेढंगेपन से बोल रही हूँ, सर?...(व्यवधान).... मैं कौन सा बेढंगेपन से बोल रही हूँ, सर?...(व्यवधान).... सच्चाई कड़वी लगती है, उसे आप सुनिए। पूरा देश इसे सुन रहा है। मैं जानती हूँ कि कई दिनों के बाद तो आज संसद चल रही है। आज तो इसे कृपा करके चलने दीजिए। मुझे बोलने दीजिए।

श्री नारायण सिंह केसरी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर,... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप उनको बोलने ही नहीं दे रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान).... आप उनको जुबान खोलने नहीं देंगे तो कैसे होगा? ... (व्यवधान).... उनको बोलने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान).... आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान).... आप बहुत interfere कर रहे हैं। आप प्लीज बैठिए।... (व्यवधान).... आप बहुत interfere कर रहे हैं। आप उनको बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)....

डॉ. प्रभा ठाकुर : सर, वेंकैया साहब ने कहा कि कांग्रेस जब सत्ता में आती है तो महँगाई बढ़ाती है। काश, वे यह भी कहते कि कांग्रेस जब भी सत्ता में आती है तो आम आदमी की आमदनी बढ़ती है। सर, कुछ लोग केवल ऐसे हैं, जो सिर्फ बातें करते हैं। इनको भी जनता ने मौका दिया है। उसने इनको दो-दो बार मौका दिया है। यहाँ छः-साढ़े छः वर्ष तक एन.डी.ए. की सरकार रही है। आपने उस समय महँगाई से निपटने के लिए क्या किया? महँगाई कितनी बार बढ़ी? तेल की कीमतें 13 बार बढ़ीं या 23 बार बढ़ीं, ये सारे आंकड़े अन्य लोग बताएँगे। इनके समय में महँगाई हर साल बढ़ी या कम हुई, यह भी तो बताएँगे।

महोदय, मेरे बोलने के समय बीच में जो डिस्टर्बेंस हुआ, उस समय को मेरे समय में न जोड़ा जाए।... (व्यवधान).... महोदय, मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहूँगी कि अर्थशास्त्र का यह एक सत्य नियम है कि जब भी आमदनी में वृद्धि होती है, तब महँगाई में या कीमतों में वृद्धि होती है और आज से नहीं, आदि-अनादि काल

से होता आया है।...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मुझे वह समय याद है। जब देश आजाद हुआ था, उसके बाद गाँवों की परिस्थिति मैं बताती हूँ। जब एक रुपया प्रति किलो घी मिलता था और 200 रुपए प्रति तोला सोना मिलता था, तब लोगों के सर पर कच्चे झोपड़े की छत हुआ करती थी। उनको एक रुपया प्रति किलो घी भी नसीब नहीं होता था। तब किसी ने यहाँ किसी तरह की कोई खुशहाली नहीं, जब में पैसा नहीं और शिक्षा भी नहीं, ये हालात थे। जब कांग्रेस की सरकार बनी, पंडित नेहरू आए और उन्होंने इस देश में क्रांति की। यह कांग्रेस की सरकारों की देन है कि गरीब आदमी को और किसानों को उन्होंने जमीनों का मालिक बना दिया। सर, किसानों के कच्चे घर पक्के मकानों में बदल गये। आज हमें यह देख कर खुशी होती है कि गाँवों में किसान अच्छे कपड़े पहनते हैं, वे फटेहाल नहीं घूमते व हर किसान के घर के सामने एक मोटरसाइकिल खड़ी हुई नजर आती है।
...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए न। आप क्यों डिस्टर्ब कर रहे हैं? अगर आप उठेंगे, तो ये भी उठेंगे, आप बैठिए।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : सर, यह कांग्रेस की ही देन रही है। कांग्रेस की नेता इंदिरा जी ने कहा, “गरीबी हटाओ” उन्होंने यह नारा दिया और यह अभियान आरम्भ किया। उन्होंने किसानों के लिए “हरित क्रांति” का नारा दिया और वे इस देश में हरित क्रांति को लेकर आईं।

महोदय, कांग्रेस “बातें कम और काम ज्यादा” में विश्वास करती है। ऐसे ही हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी हैं। वे बहुत कम बोलते हैं, लेकिन काम करते हैं। लेकिन सर, यह सत्य है कि जब भी कोई बदलाव होता है, तो हमेशा उसका विरोध होता है। माननीय श्री राजीव गांधी जी ने जब कम्प्यूटर क्रांति की बात कही, तब भी हमारे विपक्ष के साथियों ने मजाक उड़ाया था और कहा था कि ये बड़े आये कम्प्यूटर क्रांति के अग्रदूत मसीहा! आज देश के घर-घर और गाँव-गाँव तक में कम्प्यूटर क्रांति, कम्प्यूटर शिक्षा का माहौल बना हुआ है। उनकी आँखों ने तब इक्कीसवीं सदी का विकास देखा था। परमाणु करार पर जब देश को सशक्त बनाने की बात आयी, तब भी इन लोगों ने विरोध किया। जब-जब देश को सशक्त बनाने की बात आती है, देश को आगे ले जाने की बात आती है, आज विपक्ष का धर्म रह गया है विरोध करना। सर, एफडीआई, यानी फॉरेन डायरेक्ट इन्वेस्टमेंट से देश को कितने लाभ होते हैं, यह सरकार ने भी बताये और खुद बीजेपी के 2004 इलेक्शन मैनिफेस्टो में था कि वे एफडीआई लेकर आएँगे, लेकिन आज वे उसका जोर-शोर से विरोध कर रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर,...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : माया जी, वे बोल रही है, तो उनको बोलने दीजिए। जब आप बोलेंगी, तब आप बोलिएगा।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : 2004 का मैनिफेस्टो लाकर दिखा दीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to put the record straight that from 1980...**(Interruptions)**... none of the BJP Manifesto has any mention of FDI.
...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : मैनिफेस्टो लाकर दिखा दीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... एक समय में आपने खुद परमाणु करार का समर्थन किया हुआ है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, please tell the hon. Member not to make baseless allegations. Sir, these are all baseless allegations. ...**(Interruptions)**... ऐसा किसी भी मैनिफेस्टो में नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : पुंज जी, आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए न।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : हमारी सरकार ने यह महसूस किया है कि इससे महँगाई थमेगी।...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री उपसभापति : अहलुवालिया जी,...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, आप बैठने के लिए कह रहे हैं, तो बैठ जाएँगे, किन्तु कोई भी आरोप लगाने के पहले...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : सुनिए, एफडीआई आने से महँगाई थमेगी...(व्यवधान)... यह सच्चाई है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, सदन का यह नियम है कि कोई भी आरोप लगाने के पहले उसको substantiate करने के लिए डॉक्यूमेंट प्रोज़्यूस किया जाए। आप या तो डॉक्यूमेंट प्रोज़्यूस करें कि ऐसा किस मैनिफेस्टो में है या अपने शब्द वापस लें।...(व्यवधान)... नहीं तो आप डॉक्यूमेंट प्रोज़्यूस कीजिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : यह आपके “इंडिया शाइनिंग” में था।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, you ask her either to produce the BJP Manifesto on FDI or she should withdraw it. ...*(Interruptions)*... She should place a copy of the BJP Manifesto on the Table of the House or she should withdraw this allegation.

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : × में नारा था।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : ऐसा नहीं है कि आप जो भी बोलेंगी, वह चला जाएगा।...(व्यवधान)... ऐसा नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : अब इंडिया कैसे शाइन करेगा?

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : नहीं सर, कोई भी आरोप लगाने के पहले...(व्यवधान)... आप एक जिम्मेदार पार्टी हैं, ट्रेजरी बेंच पर बैठते हैं, इसका मतलब आप किसी पर भी कोई भी आरोप लगा देंगे?
...(व्यवधान)...

डॉ. प्रभा ठाकुर : “इंडिया शाइनिंग” में तो यह नारा दिया था न?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : अगर आपके पास कोई डॉक्यूमेंट है, तो बताइये।...(व्यवधान)... अगर ऐसा डॉक्यूमेंट है, तो बताइये।...(व्यवधान)... आप सभी लाओ।...(व्यवधान)... कैसे नहीं लाएँगे, आप अभी लाओ।
...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : एक महिला से लड़ने के लिए क्या इतनी सेना की जरूरत है? ...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, यह सच्चाई का असर है।...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति जी, यह सच्चाई का असर है। सर, सच्चाई बर्दाश्त नहीं होती।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : अभी सबेरे हाथ जोड़-जोड़ कर तो विदग्धा किये और अभी ये बोलने के लिए खड़ी हो गईं!...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: It is a baseless allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : सुनिए...(व्यवधान)... हाँ, यह ठीक है...(व्यवधान)... सर, फैसला हुआ है, क्योंकि यह लोकतंत्र है और हमारी जो सरकार है, प्रधान मंत्री जी हैं, वे लोकतांत्रिक भावना का और सभी राजनीतिक दलों की भावना का सम्मान करते हैं।

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: No; you cannot make this baseless allegation on the floor of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : मुझे एक जिम्मेदार सांसद के रूप में अपने विचार यहाँ रखने की छूट है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : प्रभा जी, उनका कहना है कि आप substantiate करेंगी क्या? उस हिसाब से आप बोलिए।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, you please tell the hon. Member to first place on the Table of the House a copy of the BJP Manifesto, which contains BJP is for FDI, or, she should be asked to withdraw this allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : मैं सरकार के कदम की सराहना करती हूँ, क्योंकि उसने सारे राजनैतिक दलों की भावना का सम्मान करते हुए कहा है कि सब से बात करने के बाद ही वह कुछ करेगी।...(व्यवधान)... मैंने जहाँ तक इस के फायदे सुने हैं...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will look into it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, you should examine it and tell the Member whether she can authenticate it. ...*(Interruptions)*... She cannot make allegations against a political party. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can you do it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : चलिए, आगे चलिए।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: How can you say it when we are saying that it is wrong? या तो वह सत्यापित करें।

श्री बलवीर पुंज : आप के प्रधान मंत्री withdraw कर सकते हैं तो आप withdraw नहीं कर सकती?...(व्यवधान)... Your Prime Minister has withdrawn the FDI. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has withdrawn the FDI. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has rolled back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, यह क्या बोल रही हैं? इन की पार्टी ने तो एफ.डी.आई. को एंटी नेशनल कहा था। 12 दिसम्बर, 2002 में पार्लियामेंट के अंदर कहा, इन के चीफ व्हिप ने कहा। अब यह क्या कहना चाहती हैं?...(व्यवधान)... एफ.डी.आई. को लाना एंटी नेशनल एक्टिविटी है। आज वही पार्टी यह कह रही है...(व्यवधान)... आप पेपर लाओ, मैं आप को पेपर दिखाता हूँ कि एंटी नेशनल बोला है।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : आप जोर से बोलकर मेरी आवाज को नहीं दबा सकते और न इस देश की आवाज की आवाज को दबा सकते हैं।

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: They should authenticate it or they should withdraw it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : मैं आप की आवाज को नहीं दबा रहा। मैं तो आवाम की आवाज को सुना रहा हूँ। मैं कह रहा हूँ कि सच बोलो और सच के सिवाय कुछ मत बोलो।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान) आप जो बोल रहे हैं वह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। प्लीज बैठिए।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : सर ऐसा है कि सांच को आंच नहीं होती और * असत्य के पांव नहीं होते। * कितने कदम चलेगा? वह लड़खड़ाएगा और गिर पड़ेगा। इसलिए * मिथ्या का वातावरण इस देश में बहुत देर तक नहीं चलेगा।

श्री उपसभापति : आप सब्जेक्ट पर आइए।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : मैं उसी पर बोल रही हूँ। मुझे कोई बोलने तो दे। मैं महंगाई पर ही बोल रही थी क्योंकि वह भी एक महंगाई कम करने की कोशिश थी ताकि आम आदमी को सस्ती कीमत पर चीजें मिलें।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, * शब्द *unparliamentary* है, इसे कार्यवाही से निकालिए।

श्री उपसभापति : * शब्द *unparliamentary* है। इसे निकाल दीजिए। जहां-जहां * बोला है, उसे निकाल दीजिए।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : सर, एन.डी.ए. सरकार की सत्ता में आयी थी, इन्होंने क्या किया किसानों के लिए? इन की सरकार कोई “महात्मा गांधी नरेगा” जैसी योजना लायी थी? ये *disinvestment* वाली पॉलिसी में पड़े रहे। सर, अगर “नरेगा” में कहीं भ्रष्टाचार है तो वह देखना राज्य सरकारों का काम है। केन्द्र सरकार ने हजारों करोड़ रुपया “सर्व शिक्षा अभियान” में, “मिड डे मील” के तहत, “नरेगा” योजना में, राजीव गांधी विद्युतीकरण योजना में, ग्रामीण अस्पतालों के लिए, भारत निर्माण योजना में, बिना किसी राजनीतिक भेदभाव के हर जगह, राज्य सरकारों को एन.डी.ए. से बढ़कर तिगुनी-चौगुनी राशि दी है। अगर उस का राज्य में गरीबों को पूरा फायदा नहीं मिल रहा है, तो उसे देखना वहां की राज्य सरकारों का काम है। अगर वे नहीं देख सकतीं और हर बात की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र सरकार पर थोपना चाहती हैं, तो पहले वे अपना इस्तीफा दे दें, उस के बाद केन्द्र सरकार खुद देख लेगी कि वहां काम ठीक से हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है।...(व्यवधान) महोदय, इसीलिए सरकार फूड सेक्युरिटी बिल ला रही है। इस के लिए मैं यू.पी.ए. अध्यक्ष श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी को बधाई देना चाहती हूँ। यह उन का एक बहुत बड़ा सपना है। प्रधान मंत्री जी की भी एक संकल्पना है कि आम आदमी को, गरीब आदमी को एक बहुत ही वाजिब और न्यूनतम कीमत पर खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध हो, अनाज उपलब्ध हो, भोजन उपलब्ध हो। इस के लिए फूड सेक्युरिटी बिल आ रहा है।

महोदय, इस के अलावा और भी केन्द्र सरकार ने उपाय किए हैं। साथ ही मैं यह भी चाहूंगी कि राज्य सरकारें भी कालाबाजारियों को नियंत्रित करें। जो पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ हैं, उन पर लगने वाले “वैट” को राज्य सरकारें नियंत्रित करें? यह शोर मचाने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि पेट्रोल की कीमतें बढ़ गयी हैं। केन्द्र सरकार ने “रोल बैक” किया है, उसी तरह राज्य सरकारें भी, आज पश्चिमी बंगाल में, पंजाब में और भी जहां-जहां जितना-जितना “वैट” पेट्रोल व डीजल पर लगा हुआ है, उसे कम करने की जरूरत है। जरूरत यह है कि सब मिलकर उसे कम करने की कोशिश करें, सिर्फ हंगामा खड़ा करने का मकसद न हो। हमारी कोशिश यह हो

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

कि सूरत बदलनी चाहिए और महंगाई से देश की जनता को निजात मिलनी चाहिए। हमारी आमदनी बढ़नी चाहिए। छठे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को इसी सरकार ने लागू किया है, जिससे कर्मचारियों को महंगाई से राहत मिली है। अगर सौ रुपए आमदनी बढ़ती है और उसके अनुपात में 30 रुपए महंगाई बढ़ती है, तो लोग उसको सहन कर सकते हैं, उसका सामना कर सकते हैं। इसलिए ज्यादा जरूरी यह है कि आमदनी इस अनुपात में बढ़ती रहे, यह न हो कि महंगाई का बोझ उठाना मुश्किल पड़ जाए। आमदनी बढ़ती रहनी चाहिए। यदि तीन गुना आमदनी बढ़ती है और उसकी तुलना में एक गुना महंगाई बढ़ती है, स्वाभाविक है कि महंगाई बढ़ती ही है, अगर कोई कहते हैं कि नहीं बढ़ती है, तो गलत कहते हैं, देश की जनता को गुमराह करते हैं और * सत्य बताते हैं। देश की जनता को सत्य ही बताना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं यह कहती हूँ कि सच्चाई बताएं और सच सामने रखें तथा सभी राज्य सरकारें मिलकर इस जिम्मेदारी को निभाएं कि कैसे लोगों को महंगाई से निजात मिले।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिम बंगाल): उपसभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, लेकिन इस * सच और सच्चे * के बीच में इस गंभीर सवाल पर चर्चा करते हुए यह जरूरी है कि इस पर कोई तू-तू मैं-मैं न हो। आप पूछ रहे थे कि वे ठोस कदम क्या थे, जो सरकार को उठाने चाहिए थे और सरकार ने नहीं उठाए? अभी मैं उनके बारे में बताऊंगा, धीरज से सुनिएगा और यदि उनको आप लागू कर पाएंगे, तो यह केवल हमारे हित में ही नहीं, आपके हित में, आम आदमी के हित में और देश के हित में भी होगा। दूसरी बात यह है कि आमदनी बढ़ी है, इस बात पर मैं आऊंगा, लेकिन इससे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह तीसरी बार, लगातार तीसरे सत्र में महंगाई पर चर्चा हो रही है। पहली बार चर्चा तब हुई थी, जब माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने एक प्रस्ताव मूव किया था और हम सभी लोगों ने उसका समर्थन किया था। उस प्रस्ताव के आखिरी वाक्य में यह कहा गया था कि इस महंगाई के बोझ से लोगों को बचाने के लिए सरकार सभी कदम उठाएगी, यानी लोगों को कुछ राहत मिलेगी, लेकिन कुछ नहीं मिला। दूसरे सत्र में फिर चर्चा हुई, विपक्ष की तरफ से एक प्रस्ताव पारित हुआ था, जिसमें हमने कुछ संशोधन मांगे थे, लेकिन वहां पर भी यहीं कहा गया था कि सरकार सभी कदम उठाएगी, लेकिन कुछ कदम नहीं उठाए गए। इस बार हम चाहते थे कि यह चर्चा रूल 168 के तहत हो, जिसमें वोटिंग हो, ताकि सरकार पर कुछ कदम उठाने का दबाव पड़े। यह दबाव आज नहीं पड़ रहा है, यह अफसोस की बात है। चलिए, वोटों का दबाव न भी पड़े, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि नैतिकता के आधार पर और उनकी आम आदमी के प्रति जो कमिटमेंट्स हैं, उनके आधार पर सरकार कुछ ठोस कदम उठाए। मेरे पास तीन ठोस कदम हैं, जो मैं मानता हूँ कि सरकार को उठाने चाहिए और वे ठोस कदम उठाने से पहले जो वास्तविकता है, उसके बारे में थोड़ी चर्चा करने की जरूरत है। दो साल हो गए हैं, food inflation 20 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा बढ़ गया है और फिलहाल food inflation 12 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा है। Vegetables are costlier today by 26 per cent, pulses are costlier today by 14 per cent, fruits are costlier today by 12 per cent, your eggs, fish and meat by 13 per cent and milk by 12 per cent. अभी अहलुवालिया साहब याद दिला रहे थे आप जो शेर पढ़ रहे थे, वह शायद हड़बड़ाहट में पूरा नहीं पढ़ पाए। एक पुरानी कहावत थी कि हम मुट्ठी में पैसे भरकर ले जाते थे और बोरी भरकर अनाज ले आते थे, लेकिन आज बोरी भरकर पैसे ले जाते हैं, लेकिन मुट्ठी भर अनाज भी नहीं मिलता है। यह वास्तविकता है। अब ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? जब यह सवाल आ जाता है कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है, तो कहा जाता है कि लोगों की आमदनी

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair

बढ़ गई है। वित्त मंत्री ने यही कहा, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी यही कहा। प्रधान मंत्री जी जब G-20 की बैठक में भाग लेकर वापस आ रहे थे, तो उन्होंने हवाई जहाज में यह बात कही थी And I quote what he said. He said, “If the economy is growing at 8 per cent and population at 1.6 per cent, then the per capita income must be growing at 6.5 to 6.7 per cent.” That is naturally putting the pressure on the prices to rise and what did the hon. Finance Minister — he was here a little while ago — say when he made that eleven page statement in the House at the beginning of this Session? What did he say? He said, ‘The steady rise in the incomes of our people is creating an excessive demand and that is the reason for this price rise. There is a mismatch between supply and demand.’ Now, Sir, what is the reality? Just now we have heard Prabhaji. She was also talking about लोगों के हाथ में आमदनी बढ़ गई, पैसा बढ़ गया। What the reality is, Sir? Your own Economic Survey informs us and I quote, ‘The growth of private final consumption expenditure falls from 8.6 per cent in 2005-06 to 7.3 per cent in 2010-11.’ This is what the Economic Survey says. What is the other reality that we have before us? You say that the actual incomes have grown. But what does today’s Times of India says? Today’s Times of India tells you something on the basis of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Sir, the OECD is the holy cow for globalization and the *mantra* for all the PPP. The OECD today tells about India. Its Report has been published today and I quote. It says, ‘The top 10 per cent wage earners now make 12 times more than the bottom 10 per cent, up from a ratio of 6 in 60s.’ What does it say further? It says, ‘The top 10 per cent earners make 5 times more than the median 10 per cent but this medium 10 per cent makes just 0.4 per cent times more than the bottom 10 per cent.’ What is happening, Sir? अगर आमदनी बढ़ी तो यह चंद लोगों के हाथ में जा रही है। इस प्रकार दो “भारतों” की सृष्टि हो रही है। कई बार हमने यहां पर कहा कि अगर एक चमकता भारत है तो एक तड़पता भारत है। तड़पते भारत की तादाद बढ़ रही है और जितनी ज्यादा तड़पते भारत की तड़प बढ़ती है, चमकते भारत की तादाद और चमक रही है। ठीक है, हमारे राजीव शुक्ल जी यहां नहीं हैं, उनको खुश करने के लिए मैं कह दूँ कि, instead of Shining India and Suffering India — he is a great avid cricket fan — I can say there is an IPL India and the BPL India. These are the two Indias that have been created. Therefore, the question is: आमदनी अगर बढ़ रही है तो किसकी बढ़ रही है और किस तरीके से बढ़ रही है? यह बात हमें सोचनी चाहिए कि आम लोगों की आमदनी नहीं बढ़ रही है लेकिन महंगाई की वजह से वे और ज्यादा पिस रहे हैं। तो इसके लिए करना क्या है? One thing we must understand is this. The hon. Home Minister, having dealt with the Finance Ministry for a long time, will understand that inflation is a classic mechanism which any economist will tell you of income redistribution. It is income redistribution from the wage-earners to the profit-earners. And, that is exactly what is happening in our country today. You are creating a chasm between these ‘two Indias’ and this chasm between these ‘two Indias’ and on top of it is the price rise of the dimension that I was telling you.

3.00 P.M.

That is what is creating today agony for the *Aam Aadmi*. If this agony from *Aam Aadmi* has to be resolved in terms of providing some relief, three steps have to be taken. सर, मुझे इकबाल का एक शेर याद आ रहा है

“तेरा इरादा है कि तेरी आरजू पूरी हो,
मेरा इरादा है कि तेरी आरजू बदले।”

आप अपनी आरजू बदल लीजिए क्योंकि यहां पर आम आदमी को राहत चाहिए। यहां पर चमकते भारत को और चमकीला नहीं बनाना है। यहां पर चाहिए कि आम आदमी जब तक चमकना शुरू नहीं करता है, भारत न चमके। इंडिया चमक सकता है, लेकिन भारत नहीं चमकेगा और इसलिए ये तीन कदम क्या होने चाहिए? पहली बात इन्होंने यह बताई कि हमारे हिसाब से आज महंगाई को जो contribute कर रहा है, वह है speculation in trade. अब आपके speculation in trade के बारे में हम आपको यह बता दें कि आज के दिन में, it is only rice and urd that is prohibited from forward trading. The latest data has been given by the Commodities Exchange. What does the Commodities Exchange tell you, Sir? The Forward Market Commission is headquartered at Mumbai. What do they tell you? From the period April 1 to October 31, 2011, the cumulative value of trade has gone up by Rs. 1,06,36,960.76 crores. That means one crore six lakh some thousand crores is the cumulative value of trade in this Forward Market. It has grown by a percentage of 72.63 in these few months. And, what is it for agricultural commodities? If you take the agricultural commodities as a whole, it has grown to more than 10,83,000 crores; in percentage terms, it is nearly 54 per cent as forward trading in agricultural commodities during this period. If there is so much of growth in the value of trade in forward trading, what does it mean? Nobody will invest in forward trading unless there is profit. And, there cannot be profit in forward trading unless prices rise. If the prices do not rise, those who make speculation in the forward trading do not make any profit. So, the pressure for prices to rise is automatically there when you have this sort of a cumulative value, which is there in this forward speculative trading. क्या कदम उठाए हैं? पहला कदम यह है कि ban all forward trading and speculative trading in agricultural commodities, and ban it for every commodity. अब आपको दिक्कत आ जाएगी that foreign finance capital is shouting why you are doing this. आप कहिए, आम आदमी के हित में है। We are banning this. चलिए, मैं यहां तक जाने के लिए तैयार हूं। सरकार कहेगी कि 6 महीने के लिए हम इसको सस्पेंड करते हैं और आप उसका असर देखिए। असर देखकर बताइए, अगर दाम नहीं घटते हैं तो ठीक है, हम आपकी बात मानने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन आप करिए तो सही, तेरा पहला सवाल यह है। इसी फॉरवर्ड ट्रेडिंग के साथ भ्रष्टाचार जुड़ा हुआ है। कहां से आता है यह पैसा? यह पैसा कहां से आ रहा है, कहां पर जा रहा है, यह ब्लैक मनी क्या है, जो जेनरेट हो रही है? यह सब speculation के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। जब तक आप इस speculation को नहीं रोकेंगे...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : येचुरी साहब, आप उधर भी देखिए और मुझे भी देखिए।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : सर, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मेरे ऊपर कृपा की कि वह बोर्ड सामने नहीं लगाया। मेरे लिए दिक्कत होगी क्योंकि दोनों तरफ देखना मुश्किल है। इसलिए मैं आपको इसके लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, मैं चाहूँगा कि आज आप मुझे बोलने दीजिए क्योंकि यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है। मैं सरकार को कुछ ठोस बातें करने के लिए कह रहा हूँ, जिसमें पहली बात तो यही थी, जो मैंने कही। दूसरा, आपने कहा कि पेट्रोल के दाम कम किए गए। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है कि आपने दो रुपए पेट्रोल के दाम कम कर दिए। आपने दो रुपए कम कर दिए, जबकि विदेश में पर बैरल तीन डॉलर दाम बढ़ गए। अभी तक तर्क यही था कि विदेश में दाम बढ़ रहा है इसलिए हम दाम बढ़ा रहे हैं। अब विदेश में दाम बढ़ गए, लेकिन आपने कम कर दिए। इससे यह बात साफ है कि विदेश के दाम के साथ हमारे यहां के दाम का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। लेकिन वह बात भी अगर आप नहीं मानना चाहते हैं, तो ठीक है, मत मानिए। आप यह कहते हैं कि oil companies are going under underinvoicing of Rs. 1.32 lakh crores. डा. प्रभा ठाकुर जी ने बिल्कुल सही कहा कि हमने हमारे दाम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दामों के साथ जोड़ दिए हैं। यह मामला था, जब Caltex हुआ करता था, ESSO हुआ करता था। उन दिनों अपने बचपन में हम लोग पेट्रोल Caltex से, ESSO वगैरह से लेते थे, इंदिरा गांधी जी ने नैशनलाइज़ कर दिया, बड़ी अच्छी बात है, हमने उसका समर्थन किया। नैशनलाइज़ करने के बाद अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दामों के साथ अपने दाम जोड़ने की क्या जरूरत है? आप अपने दाम अपने उत्पादन के आधार पर जोड़िए। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दाम से जोड़कर आप कहते हैं कि under invoice हो गए। अब under invoice में आप यह कहते हैं कि ऑयल कम्पनीज़ लॉस करती हैं। यह ऑडिटेड एकाउंट्स हैं, till 31st March, 2010. आपकी इंडियन ऑयल कम्पनी का नेट प्रॉफिट क्या है? The net profit of the Indian Oil Company, by audited account, is Rs. 10,998 crores. It is net profit after paying taxes. इसी तरह से आईओसी का रिजर्व्ड रेवेन्यू कितना है? The reserved revenue surplus of the Indian Oil Corporation is Rs. 49.472 crores. And, during April to December, two other major oil companies, the Hindustan Petroleum and the Bharat Petroleum have earned profits of Rs. 544 crores and Rs. 834 crores. सर, किसे आप यह * बोल रहे हो कि वे कम्पनियां घाटे में जा रही हैं? यह उनके ऑडिटेड एकाउंट्स हैं, हम कुछ नहीं बोल रहे हैं, उनके ऑडिटेड एकाउंट्स कह रहे हैं कि ये-ये मुनाफा बना रहे हैं। अरे भाई, अगर वे मुनाफा बना रहे हैं तो उससे जनता को राहत तो मिले। एक और आप दाम क्यों बढ़ा रहे हो, उसके बारे में किसी को समझ में नहीं आता, दूसरी ओर से आप कहते हैं कि हम चालिस हजार करोड़ रुपए की सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स पर! सर, अफसोस की बात है कि पिछले हफ्ते से यह सत्र नहीं चल पाया। लेकिन अब अच्छी बात है कि सरकार ने मान लिया है, वरना पिछले शीतकालीन सत्र जैसा ही होता, मतलब यह भी वेस्ट हो जाता। अगर उस समय जे.पी.सी. की बात मान लेते तो शायद वह विंटर सेशन वेस्ट नहीं होता। इस बारे में अब उन्होंने मान लिया, बात ठीक है। लेकिन 22 नवम्बर को वित्त मंत्री का इस हाउस में यह written answer in this House to a question asked by one of my colleagues, Shri Rajeev. What is that? It is: What is the amount of money earned by the Government of India in 2010-11? The reply was: In 2010-11, the total amount, through indirect taxes collected and realised, is to the tune of Rs. 1,02,827.77 crores. In addition, in 2010-11, they have got a dividend and royalty from the

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair

oil companies to the tune of Rs.22,240.47 crores. Then, the statement by the hon. Finance Minister says that sector-wise data of direct taxes — personal tax and corporate tax— is not maintained centrally.

अगर उसको भी आप जोड़ेंगे तो revenue is more than Rs.1,30,000 crores. The subsidy you are giving to the people, you claim, is Rs.40,000 crores. People are subsidising the Government. You are making profit of Rs. 90,000 crores from the petroleum sector. और फिर कहते हैं कि दाम बढ़ाना जरूरी है। सर, क्या यह उचित है आप ही बताइए? हम सरकार से यही पूछ रहे हैं कि पेट्रोलियम सेक्टर से 90 हजार करोड़ का आप मुनाफा बनाओगे और फिर कहोगे कि दाम बढ़ाने के अलावा और कोई चारा नहीं है? हम कह रहे हैं कि यह * छोड़िए, आप सीधा-सीधा दामों को घटाइए, रोल बैक करिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury, I am afraid you have to conclude.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, last point is about foodgrains. As I told you, सर, यह गंभीर सवाल है।

श्री उपसभापति : टाइम भी गंभीर है।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : बिल्कुल सर।

श्री उपसभापति : दो हफ्ते वेस्ट हो गए।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : सर, रिकॉर्ड पर है कि मैं बिल्कुल अनावश्यक नहीं बोलता हूं, कोई तू-तू, मैं-मैं नहीं, मैं तर्क दे रहा हूं कि हमारे पास जो सरकार को तीसरा कदम उठाना है, वह यह है कि आज हमारे सेंट्रल गोडाउन में छः सौ लाख टन से ज्यादा स्टॉक है, जो बफर नार्म्स के मुताबिक कही जाती है, उससे ढाई गुना ज्यादा। बफर से ढाई गुना ज्यादा आप क्यों रख रहे हैं अपने सेंट्रल गोडाउन में? क्या यह चूहों के लिए है? आप आदमियों, को, इंसानों को बचाइए। लेकिन आप चूहों को भी बचाना चाहते हैं, हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है, लेकिन छोड़िए अब उस बात को, लेकिन मैं यह चाहूंगा कि आपके पास जो अधिक है वह बी.पी.एल. दामों पर स्टेट को क्यों नहीं देते हो, ताकि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम के तहत वह डिस्ट्रिब्यूट हो और दामों पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए इसका असर पड़े। सर, ये तीन कदम हैं। पहली बात, आप स्पेक्युलेटिव ट्रेडिंग पर एकदम बेन लगाइए। दूसरी बात, आप पेट्रोल प्राइसेज को रोल बैक करिए। तीसरी बात, जो फूड ग्रेन एक्सिस है उसको रिलीज करिए पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम के लिए। अगर ये तीनों काम करेंगे तो हमारे हिसाब से महंगाई पर अंकुश लग सकता है। अब जो दबाव है इस सरकार पर, क्योंकि वोट नहीं है, पता नहीं कैसे पड़ेगी। लेकिन हम चाहेंगे कि यह दबाव नैतिक तौर पर आम आदमी को पड़े। आखिर मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहूंगा कि Now, the tax concessions that you give to the rich was to the tune of — Mr. Finance Minister is not here. In the last Budget, he presented the documents — Rs.5.12 lakh crores. Rs.5.12 lakh crores of concessions given in corporate and personal tax. If that was not given, there would be no fiscal deficit in this country. But concessions to the rich are incentives and concessions to the poor are subsidies. Subsidies are bad for the economy; incentives are good for the economy.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair

यह आम आदमी या खास आदमी की सरकार है। यहीं पर जब हम कहते हैं कि Give these concessions to the people rather than the rich. Please implement these three points that I have raised, apart from everything else. और सर, उसी के आधार पर, I only urge upon the Government, though there is no vote, to seriously consider these three measures and start implementing them in the interest of the people of country to control prices. I hope that the Government takes this seriously. Even though there is no vote, they must think of the moral vote that is there, and then take decisions.

श्री एन.के. सिंह (बिहार) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मेरे से पूर्व जो सुझाव श्रीमान सीताराम येचुरी जी ने दिए हैं, उनमें से कई सुझाव सकारात्मक हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन सुझावों पर सरकार को गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। चूँकि यह मामला तकनीकी है, कुछ ऐसे मुद्दे हैं जिनको मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ।

I don't have the privilege, Sir, of being a merchant banker, but if I were to be a portfolio manager advising any merchant banking company, I would advise them to only invest their money in one thing, which is inflation and prices, because that seems to be the only thing that is going up in value!

Sir, I would like to bring, basically, six issues before this Government.

The first is the relationship between inflation and poverty. The latest study by the Asian Development Bank, entitled "Global Food Price Inflation in Developing Asia" suggests that every 10 per cent increase in prices put 30 million people in this country back into poverty. An over 10 per cent annual increase in food prices, headline inflation, has been our characteristic over several years. This is because 65 per cent of the budget of an average Indian is spent on food and this, Sir, because of the recent Oxford study brings out that 55 per cent Indians based on the multi-dimensional poverty index happen to be below the Poverty Line. So, the first is that inflation has a deep impact on enhancing poverty and under-cutting all antipoverty steps.

The second ghost I want to set at rest, Sir, is the ghost of inflation and growth. This point has been repeatedly raised by the very able Congress speaker who spoke first, that whenever you have growth, you are likely to have high inflation. This is false, Sir, both in analytical terms and certainly completely false as far as sound economics is concerned. Countries, of course, have their own ethos of what they consider to be tolerable thresholds of inflation. But rates of growth, if there is an adequate response on the supply side, would only lead to a very tolerant increase in prices. So, there is no symbiotic relationship between inflation and growth. In fact, Sir, the most classic economic explanation of that is the famous Philips Curve according to which if inflation reaches and crosses a certain limit, then, of course, you have the backward-bending Philips Curve in which only unemployment would rise, growth will suffer and inflation

would prosper. In fact, Sir, the fact that the Government neglected for several years, regarding the increase in food prices to be entirely due to exogenous circumstances led to the unfortunate tragedy of the inflation becoming from headline inflation into a more generalized inflation which, of course, compounds Government's problems of overall macro-economic management.

My third important point, Sir, is at the heart of the Government's macro-economic policy and it is that a disproportionate burden on inflation management has been put on monetary policy alone. And the monetary policy has increased nearly 14 times, which has hurt investment sentiment. We now know that in order to get to a nine per cent rate of growth, the investment gearing ratio has to increase by, at least, four to five percentage points, which in the last few years it has not; it has remained stable. I do believe that unless, therefore, you bring into play fiscal policy and make the monetary policy act in tandem with fiscal policy, continuing with the policy of fiscal profligacy, in which expenditure remains uncontrolled and relying merely on a monetary policy instrument to reign in demand and to reign in inflation, is in my view, short-term, counter productive and anti-growth. Indeed, Sir, what the Government needs to place emphasis on is vastly better supply side responses and vastly better supply side management. Mr. Yechury did refer to some of the measures which have not been taken to improve agricultural productivity and agricultural yields. Agricultural productivity, Sir, has plateaued off, which we know. Improvement in agricultural supply side has plateaued off. Improving the credit penetration to Eastern Region has plateaued off. In fact, the Finance Minister, when he made a reference to improving the reach of the Green Revolution to the Eastern India, made a laughable sum of Rs.4,000 crores available for improving agricultural productivity in the whole of Eastern India. The penetration of formal credit remains miniscule. And, I think, Sir, it is a profound tragedy, which the Government is trying to perpetuate of equating improving agricultural supply chain, cold storage, rural network, improving farm prices to be co-terminus with bringing retail into FDI through the instrument which they have just put in abeyance. Indeed, Sir, it is Government's hitherto policy. Will supply chain, cold supply chain, not improve if retail is not there? Will rural network not improve because of the fact that this retail FDI has been kept in abeyance? Equating agricultural strategy to Government's strategy of what they have kept in abeyance, in my view, is really highly fallacious. So, the first and most important thing is how to improve short-term supply elasticity in agriculture by doing the things which they had promised to do. For several years, they have promised to improve the issue on wastage, improving cold chain, improving rural road network, transportation, improving the penetration of telecommunications into the rural areas. This, Sir, is an agenda which the Agriculture Minister had promised to the House in the Agricultural Action Plan and he needs to reactivate this.

Second, Sir, I think, is something which the Finance Minister may like to give serious thought to. The centrepiece of any macro economic stability policy is fiscal rectitude. He has himself now admitted that this year, there will be a huge slippage in fiscal targets. Disinvestment is nowhere in reach. Tax buoyancy has plateaued off. There is no effort to check expenditure management. And, if fiscal profligacy continues, the centrepiece of macro economic stability, Sir, is in huge danger.

The last point, which I would like to raise, is clearly improvement in investment gearing ratio is inextricably linked with improving investor sentiment. Investor sentiment is not co-terminus with merely this retail thing. Investor sentiment, in my view, will depend on four important things. First, the recognition that the current slowdown in economic growth is not contra-cyclical; dependent on extraordinary circumstances, but, it is inextricably linked with factors which are endemic to our economy and require structural changes and structural improvements. Second, what would be the ingredients of those structural changes and structural improvements? Would it not have been vastly better for Government at a time when there is a slowdown in the economy, when external capital is slow, when rupee is depreciating, the investment sentiment is down, to rekindle reform agenda, which is not retail, but something to which the NDA Government had committed itself, which is a big agenda of an unfinished kind of a legislative work? There is a whole agenda to which the NDA Government, when it was in power, had committed itself and should the Treasury Bench, therefore, have really reminded us that that was an unfinished agenda, surely, there would have been a more optimistic response than merely reviving the ghost of retail, to which the NDA Government never committed itself. In fact, Sir, just to remind really the Treasury Benches, I myself was the author, in the last stage of the NDA Government, of a report on improving the ceilings on Foreign Direct Investment. I think, there is a very big agenda and on the issue of retail, a deliberate sentence has been put there that retail was kept out of any suggestion on really relaxing the Foreign Direct Investment cap. But, there is a whole slew of things to which the NDA Government had committed itself, not only the FDI but in respect of the other legislations which remained, unfortunately, pending for nearly the seven years that the UPA has been in Office. So, I think, how to revive investors' sentiment and how to get structural reforms going, in my view, would be a critical factor.

Third, Sir, recently, I have travelled all over the world and I had the privilege of some of my colleagues being with me. I had Mr. Yechury with me, and, of course, I had another very distinguished colleague of mine with me, and, I think, the centrepiece of the weaknesses of investors' sentiment arises out of what is perceived by investors, the weaknesses of Governments. Issues of transparency, long-term investment decisions, as the Prime Minister knows better than anybody else, is an act of faith, it is an act of trust. But for a shaken investor,

in the lack of faith, and, in the lack of trust, improving governance record and improving transparency of transactions, are, Sir, at the centrepiece of reviving investor confidence. Finally I agree with you that there is no magic bullet solution to the ghost of inflation, and, more than inflation, inflationary expectations. It would require an integrated action. It would require action on the supply-side, on the demand side, and, also on improving market failures, reviving investors' sentiment, and, putting the growth trajectory back to what this country expects and what the urgency of the situation demands. Thank you, Sir.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am pained and anguished to get an opportunity to speak on the alarming price rise situation. Of course, I thank the Chair for this opportunity to vent the grievances of the general public.

More than once in the last two decades, we had felt that India is shining but what is the ground reality? The price of oil has been rising steadily. Prices of every other commodity are also increasing. On more than nine occasions, the price of petrol has been increased in the last one and a half year. It has its cascading effect.

The prices of essential commodities have increased manifold and the common man is the worst hit. This is the price for our liberalization and globalization. We have been saying that our growth rate is increasing but the ground reality is different. The economic bubble alone is growing big. The fruits of liberalized economy benefitted only those who are working in AC rooms and the poor people have been hit hard every time.

Our economy is based on agriculture. More than one-third people of our country are agriculturists, and, then, we have the labour class in the unorganized sector. They are found both in villages and rural areas. Their life is pitiable. That is why the Government itself brought Employment Guarantee Schemes. The need for such schemes gives a lie to the claim that we are prospering.

Our goals for prosperity through liberalization are lopsided. We have not taken into consideration the condition of our farmers. We claim that both in foodgrains' production and in milk production, we hold first two places in the world. In order to continue with this, we have to give importance to our agriculture sector. This will help increase our food production, sustain our growth and increase jobs while attracting people towards the farm sector.

It is not a good sign to see people deserting villages and agriculture. This is because of the unequal growth that we find in the liberal economy. The prices of foodgrains and agro products are skyhigh. At the same time, the price benefits are not going either to the farmers or labour in the farm sector.

Only the middlemen and the men in the online trade are reaping the benefits. We must have a rethink on it.

If agriculture is given importance, agriculturists get all the needed inputs and a dynamic price mechanism is in place, the agriculture sector alone can be a very big money spinning sector for our economy. When we take care of our farmers, price fluctuation will not be there unnecessarily and unexpectedly. We must get back the men who are going away from agriculture. The traditional knowledge in cultivation gained over the years must be combined with modern methods. This will keep intact our village community and our agricultural community in particular.

Our civilisation gave the knowledge of cultivation to the world. Norman Borlaug, the American Agronomist and Nobel Laureate has stated that the Dravidians of the Indian subcontinent have taught agriculture to the world communities. Our agriculture, when ignored, gives rise to the extinction of artisans and small merchants who are part of our national life and culture. The labour class, especially in the unorganized sector, forms part of this social fabric.

Neglect of farming sector leads to the sufferings of agriculturists, agricultural labour, unorganized labour in other sectors and also rural artisans. So, the increasing price rise causes sufferings to the vital sections of the society who are becoming poorer and poorer. The middle class people and the salaried class who get various benefits through different service sectors are still a minority in our population. The income divide between different working classes in the emerging economies is alarming. It is worst in India according to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. The top ten per cent of the wage-earners have got twelve times increase in the last decade than the bottom ten per cent. It is also reported that our country's production rate, as far as daily wage-earners are concerned, is steadily increasing. That means the number of coolies is increasing. With this, I am afraid, the land of agriculturists may soon become the land of coolies. This must not happen. We must arrest this rising trend.

The Government must not be satisfied with the increase in the income of the salaried class in the white collared jobs. That cannot be an economic indicator. Money in their hands contributes to consumerism. This consumerist culture gives rise to several unproductive services in the service sector. The money flow and the job situation there is just a bubble in our economy.

The real growth in production must be in our agriculture and agro-industries sector. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... We must evolve policies towards this. We must think of bringing together the rural employment guarantee scheme and our agricultural activities. This is mutually beneficial as it will generate jobs and generate income while increasing our production. I want the Government to give serious thought to this.

The Government must also ensure that the wasteful expenditure is curbed. For instance, I find the head of a State Government using special flights even for their personal needs. They hire choppers even to travel small distances of fifty kilometers. Such leaders lavishly spend the

Government money to bring a flight from the neighbouring State to ferry them back home. Even to attend court cases, they are hiring the flights and incur an expenditure of rupees one crore or rupees two crore. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): He is saying as if ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: I am not mentioning...*(Interruptions)*... You want to mention your Chief, you may mention it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not mentioning it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maitreyan, why are you ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: I am not mentioning any such leader. In such a leader's category, your leader is coming. Okay. No problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Maitreyan, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: You want to record your leader's name, you record it. I am not recording your leader's name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

This is done when the same leader says that the Government has financial crunch. Using a special flight to travel fifty kilometers from one place to another place ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: He is talking about * probably.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: The State Governments are also..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, don't take anyone's name who is not present here and who can't defend. You can't take anybody's name who is not present. That is expunged.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: I have not mentioned any name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): He has not mentioned any name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is expunged.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: State Governments are also increasing milk price and bus fare and throwing the blame on the Centre. When the Central Government agrees to petrol price hike, the State Government uses the opportunity to increase bus fare. Thus the common man is being crushed by the Anaconda called 'price-rise'. There is a Tamil saying * **(Kindly fill in Tamil)**

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair

Every Government must be very cautious while going for price rise. Thank you, Sir.

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI (Maharashtra): This is a problem on which probably there is near unanimity in the House. We are all consumers who are suffering the brunt of increase in prices. Scholastic speeches have been made and statistics have been given and thereafter speakers have just retired from the House thinking that probably the problem will be solved only by making the speeches, not by listening to others. This is basically a problem of economics. It is not a simplistic problem.

My party view the price rise in two parts. Price rise in essential commodities which is a cause of concern for the common man, the *aam aadmi*. Their plight has to be considered. There is also a price rise in luxury goods. They are mainly consumed by a few. They include manufacturing goods like cars, TVs, air conditioners, refrigerators, etc. As a result of increase in prices and slowing of production, the economy has suffered. The Reserve Bank of India has tried to bring down prices by increasing the interest rates and by increasing the repo rates. But we believe that merely monetary control or fiscal measures will not be sufficient to arrest this decline in our economic growth. Today, Standards and Poor's and Moody's have downgraded us to a large extent. Rupee is falling. This is a question which is linked to the pride of our country. If rupee is strong, we feel proud. But when rupee goes down, we all feel unhappy. I personally believe that merely using fiscal measures will not be sufficient. If production is falling, it has to be arrested. So many things can be done. I believe that instead of just increasing the interest rate, we should think in terms of selective interest grading. The industry which is suffering should be given money at concessional rate of interest on its borrowing. And the industries, which are prosperous, can be given money at a higher rate of interest on their borrowing from banks. Selective rate of interest on borrowings is something which can be considered by the Reserve Bank of India.

Coming to the main issue of rise in the prices of essential commodities, there has been discussion on it from time to time, but we find that there is not much of result. I personally believe this is not a problem only of the Ruling Party or of the Opposition Party. When the Opposition Party was in power, only because of rise in price of onion, their Government came down. The rise in prices is a concern for all of us. I think it has to be thought out by all of us collectively. I believe that it is no use blaming one factor or the other. Mr. Yechury talked about commodity price control and commodity exchange. He talked about the person who is going to the commodity market, who would like to see that the prices rise and who is always bullish. But, he forgets that when somebody is selling, somebody else is buying. So, if somebody is selling and somebody is buying, the man who is selling is expecting the prices to come down. So, what

is needed is not the abolition of the commodity exchange but a proper regulation of the commodity exchange. If there is a bullish tendency, it has to be curbed by the Government by following adequate measures, like applying circuits.

Then, we have to take into consideration other things. I am talking about my leader who is the Agriculture Minister. He is largely responsible for increasing the agricultural production, food production, substantially. Our granaries are full. Our farmers are very happy. I am told that some of the farmers in Punjab are moving in Rolls Royce. Now, if this is the result and this is the type of support price which is given to the farmers, I think, the farmers are not unhappy. Then, what is wrong? Our distribution system is not right. There must be proper distribution centres. Somehow or the other, we must see to it that there is no hoarding of the goods. And, if all this is properly implemented, the prices of commodities and foodgrains can be brought down.

Now, people are talking about subsidies. I believe that subsidies by themselves are not always to be supported. What is subsidy? Subsidy is something for which the man who is consuming does not make the payment, but the Government pays. When the Government pays, it is the nation which pays. When I am having three cars and I am using petrol, why should the Government or the nation pay for my petrol? It is not as if all subsidies have either to be encouraged or discouraged. We believe there should be subsidies on food items. We believe there should be subsidies on kerosene. But, there need not be any subsidy on petrol which is consumed by some selected people who, probably, very often, may be squandering the petrol and wasting money. So, I personally believe that we need to have proper consideration. This is an economic problem where all the parties should come together and apply their mind to find out a solution, to see to it as to what extent the State Governments are responsible. I am not straightaway blaming the State Governments. The State Governments have to examine what is their role, what they are doing and what remedies they can have. It is something where we have spoken enough. Now, it is time for action and that action has to be a united action, not merely by the ruling party, but even by the Opposition, by giving constructive suggestions as to how to bring down the inflation, how to bring down the prices of essential commodities, etc. This is something which is needed. Thank you very much.

श्री मंगल किसन (ओडिशा) : उपसभापति महोदय, बीते चार सालों से हर साल दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और सरकार भी हर साल, प्रधान मंत्री से लेकर वित्त मंत्री तक, प्राइस कंट्रोल कैसे होगा, उसके बारे में prescription देते रहते हैं। देश की जनता आशा लगाए बैठी रहती है कि तीन महीने बाद या छः महीने बाद इसका समाधान होगा, मगर उसका समाधान होने के बदले दाम और बढ़ते जाते हैं। खाने-पीने की चीजों के मामले में आम आदमी की जो दिक्कत है, वह बढ़ती जा रही है। विशेष कर जो गरीब तबके के लोग हैं, मजदूर हैं, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं, जिनकी per day income 20 रुपए से कम है, जिनकी तादाद 77 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा बताई जाती है, उनकी तकलीफ बहुत ज्यादा है। सरकार बजट में बता रही है कि

देश का ग्रोथ बहुत हो रहा है और देश बहुत तरक्की कर रहा है, मगर जब 77 प्रतिशत लोगों को आज भी, आजादी के 64 सालों बाद भी, खाने के लिए अनाज नहीं मिल रहा है...। इस तरक्की से क्या फायदा हो रहा है? यह तरक्की देश के किस काम आ रही है? यह बात सरकार को सोचनी चाहिए। विशेषकर जो भाई लोग देश के दूर-दराज में रहते हैं, जहां इन्कम का कोई स्रोत नहीं है, जो कि आज भी जंगल झाड़ में बसे हुए हैं, उनके लिए जीविका और उनके जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए सरकार के पास आज तक कोई ऐसा प्रोग्राम नहीं है, जिससे उनके जीवन में परिवर्तन आ सके। जो जंगल झाड़ में रहते थे और बड़े लोगों को देखने से डरते थे, आज वही लोग एक किस्म का आंदोलन कर रहे हैं, जो देश के लिए एक सिर दर्द बनता जा रहा है। हम लोगों का जो development process है, उसको बदलना पड़ेगा और जहां गरीब आदमी हैं, आदिवासी हैं, दलित हैं, मजदूर हैं, जिनकी तादाद ज्यादा है, उनके लिए सरकार को रोजगार की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। सीताराम येचुरी जी और डा. के.पी. रामालिंगम जी ने सही कहा है कि हम लोगों का जो development process हो रहा है, उसका फायदा अभी तक आम आदमी तक क्यों नहीं पहुंच पा रहा है? इस संबंध में सरकार को सोचना पड़ेगा और जो development process है, उनको बदलना पड़ेगा।

पहले इस देश में खेती करने वालों का percentage ज्यादा था, लेकिन जैसा कहा जा रहा है या so called तरक्की की बात हो रही है, उसके चलते गांव के लोग, जिनका profession खेती था, अपना profession change करते जा रहे हैं। 50 प्रतिशत चास की जमीन खाली पड़ी हुई है, क्योंकि उसके लिए अभी तक सरकार के पास सिंचाई का कोई ठोस प्रोग्राम नहीं है। बिना पानी के चास संभव नहीं है। इसी कारण से गांव के जो खेतिहर हैं, वे लोग गांव छोड़ कर शहर आ रहे हैं। जिसके चलते देश में खाद्य पदार्थ तथा अन्न का उत्पादन कम हो रहा है। आज देश में डिमांड ज्यादा और सप्लाई कम हो रही है। इसी कारण से खाद्य पदार्थों की कीमतों में वृद्धि हो रही है। इसके लिए सरकार को, जो ग्रामीण भारत है, जो दूर-दराज में भाई लोग रहते हैं, उनके लिए जीवन जीने और रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने के लिए ठोस कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे और सिर्फ multi-national companies के लिए FDI लाने से इस देश में कुछ नहीं होगा। धन्यवाद।

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Thank you, Mr Deputy Chairman. When prices rise at the level beyond 3 to 7 per cent, particularly for a long time, we have a situation of inflation. We are having that situation of inflation for the last three consecutive years. In fact, the hon. Finance Minister in his statement which he laid on 23rd November, 2011 clearly mentioned that, according to him, the inflation rate remained above 9 per cent from December, 2010 to October, 2011 and subsequently it was 9.7 per cent. Now, it is true that we are not facing a situation in which to buy a loaf of bread we have to carry in our ration bag notes of high denomination as it happened in Germany after the First World War. But that does not give any credit to the Government. In the last two years food prices have almost risen by 75 per cent. Such a high rate of inflation is having deleterious effects on the economy as well as on the household sector. In fact, my hon. friend, Mr N.K. Singh has already mentioned about the Asian Development Bank study of May, 2011,..... which states: "India will be badly affected by high food prices as ten per cent increase would push close to 30 million Indians to below the poverty

line.” If we go by Tendulkar’s calculation, 37 per cent of our population is below poverty line. We have already had the universe of 44 crores of Indians below poverty line. That means, every year, we push another three crores down. We are having a very horrendous situation, an alarming situation, in our country. Such a high rate of inflation affects people in various ways. Fixed income groups suffer because they cannot buy what they need. The items in the consumption basket changes. So, they substitute the lower-valued, lower-priced food for a high valued, higher priced food. Their energy output remaining the same, the energy input goes down. We have a situation where increase in morbidity results in higher mortality. It is a highly iniquitous system in which many of us suffer. I just saw in one of the financial newspapers that with food inflation increasing, approximately 50 per cent cumulatively over the last two years, what would cost Rs.100/- then would now cost Rs.150/-. It came out in *The Hindu* a few days ago. There is no easy way out, I admit. But one has to look into a variety of situations. The Government has blamed the global increase in the commodity prices for costlier food items, costlier crude imports for the higher petrol prices, and global recessionary conditions were affecting India’s export which is flagging. It is true to some extent, but is not wholly true because as the rupee value is going down, in fact, at a very low level of Rs. 52 to a dollar, our export prices elsewhere are going down. So, there should have been much more exports, when the rupee is depreciating. That is the traditional economic theory. But it did not happen. So, the disease is much deeper and the cause lies, I see, in the neo-liberal economic policies which this Government has been following and, pursuing relentlessly to achieve a spectacular rate of growth. It is true that India has achieved a high rate of growth. But indiscriminate pursuit of economic expansion without paying attention to how it is shared or how it affects the life and wellbeing of the people is already having its deleterious impact on India’s social development. Sir, Amartya Sen wrote recently in *The Outlook* of November 14, 2011 analysing the situation I just quote a sentence: “One indication that something is not quite right with India’s developing strategy is the fact that India has started falling behind every other South Asian country (with partial exception of Pakistan) in terms of social indicators even as it is doing so well in terms of per capita income.”

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, PROF. P.J. KURIEN, in the Chair]

It then goes on to say: “There is probably no other example in the history of world development of an economy growing so fast for so long with such a limited result in terms of broad-based social progress.” In fact, he asked a question: Whose growth is it anyway? In fact, today, our neighbour, Bangladesh, with much lower per capita income, has gone much beyond us in social indicators like life expectancy, child survival, fertility rates, immunization rates, and even in the schooling rate.

The Government blames the crude oil price as the villain of the piece. There is much truth in that argument, but it is not the whole truth. In July, 2008 crude oil price reached a record high of US dollars 147 per barrel. At that time, the combined inflation rate was 11.2 per cent and the combined food inflation was 7.7 per cent. Today, when the crude price is hovering around US dollars 94-95, petrol price is over Rs.66 per litre, with two rupees rolled back on 16.11.2011. So, how is that when the price of crude was so high and the petrol price was only Rs. 40, but when the price of crude came to US dollars 94-95 per barrel, we have almost 25 per cent higher petrol price. In fact, it has been mentioned by so many friends that the entire attempt has been to control inflation through monetary policy which was wrong.

In fiscal matters, the Government has, in order to promote investment, abolished tax on dividend income. It has also abolished estate duty. Incidentally, the US has estate duty for a long time. It was reported in some magazine — I don't know about the veracity of it — that an Indian tycoon whose average annual dividend income is around Rs.4,000-5,000 crores does not pay any tax because there is no dividend tax. Therefore, isn't it time that we think about some fiscal measures? As a result what has happened is that we have increasing disparity in our own country. Today we can say proudly that we have 56 or 57 per cent people who are billionaires in dollar terms while Japan has only 25-26 per cent billionaires in dollar terms. If this is any solace to anybody, let him have the solace. But it only indicates how the disparity is increasing.

Indirect taxes on consumer good items push the prices up. The exemption of direct taxes on the rich only enhances their liquidity resulting in consumption and, therefore, production of luxury items, while the people in the lower income bracket suffer for want of adequate supply in terms of food and other necessities

The RBI has been following an ineffective monetary policy in combating inflation. It is proved beyond reasonable doubt that in India fiddling with monetary interest rate does not have any impact on the hoarders and speculators. The visible culprits of the food price inflation are these fellows. But they don't operate with bank money. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I am concluding, Sir. Just one more minute. They operate with liquid money that they have in the black economy. They are beyond the RBI's effective control.

I would like to say one thing at the end. The situation is very largely summed by the India Human Development Report, 2011. It states, "In India distribution of assets is extremely unequal with top five per cent household owning 33 per cent of the assets and the bottom 60 per cent owning only 13 per cent of the assets". Therefore, what is happening is this. I am just ending. Aren't we going against the ringing principle as embodied in the Preamble of the Constitution, "justice, social, economic and political?" One wonders whether the new policy of economic

reforms is in a way negates the article 39(c) of the Constitution which says that “the operation of the economic system does not result in concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment”.

Sir, the Government should take note of the fact that the policy package which benefits only a minuscule and causes distress to many is against the basic tenets on which our Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic is found. Thank you.

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज हम महंगाई पर जो चर्चा कर रहे हैं, इससे आम आदमी इतना त्रस्त है कि इस चर्चा के बाद क्या उस आदमी को कोई लाभ प्राप्त हो पाएगा, सरकारी नीतियों में कोई परिवर्तन होगा, सरकार उन्हें कुछ लाभ पहुंचाएगी या नहीं, इसका मुझे पता नहीं। मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूं कि जो स्थिति हो गई है, विगत चार-पांच वर्षों से जिस प्रकार से महंगाई भाग रही है, जिस प्रकार से खाने के सामान के दाम भाग रहे हैं - चाहे वह अनाज हो, चाहे वह दाल हो, सब्जियां हों, हर चीज के दाम बेतहाशा बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। इसके बहुत से कारण हैं। अभी हमारे वेंकैया जी ने तथा दूसरे साथियों ने सारी चीजों कहीं। यदि पेट्रोल का दाम बढ़ता है, तो ट्रांसपोर्टेशन की कॉस्ट बढ़ जाती है, यदि ट्रांसपोर्टेशन बढ़ता है, तो सब्जियों के दाम बढ़ जाते हैं, अनाज के दाम बढ़ जाते हैं, अन्य जो भी सामान बाजार में बिकते हैं, उनके दाम बढ़ जाते हैं और उसकी मार बेचारे उस आम आदमी को सहनी पड़ती है, जिसकी आय सीमित होती है। अभी हमारे सत्ता पक्ष की ओर से कहा गया कि वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के लागू होने के बाद सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतन बढ़ गए, उनकी purchasing power बढ़ गई। हमारे समाज में आमदनी बढ़ी है, purchasing power बढ़ रही है, इसके कारण दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, यह चीज सही प्रतीत नहीं होती है। यदि इससे लाभ होता भी है, तो वह लाभ एक विशेष वर्ग के लोगों को होता है, जो organised sector है, जो वेतन बढ़वा लेता है - चाहे सरकारी कर्मचारी हों या ऐसे कर्मचारी हों, जिनका वेतन वेज बोर्ड के द्वारा बढ़ा दिया जाता है। इससे आम आदमी को कोई फायदा नहीं होता है और न ही इससे आम आदमी की आमदनी बढ़ती है। हमारे यहां आज भी वही मिनिमम वेजेज चल रही हैं, जो पहले निर्धारित हुई थीं, न जाने कब से मिनिमम वेजेज को रिवाइज़ नहीं किया गया, जिससे एक आम आदमी की आय बढ़े और उसकी purchasing power बढ़े।

जहां तक दाम बढ़ने का प्रश्न है, डिमांड और सप्लाई का एक आर्थिक सिद्धांत है। अगर प्रोडक्शन नहीं होगा, सप्लाई नहीं होगी और डिमांड ज्यादा होगी, तो दाम बढ़ेंगे और उस ओर हमारा ध्यान बिल्कुल भी नहीं है। हमारे यहां बराबर प्रोडक्शन गिर रहा है और हम उससे परेशान हैं। प्रोडक्शन गिरने के अनेकों कारण हैं। बैंकों की ब्याज दरें बढ़ती हैं, उसके कारण तो प्रोडक्शन कॉस्ट बढ़ जाती है, उसका आम आदमी पर असर पड़ता है। इसी प्रकार जिस तरह से हमारा रुपया कमजोर होता जा रहा है, विगत चार वर्षों में रुपया 18 प्रतिशत गिर गया है और डॉलर के मुकाबले इसकी वैल्यू 52 से 45 रुपए हो गई है। इसके कारण पेट्रोल का जो इंपोर्ट हो रहा है, अन्य चीजों का इंपोर्ट हो रहा है, जिससे और चीजें बनाई जाती हैं, उन सबके दाम बढ़ रहे हैं और उनका भार उस आम आदमी पर पड़ रहा है, जिसके पास नियमित, बंधी हुई आमदनी है। इसी तरह हमारा जो किसान है, एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट है, जो रोज मेहनत कर रहा है, उसके खर्चों का भार बढ़ता चला जा रहा है, जब कि उसकी आमदनी के साधन नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं। अभी हमारे पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम की चर्चा की गई कि इसमें कम दामों पर सामान मिल जाता है, लेकिन पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम से सामान चोरी

4.00 P.M.

होकर चोरबाजार में बिकता है। हमारा पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम बिल्कुल फेल हो गया है। इसे हम कैसे संभालें? इसके लिए बहुत जरूरी है कि सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे कि इसको इंपूव किया जाए। हमारे यहां होर्डिंग बढ़ रही है, हमारे अनाज को चूहे खा रहे हैं, अनाज बरबाद हो रहा है, सड़ रहा है, लेकिन उस गरीब आदमी को अनाज नहीं मिल पा रहा है, जिसका उस पर हक है, जिससे कि वह स्वयं दो रोटी खा सके और अपने परिवार को भी खिला सके। मैं तो इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार को इन सारी चीजों की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए कि किस प्रकार हमारा पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन ठीक हो, अच्छे रूप से हो। उसमें अगर प्रदेश की सरकारें अपना कार्य सही रूप से नहीं कर रही हैं, तो उनसे यह कार्य सही रूप से कराया जाए। इसके अलावा हमें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि कैसे हमारे देश में हर चीज का प्रोडक्शन बढ़े, जिससे डिमांड और सप्लाई का जो सिद्धांत है, उसके आधार पर काम हो सके। यदि चीज की उपलब्धता रहेगी, तो निश्चित रूप से जो भी कंज्यूमर है, जो भी खरीदार है, उसे कम दाम पर चीज मिलेगी और दाम कम होंगे। जब तक इन चीजों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है, तब तक निश्चित रूप से महंगाई की मार उस आदमी पर पड़ती रहेगी, जिसके पास हम पांच साल में केवल एक बार वोट मांगने के लिए जाते हैं। जब हम उससे वोट मांगते हैं, तो हम उससे बहुत कुछ कह देते हैं कि हम तुम्हारे लिए बहुत कुछ करेंगे, हम आकाश से तारे तोड़कर ले आएंगे, लेकिन वोट मांगने के बाद जो लोग पांच सालों के लिए गद्दी पर बैठ जाते हैं, वे फिर उस आम आदमी को भूल जाते हैं और फिर उसी प्रकार से उस आम आदमी का शोषण होने लगता है। आज आम आदमी परेशान है, क्योंकि उसकी समस्याओं पर कोई विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है। इस महंगाई को रोकने के लिए कड़े से कड़े कदम उठाने चाहिए।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. ई.एम. सुदर्शन नाट्टीयप्पन) पीठासीन हुए]

जो hoarders हैं, उनके खिलाफ action लिया जाना चाहिए कि किस प्रकार से उनकी hoarding को रोका जाए। जो ज्यादा अनाज हमारे पास जमा है, Public Distribution System के माध्यम से या अन्यथा हमें उसको बंटवाना चाहिए, जिससे कि अनाज आम आदमी तक पहुंचे और वह कम से कम अपने पेट की भूख को तो मिटा सके। यदि इस प्रकार से महंगाई बढ़ती रही तो हमारे देश में अराजकता और बढ़ जाएगी, और परेशानियां बढ़ेंगी। उन सबको रोकने के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि हम उस चीज को देखें कि किस प्रकार से हम अपने रुपए की कीमत को भी मजबूत करें। जब रुपया कमजोर होता है, तो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी भारत कमजोर हो जाता है। उस ओर भी हम देखें और उसके कारण इम्पोर्ट की गई चीजों के लिए, जिसमें विशेष रूप से पेट्रोल तथा अन्य चीजें हैं, भारत सरकार अधिक पैसा देती है और उसका भार भी टैक्सों के माध्यम से और अन्य चीजों के माध्यम से आम आदमी के ऊपर ही पड़ता है। इस प्रकार से क्यों, किसको लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए रुपए के दाम गिराए जाते हैं, क्यों रुपए को कमजोर किया जाता है - ये सारी चीजें भी देखने की हैं। जहां तक आम आदमी की बात है, मैं यही कह सकता हूं कि हमारे देश में उस किसान का ख्याल किया जाए, उस मजदूर का ख्याल किया जाए जिसे एक निश्चित मजदूरी मिलती है और उसमें मिनिमम वेजेज़ को बढ़ाया जाए, जिससे उसकी मजदूरी बढ़े। उस किसान के यहां भी जो आदमी काम कर रहा है, उसके भी पैसे बढ़ें और इस प्रकार से उसकी परचेज़िंग पावर भी बढ़े। हम केवल सरकारी तंत्र में बैठे हुए या organised sector में बैठे हुए लोगों के वेतनों को बढ़ावा देते हैं, उससे ही हमारा हल नहीं निकलेगा और उससे यह कार्य

पूरा नहीं होगा। अंत में डिमांड एंड सप्लाई को सही किया जाए कि किस तरीके से प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाया जाए। इन शब्दों के साथ मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि तुरंत कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाए जाएं जिनसे महंगाई कम हो और आम जनता को राहत पहुंचे, जिससे कि आम आदमी को खाने का सामान जैसे सब्जी, आटा, ये सारी चीजें तो कम से कम दामों में उपलब्ध कराई जा सकें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, price rise is the most burning issue that is affecting all sections of the society, particularly, the poor and toiling people of our country. We had discussions on price rise twice in this House, and twice, the very same House passed the Resolution urging upon the Government to take adequate measures to contain inflation and to control prices. But I find the Government has completely failed in containing inflation and in controlling prices. What is the reason for this? I think the neoliberal policies and financial policies pursued by the Government are primarily responsible for this situation. Sir, the Committee to review the working of the monetary system, that is, the Chakravarty Committee, recommended, as a general guideline, an increase in prices of around four per cent. The Rangarajan Committee regarded six per cent of inflation to be the outer limit. The Tarapore Committee recommended three per cent level of inflation rate. Thus, the acceptable range of inflation rate in India lies between three and seven per cent. Now what is the inflation rate today? What are the prices of essential commodities and other items in the country today? And, here comes the question of policies of the last eleven months. The price of petrol has been increased by 32 per cent and vegetable prices have gone up by 28 per cent. The loan interest rates, particularly, in banks like the ICICI, have gone by 19.4 per cent. Electricity charges have gone up by 22.5 per cent. Now, there are proposals to privatise water. I do not know what is going to happen to the people of this country. This is that situation today. And the speaker from the Congress (I) Party here tried to defend the Government. But I must tell her that maternal and infant mortality rates in India are the highest in the world. What are the reasons for it? One is anaemia. The other is malnutrition. People do not have access to food. They do not have the purchasing power, the money to buy essential commodities, particularly food. This is the situation in which we are living. The Government has promised to bring forward the Food Security Bill. The Food Security Bill that is available in the public domain is nothing but a food insecurity Bill. If you look at the provisions of the Bill, it is nothing but a food insecurity Bill. When it comes before the Parliament, we will, of course, deliberate upon it and we will certainly try to change it and amend it. But there is a need to ensure right to food for the people of our country. Unless we ensure that right to food, we cannot ensure the right to live or the right to dignity. People should have a life of dignity, a life of decent living. That is absent today, particularly for the poor and the toiling masses. In such a situation, Sir, I must urge upon the Government to have some long-term and short-term perspectives of how to contain inflation, how to control the prices. Pranabda is sitting here. He is

a very respected Finance Minister and a very senior Minister in this Government. We all respect him. We try to learn many things from him. He has a tremendous experience in Parliament. I remember he himself had remarked, "I do not have a magic wand". That is what Pranabda had said that he did not have a magic wand to contain inflation and to control the prices. I took it as the helplessness on the part of the Government. This Government, the UPA-II Government, the Congress-headed Government, is pleading helplessness before the market forces. That is what I find. Sir, I think the Government is Government. It has power in its hands. The Government can intervene in this situation. For instance, the Government went in for decontrolling the fuel prices. In fact, one of the mass organisations of India, the All-India Youth Federation, went to the Supreme Court asking the Court to direct the Government to restore the Administered Price Mechanism and to direct the Government to give up decontrol and to restore the earlier system. The Supreme Court had said that this was in Parliament's domain and that the Court could not do anything in the matter. What I am trying to say is that decontrol of petrol or of diesel and LPG, as previous speakers have said, has lead to frequent increase in the prices of fuel which has led to a cascading impact on the prices of all the essential commodities which needs to be addressed. That is why I think it is of no use to talk about the mismatch between the supply and demand. I honestly feel that it is a kind of mismanagement of our policies. On the one side, we find foodgrains rotting in godowns and we say that we do not have cold storages but, on the other side, you try to tell the people that it is a mismatch between the demand and supply. I do not buy that argument. But even if it is so, it is a kind of mismanagement. We should admit it honestly. There is a mismanagement of our policies. Otherwise, what is happening in the public distribution system? There are some places, including Delhi and Karnataka, where we find cash transfers. People are asked to go and open bank accounts. They do not understand why they are being asked to open bank accounts. Then, they are told that if they have to buy food items or essential commodities, it is necessary. If the Government is contemplating to have this idea of cash transfers, then, I think it will have to reconsider it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am finishing.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this is a burning issue. The entire country is looking up to Parliament. If we conclude it in just two hours or three hours, I don't think we will be able to do justice. Moreover, senior people from different parties, parliamentarians, should get adequate time. If it is not possible today, let it be tomorrow. There should not be any problem.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): We will try to work it out.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Please, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I can reply tomorrow. But please conclude it today because a lot of business is there.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the cash transfer idea needs to be reconsidered. As a long-term policy measure, the Government will have to multiply the public investment in agriculture. Agriculture is one sector which continuously remained as a neglected one. Unless we address the issues related to agriculture, we may not be able to achieve any target that we are trying to fix. The Twelfth Five Year Plan, the inclusive growth, etc., will all remain on paper; nothing will happen unless we increase the productivity, unless we increase our investments in the agricultural and agrarian sector.

Then, as a short-term measure, I think, the Government will have to universalise public distribution system. The Government will have to seriously consider universalisation of the public distribution system. We discussed in the past also—the Government should make direct procurements from farmers; the Government should pay remunerative prices to farmers; the Government should ban on-line trade or forward trade or future trade particularly in food items and essential commodities, on which many speakers have made comments. These are the measures which the Government can take with its power. The Government—particularly a person like Pranabda—should not plead that it has no magic wand. He knows the economy and our state of economy is very bad today. The rupee is depreciating; the unemployment is growing; the poverty is growing; the industrial production is declining; the manufacturing sector is showing a decline. We understand all these things. These are the problems not only with us but with other countries also. What is happening in the Wall Street is read by everybody. What is the Euro Zone Crisis in the E.U.? We all know. I find the Trinamool Congress, the DMK, which are a part of the Government, they are also critical of the situation, critical of the policies pursued by the Government. It makes the situation very glaring. So, the time has come when the Government will have to review its neo-liberal economic policies and try to go in for a mid-course correction.

As far as price rise is concerned, the Government should address the question of strengthening the public distribution system. The Government should see how it can be universalised, how the Government can really reduce the tax component in the fuel prices.

I will end with the last point on fuel prices. Take petrol, for instance. If the price of one litre of petrol costs Rs. 58.37, then the taxes are to the extent of Rs. 26.93. The Central tax is Rs. 17.20, the Customs duties are to the extent of Rs. 2.42, the Excise duty is Rs. 14.78. The Left Parties have been saying that there is a need for rationalisation of the duties on petrol and

petroleum products. The Government can consider within its own power; that is what I am saying. The Government should be very realistic, very reasonable in addressing the price question. The prices are very high. I do not think the Congress party or those who are in Government think that the prices are okay. I do not think so. They are also concerned with the price rise. That is why the whole House is concerned with the price rise. That is why the House passed, two times, the Resolution asking the Government to take adequate measures. But, the Government is continuously failing. This failure will have to be acknowledged. At least, at this point of time, the Government can contain inflation or control price rise. The Government should speak on this. Otherwise, the Government should speak on the problems of the Government—whether it is the question of governance or any programme. It must explain. This is what I tried to say, Sir. Thank you.

SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is my honour to be a Member of this august House of Parliament. I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to make my maiden speech. I salute the Indian Democracy which has given opportunity for people like me to come into this House and contribute to national development in my own small way.

Sir, first of all, I would like to express my profound sense of gratitude to my esteemed leader, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Madam J. Jayalalithaa. She has chosen me to this position. A significant manifestation of essential secularism, generosity, commitment and concern that each member of the party, each member of the society is empowered and provided an opportunity in the task of nation building. It will be my constant endeavour, Sir, to live up to the political ideals of the founder of our party, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivar MGR, and his successful successor, Madam Jayalalithaa. I would like to give a solemn assurance that I will in my own modest way preserve the honour of this House. At this momentous period of my life, I pay my grateful respects to my parents, my teachers, my professors, my colleagues and countless friends. Tempting as it might be, I do not propose to mention in my maiden speech about the pervasive presence of scams and corruption the nation is witnessing for the past few years, the inhuman killing of Tamils in Sri Lanka. I may become very emotional when I mention, and when I think of the atrocities on the Tamils of Sri Lanka and Tamil fishermen in the waters of Indian Ocean. I may become more and more emotional, and I may not go directly to which I propose to speak today, which is on the topic of price-rise. Insinuations were made by a Member when he spoke. He wanted to provoke us, maybe; but we will not be provoked. We are aware that the nation is watching us. We are not here to make any political mileage. After a long time, the House is discussing a very serious issue, and there is no place for insinuations and political mileage here.

While talking on the problem of poverty and price-rise in India, I do not want to reel out statistics in my speech. It is 4.15. Members may be tired and even bored. I am sure the Government of India has all the data. The Government of India is better equipped than me to measure qualitatively and quantitatively the impact of price-rise, particularly in the past four-five years on the vast majority of the Indian population. Even as per Government statistics, 70 per cent of our countrymen have to subsist on a measly per-capita income of Rs. 20 per day, but he is haunted by spiralling price-rise. Foodgrain prices are zooming; medical bills are mounting; even water has to be bought. Only polluted air is free. The situation of the poor is, indeed, desperate, and we cannot remain mute spectators. The primary reason for price rise and inflation are some of the major acts of this Government. One such reason is constant and regular increase of fuel prices. We are one of the few countries where fuel is exorbitantly priced, taxed and sold. Recently, I had an opportunity to visit a couple of South East Asian nations. I studied in those countries and to my surprise after so many years, when I go back I do not find food prices very different from how they were when I was a student. I do not find price of fuel very different from what it was when I was a student long back. The price rise is a problem and this problem is due to inflation and the inflation is due to prices rise in fuel price and that is caused by this Government. The Government has to make a very serious attempt to reduce the fuel prices by reducing taxes on the petroleum crude. On the plea of helplessness, the Central Government should not be callous and do it channeling the so-called international problems to the hapless poor. Pro-poor action is called for. We should not forget that we are all here to be the voice of the voiceless, to lend a helping hand to the destitute poor of the country. I would just like to mention some of the impacts of poverty on the poor particularly the impact of high food prices on the poor. One, the nutrition status of pregnant and lactating women and the pre-school children is affected when the prices of foodgrains, vegetables and oil are hiked. Two, the health status of women and children go down drastically. Three, there is an increase in child labour due to withdrawal of children from schools caused by lack of food at home, lack of income at home. Four, there will be a distress sale of productive assets. Whatever instruments of production a poor family may have will be sold to buy one day's meal. This will have a long-term invisible impact in our efforts towards eradication of poverty. Apart from reduction in food consumption, price rise causes the purchasing power to decline. The loss in purchasing power would affect buying of other goods and services which are essential for health, nutrition and education and to name a few, water, sanitation, lighting, medicines, etc. Let this Government not hide behind a mace of impressive numbers and graphs depicting rates of growth. I used to hear from our Ministers, officials of the Government talking very high about our growth rates but for the past

couple of months, now they are all keeping quiet for obvious reasons. You have failed even in that. You have been promising us that there is huge growth coming; there is an oasis awaiting, travel some more. Like a dog running behind a pilgrim, we have been waiting for that oasis to come. Travelling to reach the oasis has also failed. So, you have stopped talking about very impressive growth rates now. So, you do not have the privilege of talking about very high growth rate in your Government. Let the plight of the poor be the focal point of this Government's concern. I am reminded of the words of the late President Magsaysay of the Philippines, the country which educated me, he said, "Those who have less in life should have more in law." Poverty, price rise are universal phenomenon. They may be. But, in India, Sir, it has a different colour. It is unique in India. Poverty is unique in India. Poverty is inherited in India. I would like to quote a few lines from a recent article in the Economic and Political weekly. The article is about how price rise, malnutrition and poverty have a colour of caste, region and religion in India. The article says, "It is clear that Muslim women seem to have a higher likelihood of being malnourished, followed by the women from the Scheduled Tribes, the Scheduled Castes and the OBCs, in this order. Thus, in the case of SCs, STs and Muslims, even after controlling of factors such as income, educational level, access to health services etc., the malnutrition rates turn out to be high, indicating that there are constraints that are associated with their social and religious belongings. So, these are few lines which talk about the uniqueness of poverty, the uniqueness of inequality, the uniqueness of Indian price rise and Indian inflation. I urge the Government to take measures which are, specifically Indian, oriented towards the poor, towards all poor and also towards those poor who are poorer among the poor, like the minorities, the Scheduled Tribes, the Scheduled Castes, the women and children. I am, once again reminding what Magsaysay said, "Those who have less in life should have more in law." In this context, permit me, Sir, to briefly mention some measures taken by our all-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Party's Government in Tamil Nadu, specifically, targeted to alleviate the sufferings of the poor. Mid-day Meal Scheme for the poor children was initiated by our respected leader Bharat Ratna, late Shri MGR and strengthened by our Chief Minister, Madam, Jayalalitha—twenty kilos of free rice. Nowhere in the world there exists such a scheme. I am a traveller and I have travelled to many countries. When we tell the people that our Government, the Government of Tamil Nadu, gives 20 kilos of free rice to every family, for a population of eight-and-a-half crores, they say it is unheard of. 35 kilos of free rice per month are given for special categories of families. Then, distribution of four goats, a milching cow for landless rural poor families. There are many other such targeted measures. These measures protect the vast majority of people in Tamil Nadu from the impact of price rise and enhance their well being. Just two days ago, Sir,

the amount of money allotted to the OBC, SC, ST students, who stay in Government hostels and Government-aided hostels, for their food and incidental expenses, has been substantially increased by our Madam Chief Minister, Jayalalitha. I believe that these schemes deserve to be replicated in other parts of the country. Such welfare measures should receive adequate subsidy from the Central Government. Government of India should be forthcoming in appreciating these welfare measures and rise to the occasion.

A recent survey conducted in Tamil Nadu and eight other States by Adhikari, Ankita Aggarwal, Megha Behl, Puja Balasubramanian, Balu and other research scholars and student volunteers is highly appreciative of the public distribution system adopted in Tamil Nadu. This survey was published in the economic and political weekly recently. Madam *Amma* has virtually guaranteed food security for each member of the family in every family of Tamil Nadu. Hence, I request the Government of India to implement a universal public distribution system whereby all households are entitled to food subsidies unless they meet the well-defined exclusion criteria.

The Government should come forward to make special financial allocations to States like Tamil Nadu. The new Government in Tamil Nadu has inherited a lot of financial problems. I do not wish to go into details and create any disturbances while talking about the problems of the poor in the country. I would only like to say that the Government of India should come forward to help the State of Tamil Nadu which has inherited a lot of financial problems in the transport sector, in the power sector and in various other Government-run schemes.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, PROF. P.J. KURIEN, in the Chair]

We approached the Government of India on various occasions. Tamils all over the world and, particularly, Tamils in Tamil Nadu looked up to you and thought that you would come to our rescue, wipe away our tears and put an end to our cries, on various occasions. When millions of our Tamil brothers, with whom we share our DNA, were massacred and butchered, we looked up to you. You never listened to our cries. Our fishermen are constantly being killed, robbed and butchered in our own seas and we come to you, but you never listen to us. You talked in defence of those who attack us. At least, listen to these pleas. Provide a special allocation of financial assistance to a Government which was overwhelmingly elected by the people of Tamil Nadu, a Government which is tirelessly striving towards alleviating poverty, helping the poor. At least, listen to these pleas and help us to overcome the financial crisis.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Sir, I am on the last point. I shall conclude.

In the spiritual context, the Bible says, “Blessed are the poor for the Kingdom of God belongs to them”. In the context of a democracy like ours, I am constrained to say, as has been demonstrated in the recently held Tamil Nadu Assembly and Local Body elections, blessed are the poor for they have it in them to throw out a Government that works against their interests.

Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you Mr. Bernard. That was your maiden speech. Hon. Members, we have to finish this discussion today. Therefore, everybody has to keep the time in mind. Now, Dr. Ashok Ganguly.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, I have the good fortune of having you in the Chair every time I speak! I do not wish to repeat things the previous speakers have said and will as usual stick to the time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I am not saying that to you, Dr. Ganguly. You are a person who always sticks to the time.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: I have nothing profound to add to the debate. My erudite predecessors have said everything that the hon. Finance Minister has to know and do, and, therefore, my statement is very simple. I just want to touch upon two issues. One is the short-term issue and the other is a more systemic long-term issue. Now, we have gone on asking that what is the supply-demand conundrum that we are facing. The point of the fact is that in spite of a record output of foodgrains, oilseeds, sugarcane, cotton, fruits, vegetables, etc. prices are still going up. Therefore, there is definitely a disconnect between output and demand. That is a reality. The fact that 20 per cent of foodgrains are being wasted in storage is well known. And, there is no instant solution to this problem. We have been quarrelling on how to bring spoilage and prices down. In a particular district, potatoes rot on the field to the extent of 40 to 50 per cent. I do not wish to name the State where this district is located. Fifty per cent of the potatoes rot on the field. This has been going on for the last 50 years and not enough warehouses or cold storages could be built, even upto this day. Now, *rabi* production is going to be another record production. And, as usual, there is going to be huge wastage. But, in anticipation of record *rabi* production, already, the inflationary pressures on food prices are being moderated. The rate of food inflation is coming down. We can criticise, we can try to do various things but there are systemic issues which we cannot wish away.

But, in the long term, we face even a much bigger crisis. Please, do not underestimate the economic chaos in Europe. 2008 will appear to be a very moderate year compared to what is going to happen this year and what is going to unravel in the next 18 months. India cannot remain immune and will be affected. The United States’ economy is still in doldrums. The

European economy is in total disarray. Japan is going to take a very very long time to recover. Our own currency exchange rate is going down. Our stocks are in uncertain State and our economic growth is under enormous stress. Therefore, please, do not look for short-term and instant solutions. Please remember that our resistance against Foreign Direct Investment in several sectors is a great calamity that we are bringing upon India. Now, the obstructionist mindset about Foreign Direct Investment will further fuel inflation and it will further depress growth. Let us acknowledge our own mistakes. Let us do something about it. We can all have ideological and political differences. But, we cannot have any differences about what this nation urgently needs. Inflation is one of the signals that we are getting about what is happening in this country. Let us awaken to the fact and let us listen to what hon. Finance Minister has to say about what are the urgent measures that we need to take. We have already wasted so much time. This House has been disrupted from functioning from the very beginning of the Winter Session. We have wasted valuable time. There are number of important Bills to be passed. Let us show the country that we are not going to accept the long-term negative impact on our economy lying down. We are going to do something about it. We have to do it all together. We cannot look to the left or right of the House. We have to look to the people of India.

I promised you that I will be brief. Mr. Vice-Chairman, I have taken less than the time allotted to me. I continue to maintain my record. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much. You took less time and made very good points also in the short time. Now, Shri M.V. Mysura Reddy.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, for the first five years, that I have been a Member of this House, I think, it is the sixth discussion on price rise. Also, I have gone through lot of answers to lot of questions from the Members. The answers for the questions are the same. Actions are also same. The debate on those actions is also the same. I have analysed some points. Just now, the previous speaker mentioned about the supply and demand. This is the cause for the price rise. But, Sir, one thing I can bring to the notice of this House and also to the hon. Minister that in Andhra Pradesh, I analysed this thing that for the first five years, five lakh acres of agricultural land was converted to non-agricultural purposes in the name of indiscriminate land acquisition for the purposes of SEZ and infrastructure projects. Sir, you know that the State of Andhra Pradesh is the granary of foodgrains. In such State, 5,00,000 acres of agricultural land in 5 years has been converted into non-agricultural land. If at all, has the Government taken any steps to improve the efficiency of production or intensity of the cropping pattern? They did not take action. There has been no action for the development of

infrastructure projects in the supply chain side to minimize the waste. Without these things, how will these actions stop the gap between the demand and supply? It is total failure of the Government policies, incoherent policies of various departments and they were unable to fulfill the gap between the demand and supply. It is the failure of the Government.

Regarding inflation, in the WPI, the gap is 14.3 per cent. In this 14.3 per cent, fruits, milk, vegetables and eggs are major components. If you analyze this, the farm gate price of these products and retail market prices, there is a large gap. In this, producer is not the beneficiary; consumer is not the beneficiary, and, only the middlemen are the beneficiaries. I will give you some figures. For example, in the case of egg, Rs. 2.83 per egg is the price fixed by the hatcheries. If you add transport, handling, packing and commission of thirty paisa, it comes to three rupee and some paisa. Now, in the open market, the price of egg is Rs. 3.75 to Rs. 4.00. Like that, tomato is priced at Rs. 7 to 8 per kg., while in the open market, its price is Rs. 25 per kg. Similarly, the price of onion is Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 4.00 per kg., while in the open market, its price is Rs. 20 to Rs. 25. The price of *green mirchi* is Rs. 4-5 per kg., while in the open market, its price is Rs. 25/- per kg. In the case of low-fat milk, they are paying to the farmers, milk producers Rs. 16/- or something per litre, while, in the open market, they are charging Rs. 32 plus one rupee extra.

In this, only the middlemen are the beneficiary. The Government also knows that it is all the middlemen benefit because of hoarding and cartelling. Government also knows the cartelling and hoarding centres. Sir, in some report, I read that in respect of pulses, Akola and Mumbai are the centres for cartelling. Similarly, for *gur*, it is Maujapur Nagar; for pepper, it is Kochi; for chillies, it is Guntur- Nizambad; and, for groundnut oil, it is Bombay-Ahmedabad. Sir, the Government might have taken action against these hoarders and cartellers. Without any action, the prices are also going up. I think, in some reply, it was mentioned by the Government side that there is a monitoring cell, which monitors 14 commodities from 18 centres, and, there is also a high-powered monitoring body to regularly monitor the availability and the price, and, also to take appropriate measures including on exports-imports. And, these two bodies will review all this and report to the Cabinet Committee on Prices, and, also, to the Committee of Secretaries. Because there is a continuous price-rise, which is causing heartburn for the common man, I demand that the Government should come forward with details on actions taken by these bodies or committees to check the pricerise. Because of MSP, price stimulation is there. The MSP for only wheat and rice is protected by the Government. The remaining MSPs are there only for namesake, and, there is no control or protection for that. There is no protection to the MSP. How can this MSP stimulate the prices into the open market? It is because of this cartel and hoarding only that the prices are going up, which is not beneficial to the producer, which is not beneficial to the consumers, Sir.

The last but not the least point is regarding the future trading. For future trading, there was Abhijit Sen Committee, of which, I think, Mr. Ganguly was also a member. They were unable to say yes or no whether future trading is influencing the prices or not. But, in 2009, regarding turmeric, if you see, the trading done was one crore thirty three lakh tons whereas delivery was only three thousand eight hundred metric tons only. That means, it is speculation; it is nothing but gambling. Because of inaction, ineffectiveness and incoherent policies of this Government, this price rise is there. They have to face the consequences for that. I demand the Government to take appropriate action to reduce the prices. Thank you, Sir.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir. This is the fourth time that I am speaking on price rise in my short term of three-and-a-half years so far. We keep on talking about price hike, and nothing is happening. But, since this is the House of deliberations, I wish to reiterate what I had to say in the past and I would be saying the same thing again in future, I suppose. I am not going to go into the blame game. I do not want to blame 'A' party, 'B' party or 'C' party for whatever is happening. However, this is the time for introspection. Each stakeholder, who is responsible for the price hike, from within the House to outside the House, should do introspection and see why the prices are rising and finally they are affecting the much talked-about *Aam Aadmi* of the nation. Sir, I am not an economist; I am not an *Arthshastri*. However, whatever little I read and I come to know is that I keep chasing what is the tolerable limit for price rise. Sir, the committee appointed to review the monitoring system, the Chakravarty Committee, had regarded an increase in price of not more than four per cent as the limit. The Rangarajan Committee regarded six per cent of inflation to be the outer limit while the Tarapore Committee recommended three per cent as the level of inflation. So, is the acceptable range of inflation rate in India lies somewhere between three to seven per cent? We have crossed that upper limit of inflation and finally the last man of the society is affected. Why is it happening? There is no will to ride over the tide of price rise. It is not that the Government mechanism is not empowered or it is not so powerful that it cannot stop it. It is because there is no will in the Government and some vested interests, those who are around the Government, do not want the prices to drop because that goes against their selfish interests. Sir, I have also read that rising prices adversely affect the economic condition of fixed income groups, particularly the wage-earners. When prices are high, the value of money is low and *vice-versa*. There is always a lag between price rise and money wage adjustment. Poor people in the unorganised sector are hit the worst because their income is not linked to the price index. Their wages are not hiked as per the price index. They are the worst affected. However, the business firms gain during the price rise because the money value of goods of their stock keeps rising continuously. It is the business houses which are benefited by the price rise. Why does not the Government control

them? Is the Government playing in the hands of business houses? Sir, I am not going into the details of it. I am not an *Arthashastry* and I don't have much time at my disposal. How is it that in the current situation of crunch of price rise, the rich is becoming richer and the poor is becoming poorer? Yechuryji has mentioned that the gap between India and Bharat is widening day by day. India is becoming richer while the Bharat, which comprises the majority of people, is becoming poorer. Sir, here the Government has to come in the picture. The Government cannot be a silent spectator by saying that it is not a party to it. This is free trade. हमारी कुछ जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। You cannot say that. The Government has to come in the picture and stop this. That gap should be bridged. I wonder when there is price rise and people are harassed how I see advertisements of new models of luxury cars every day. Every day new cars are coming out. There is a slash in the prices of cars. Prices of high luxury items are slashed. Prices of air conditioners are coming down. On the other hand, the prices of commodities, which are used by the common man, are increasing. Earlier we used to say, and Yechuryji also said this, मुट्ठी भर पैसा लेकर जाते थे और बोरी भरकर सामान लाते थे, लेकिन आज बोरी भरकर पैसा लेकर जाते हैं, लेकिन मुट्ठी भर सामान भी नहीं मिलता है। Why is it happening? Why is the common man adversely affected? If the Government talks of *aam aadmi*, why cannot it control prices of cars? If I have to go for a loan of Rs. one crore for my house, I get huge subsidy on interest. Banker comes to me and gives me loan. I keep getting SMSs that loan is granted to me. No questions are asked. But when the common man goes for an amount of Rs.10,000 for his seeds, he is asked ten questions and he is shooed away. This gap has to be bridged. And if at all we don't have to speak again on the same issue, I think the Government has to awaken now and then I am sure this issue can be sorted out. Thank you, Sir.

श्री गंगा चरण (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री, श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि संसद का जो गतिरोध था, 15 दिनों के बाद इन्होंने विपक्ष से वार्ता करके उस गतिरोध को समाप्त किया। यह गतिरोध पहले भी समाप्त किया जा सकता था, लेकिन सरकार अपनी जिद पर अड़ी रही और सरकार की जिद के कारण संसद के बहुमूल्य 15 दिन बरबाद हुए। माननीय प्रणब मुखर्जी बहुत ही सीनियर नेता हैं और वे राजनीति में प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी सीनियर हैं।

लेकिन संसद के जो 15 दिन बरबाद हुए और मीडिया के द्वारा जिस तरह संसद की गरिमा को घटाया गया कि जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई के 15 करोड़ रुपए सांसदों ने बरबाद किए, इससे अकेले सत्ता पक्ष की छवि खराब नहीं हुई बल्कि विपक्ष की छवि भी खराब हुई। बहुत छोटी-छोटी बातों पर हम लोग अड़ जाते हैं, सत्ता पक्ष भी अड़ जाता है। जब विपक्षी नेताओं ने महंगाई को लेकर Adjournment Motion दिया, हमारे नेता माननीय सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी ने हमारी राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्षा बहन कुमारी मायावती जी के निर्देश पर 167 के तहत नोटिस दिया कि इस नियम के अंतर्गत महंगाई पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए, तो सरकार ने हमारी उस मांग को स्वीकार नहीं किया और संसद में गतिरोध हुआ।

5.00 P.M.

उसके बाद सरकार ने एफ.डी.आई. का मुद्दा उछाल दिया, महंगाई को लोग भूल गए। एफ.डी.आई. देश के लिए उससे भी भयंकर मुद्दा था। विपक्ष से कोई वार्ता नहीं हुई, सहमति नहीं हुई और एफ.डी.आई. को कैबिनेट ने परमिशन दे दी। महोदय, लोकतंत्र आम सहमति से चलता है, बहुमत से नहीं। आखिरकार आपने विपक्ष की उस मांग को स्वीकार किया क्योंकि जब आपने देखा कि देश की जनता ही नहीं, आपकी पार्टी के भी कुछ लोग सड़कों पर उतर आए, जिन स्टेट्स में आपकी गवर्नमेंट थी, उन लोगों ने भी विरोध किया, पूरा देश सड़कों पर उतरकर एफ.डी.आई. का विरोध करने लगा, तब आपने कहा कि हम इस पर आम सहमति बनाएंगे। यह किसी की हार या जीत नहीं है, यह लोकतंत्र की जीत है, देश की जनता की जीत है। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह आज संसदीय परम्पराओं का उल्लंघन हो रहा है और नेताओं व संसद की छवि जनता की निगाहों में दिन-प्रतिदिन गिरती जा रही है, हम सब लोगों को बैठकर इस पर चिन्तन करना चाहिए। सत्ता पक्ष हो या विपक्ष, हम सब लोग देश की तरक्की के लिए हैं। कभी आप सत्ता में होते हैं, कभी थर्ड फ्रंट सत्ता में होता है, कभी बी.जे.पी. सत्ता में होती है, लेकिन हैं तो हम सब लोग देश के लिए। आखिर हम इन सब विषयों पर एक बंद कमरे में बैठकर पहले आम राय क्यों नहीं बनाते? यदि हम मांग कर रहे थे कि इस पर वोटिंग होनी चाहिए तो आपको सत्ता का इतना मोह क्यों था कि हमारी सरकार गिर जाएगी? गिर जाने देते, चर्चा कराते। सत्ता में तो आना-जाना लगा रहता है, किसी ने कोई पट्टा थोड़े ही करा लिया है! लेकिन जो आम जनता है... मेरे elder brother ने मुझे फोन किया और कहा कि संसद में क्या हो रहा है? उन्होंने कहा कि लोक सभा तो “हुल्लड़ सभा” हो गई है। आज हम जिस तरह देश की जनता की निगाहों में गिरते जा रहे हैं, यदि हमने उस पर चिन्तन नहीं किया, उस पर विचार नहीं किया, सत्ता के मोह में जकड़े रहे, तो आने वाले दिनों में लोकतंत्र की जो फ़ज़ीहत होगी, नेताओं की जो फ़ज़ीहत हो रही है, वह किसी से छिपी नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। महंगाई पर चर्चा कई बार हो चुकी है। उस चर्चा का क्या अर्थ है? सरकार कोई decision नहीं लेती है, कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लेती है, बिचौलियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं करती है। सारे विपक्ष के विद्वान लोग अपनी-अपनी राय देते हैं कि बिचौलियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। जो चीज़ खेत में पैदा होती है, आज आलू दो रुपए किलो बिक रहा है, लेकिन वह दिल्ली में आज भी बीस रुपए किलो बिक रहा है। आखिर क्यों? आज उत्तर प्रदेश में जो फर्रुखाबाद, एटा, मैनपुरी का इलाका है, वहां आलू सड़कों पर सड़ रहा है, लोग शीतगृहों में उसको रख नहीं रहे हैं और दिल्ली में उसका दाम कम क्यों नहीं हो रहा है? आखिर कौन से वे बिचौलिए हैं, किनके माध्यम से वह दिल्ली तक आता है और दाम कम क्यों नहीं हो रहे हैं? आम जनता को आलू सस्ता क्यों नहीं मिल रहा है? आप उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? इन कारणों का जब तक जवाब नहीं देंगे, इन पर ऐक्शन नहीं लिया जाएगा, तब तक ऐसी चर्चाओं से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। हम लोगों के अच्छे-अच्छे भाषण हो जाएं, आप उत्तर में आंकड़ें पेश कर दें...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr Ganga Charan, one second. I hope the House will agree to extend the time and conclude the discussion.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: How many Members are there?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Five Members.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No problem.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: No problem.

श्री गंगा चरण : माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, इस बार इस संबंध में ठोस कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, नहीं तो जनता की निगाहों में इस चर्चा का कोई अर्थ नहीं रह जाएगा। आप उन बिचौलियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करिए, उनको बंद करिए, उन्हें एनएसए में बंद करिए, वे राष्ट्रद्रोही हैं। आज किसान जो उत्पादन करता है, उसके उत्पादन का जो मूल्य है, वह बढ़ता जा रहा है, डीज़ल के दाम बढ़ गए पेट्रोल के दाम बढ़ गए, आपने यूरिया के दाम दुगुने कर दिए, डीएपी के दाम दुगुने कर दिए, लेबर चार्ज दुगुना हो गया, लेकिन कृषि उत्पादन का दाम दस साल पहले जो था, आज भी वही है। आज मेरे गांव में छोटे बाजारों में गेहूं साढ़े नौ रुपए किलो बिक रहा है, लेकिन दिल्ली में आज भी गेहूं 15 रुपए किलो है। किसान का क्या हाल होगा? किसान की चीजों का दाम जब यहां दिल्ली में बढ़ता है तो कहते हैं कि महंगाई बढ़ गयी है। जब दाल के दाम बढ़ते हैं, गेहूं के दाम बढ़ते हैं, टमाटर के दाम बढ़ते हैं, सब्जियों के दाम बढ़ते हैं तो हाय तौबा हो जाती है, लेकिन जब डीज़ल का दाम बढ़ता है, डीएपी का दाम बढ़ता है, यूरिया का दाम बढ़ता है - वह दुगुना हो गया, आपने सब्सिडी समाप्त कर दी - उस पर हाय तौबा नहीं हो रही है। इसीलिए किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। एक कहावत सी हो गयी है कि “कांग्रेस आयी और महंगाई लाई।” ऐसा क्यों होता है? अभी टीवी पर डिस्कशन चल रही थी। वरिष्ठ पत्रकार कह रहे थे कि आखिर कारण क्या है कि जब कांग्रेस आती है, तभी महंगाई आती है? जब थर्ड फ्रंट की गवर्नमेंट आती है, एनडीए की गवर्नमेंट आती है तो महंगाई कम क्यों हो जाती है? ये आंकड़े सबके पास हैं। हमारा मीडिया भी जानता है। आखिर कारण क्या है? क्या आपकी उन बिचौलियों से कोई सांठ-गांठ है? आपको उत्तर देना पड़ेगा। महोदय, महंगाई से सभी लोग पीड़ित हैं। आज दिल्ली में रहने वाला वह व्यक्ति, जिसके दो बच्चे हैं और जो तीस हजार रुपए तनख्वाह पाता है - चाहे प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हो या गवर्नमेंट सेक्टर में हो - वह अपने परिवार का भरण-पोषण नहीं कर सकता, न वह उन्हें अच्छे स्कूल में पढ़ाई करा सकता है, न अच्छा भोजन करा सकता है, न अच्छे कपड़े पहना सकता है और न ही अच्छे घर में रह सकता है। महोदय, ऐसी हालत में उन लोगों का क्या हाल होगा, जिनकी आमदनी प्रतिदिन 29 रुपए 50 पैसे है, जिनकी आबादी देश में 44 परसेंट है, जो बीपीएल कार्डधारक हैं, वे बेचारे अपना जीवन कैसे गुजार रहे होंगे? जरा सोचिए कि उनके बच्चों का पेट कैसे भर रहा होगा? उनका चूल्हा कैसे जल रहा होगा? इस पर ज़रा विचार करिए। आप कहते हैं कि देश बहुत तरक्की पर जा रहा है, इसलिए महंगाई बढ़ रही है। मैं उस तरक्की के आंकड़े जानना चाहता हूं। आपने कहा कि 29 रुपए 50 पैसे पर जीवनयापन करने वालों की संख्या 44 परसेंट है। आज 29 रुपए में किसी के घर का चूल्हा नहीं जल सकता है। पति-पत्नी भी हों, तो भी नहीं जल सकता है। सौ रुपए भी हों, तो भी वह केवल नमक रोटी, प्याज की तो छोड़ दीजिए, प्याज तो अब बहुत महंगा हो गया है, से गुजारा कर सकता है। यदि एवरेज इन्कम सौ रुपए मान लें तो ऐसे लोगों की संख्या 77 परसेंट हो जाएगी - यह आपके आंकड़े बताते हैं। देश में गरीबों की संख्या 77 परसेंट है। महोदय, अभी हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में एक आंकड़ा छपा था कि देश के आठ हजार लोगों के पास देश की दो-तिहाई सम्पत्ति है और बाकी लोगों के पास एक-तिहाई सम्पत्ति है, तो आप किसका नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं? कांग्रेस पार्टी किस की तरक्की की बात कर रही है उन आठ हजार लोगों की? क्या वे आठ हजार मुट्ठी भर लोग देश का संचालन करेंगे? उनकी तरक्की को देश की तरक्की माना जाएगा? मैं गांव का रहने वाला हूं, मेरे भाई, मेरे परिवार के लोग आज भी

खेती करते हैं और मैं भी खेत पर जाता हूँ। आज गांव की हालत पहले से बदतर हो गई है और इतनी बदतर हो गई है कि अगर उनके घर चार मेहमान, अतिथि आ जाएं तो गांव वालों को उनका भोजन कराना मुश्किल हो जाता है। जब हम जाते हैं तो वहां किसान हमसे पूछता है कि आखिर आप सांसद लोग क्या करते हो? यूरिया का दाम दोगुना हो गया, डी.ए.पी. का दाम दोगुना हो गया और आपने कहा कि हम नई उर्वरक नीति ला रहे हैं जिससे किसानों को फायदा पहुंचाएंगे तथा अनुदान का पैसा डायरेक्ट किसान की जेब में पहुंचाएंगे, वह आपकी नीति कहां चली गई? आपने इस बार किसानों को यूरिया और डी.ए.पी. की शॉर्ट सप्लाई की और खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश में। वहां हमारी सरकार को बदनाम करने के लिए आधी सप्लाई दी। आपको यह नहीं लगा कि हम राजनीति कर रहे हैं, इस राजनीति का हश्र क्या होगा? कृषि उत्पादों का उत्पादन कम होगा तो महंगाई और बढ़ेगी तथा किसान आत्महत्या करेंगे। आप सिर्फ राजनीति उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को बदनाम करने के लिए कर रहे हैं। आप क्या समझते हैं कि किसान मूर्ख है और क्या वह जानता नहीं है कि यूरिया कहां से आता है, डी.ए.पी. कहां से आता है। मेरा कहना है कि राजनीति का स्तर इतना नीचे नहीं गिरना चाहिए। यदि हम राजनीति के स्तर को इतने नीचे गिराएंगे और जहां हमारी गैर कांग्रेसी सरकारें हैं, उनका हम आबंटन आधा कर देंगे, चाहें बिजली का हो, चाहे खाद का हो, चाहे पानी का हो, चाहे और सब्सिडी का हो, चाहे मनरेगा का हो, चाहे प्रधान मंत्री सड़क योजना का हो, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। ये तमाम ऐसी योजनाएं हैं जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश को ग्रांट नहीं दी जा रही है। कह रहे थे बुंदेलखंड का स्पेशल पैकेज 7400 करोड़ है। केवल 860 करोड़ दिया है, जब मैंने इस पर सवाल किया था। यह कितना बड़ा असत्य है। अभी मोंटेक सिंह अहलुवालिया जी हमारे बुंदेलखंड में आए थे, झांसी में मीटिंग थी। हम दोबारा किस्त मांग रहे हैं कि बुंदेलखंड पैकेज की किस्त दो, तो नहीं दे रहे हैं। राजनीति में आलोचना-प्रत्यालोचना होनी चाहिए लेकिन देश की गरीब जनता का नुकसान करके नहीं होनी चाहिए। आज हम इस स्तर पर उतर आए हैं कि हम उस किसान का, उस गरीब मजदूर का हक छीन रहे हैं कि दूसरी जो पार्टी की सरकार है वह बदनाम हो जाए और हम वहां स्थापित हो जाएं। मीडिया के माध्यम से, अखबारों के माध्यम से लोगों में इतनी चेतना आ गई है, लोग सब समझने लगे हैं कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इनको समझाइए कि कांग्रेस की जो परम्पराएं रही हैं, कांग्रेस ने आजादी की लड़ाई मूल्यों और परम्पराओं को लेकर लड़ी है। आजादी के देशभक्त मतवालों की कांग्रेस पार्टी रही है। लेकिन अब वह कांग्रेस पुरानी कांग्रेस नहीं रही। जिस समय पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू और इंदिरा गांधी जी थीं, वे विपक्ष से राय मशविरा करते थे और उन्हीं की सरकारों ने ही इतने सालों तक राज किया है। जो सत्त विपक्ष से राय मशविरा करके नहीं चलेगा वह ज्यादा दिन तक राज कायम नहीं रख पाता है। तमाम उदाहरण ऐसे आए, सी.वी.सी. के मामले पर विपक्ष ने ऑब्जेक्शन उठाया, आपने नहीं माना। इससे आपकी छिछालेदार हुई।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : कन्कलूड कीजिए।

श्री गंगा चरण : 2जी स्पेक्ट्रम का मामला विपक्ष ने उछाला, आपने विपक्ष की मांग नहीं मानी, उसमें भी आपको मात खानी पड़ी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : प्लीज कन्कलूड कीजिए, आपने चार मिनट ज्यादा ले लिए। आपके 11 मिनट थे, लेकिन 15 मिनट ले लिए हैं।

श्री गंगा चरण : मैं सिर्फ सजेशन देना चाहता हूँ कि जो एम.सी.एक्स. है, जो बिचौलिए हैं, उस वायदा कारोबारी को समाप्त किया जाए। मैं ही नहीं, विपक्ष के सभी सांसदों ने लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के सभी सांसदों ने कहा है कि जो महंगाई बढ़ रही है वह वायदा कारोबार के कारण बढ़ रही है। जिस दिन आप वायदा कारोबार पर अंकुश लगा देंगे तो महंगाई पर अंकुश लग जाएगा। मेरा दूसरा कहना है कि आप किसानों का जरा ध्यान करिए। आप जो मनरेगा में पैसा दे रहे हैं, मेरा सजेशन है कि यह एक लाख करोड़ सीधा किसानों की जेब में पहुंचा दीजिए, इससे किसान उनसे अपने खेत में काम कराए, जिससे मजदूरी किसान को देनी पड़े। सीधे किसान के खाते में एक लाख करोड़ पहुंचा दीजिए, न प्रधान रहे, न बीडीओ रहे, न सीडीओ रहे। जिस दिन एक लाख करोड़ किसान की जेब में पहुंच जाएगा, उस दिन किसान के जीवन में कुछ बदलाव आएगा। मैं किसान हूँ इसलिए मैं किसान का दर्द जानता हूँ। जब मैं क्षेत्र में जाता हूँ, तो किसान झगड़ा करते हैं कि आपको हमने संसद में भेजा है, आपको राज्य सभा में भेजा है, आप वहां किसलिए गए हैं? आप वहां ऐशो-आराम करने के लिए गए हैं? हम गांव की बदखाली को देखकर उनको जबाब नहीं दे पाते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, please conclude.

श्री गंगा चरण : किसान आत्महत्याएं कर रहे हैं, खासकर के बुंदेलखंड में।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, please conclude.

श्री गंगा चरण : आज मजदूरी 50 रुपये से 150 रुपये हो गई है, लेकिन किसान के उत्पादन का दाम नहीं बढ़ रहा है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : जल्दी खत्म कीजिए।

श्री गंगा चरण : जी। भ्रष्टाचार भी महंगाई का बहुत बड़ा कारण है। देश में चारों ओर आंदोलन चल रहा है। अन्ना हजारे ने आंदोलन किया, आपने उसे दबाने की कोशिश की। आप जन आंदोलन को मत दबाइए। आप भी इस जन आंदोलन से पैदा हुए हैं। एक लड़ाई छिड़ गई कि जनता बड़ी है या संसद बड़ी है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... हम जनता के सेवक हैं। हम कभी जनता से बड़े नहीं हो सकते हैं। यह संसद जनता के लिए है, न कि जनता संसद के लिए है। यह सही है कि उसकी गलतियों से कुछ गलत लोग चुनकर आ गए हैं। लेकिन हम सेवक हैं और जनता मालिक है। अगर हम अच्छा काम नहीं करते हैं और मालिक हमें कुछ भला-बुरा भी कह देता है, तो हमें बर्दाश्त करना चाहिए न कि उसके खिलाफ हम प्रिविलेज मोशन लाएं। हमें बर्दाश्त करना चाहिए। अन्ना हजारे के आंदोलन को हमें गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए। यह अन्ना हजारे का आंदोलन नहीं है, यह आम जनता का आंदोलन है। आज मैं टी.वी. पर देख रहा था कि उज्जैन में लोकायुक्त ने छापा मारा, नगर निगम के एक कर्मचारी, चपरासी के पास तीन करोड़ रुपये की सम्पत्ति मिली है। अब अन्ना हजारे कहते हैं कि “सी” ग्रेड के कर्मचारियों को लोकपाल में शामिल करो।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, please. Now, please conclude. आप खत्म करो? बस हो गया।

श्री गंगा चरण : सर, मेरा कहना है कि महंगाई में भ्रष्टाचार भी मुद्दा है और अगर भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश नहीं लगेगा, तो महंगाई दूर नहीं होगी। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती माया सिंह : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम जनता की आवाज को, उसकी पीड़ा को, वोट के माध्यम से इस सदन में रखना चाहते थे, चर्चा करना चाहते थे, लेकिन सरकार ने उसकी अनुमति नहीं दी। मुझे समझ नहीं आता कि वोट से जीतकर सरकारें बनती हैं, लेकिन सदन के अंदर वोट से सरकार डरने लग जाए तो वह भी लोकतंत्र के साथ मज़ाक है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज देश की सबसे बड़ी चौपाल में आम जनता की सबसे बड़ी आम समस्या पर चर्चा हो रही है। जिस समस्या के लिए सीधे तौर पर अगर कोई जिम्मेदार है तो वह यूपीए की सरकार है। बड़ी हुई कीमतों का सबसे ज्यादा असर आम आदमी पर पड़ा है, जिसका नाम ले-लेकर यूपीए ने चुनावों में वोट मांगे और आज यहां सत्ता में बैठी है। यूपीए सरकार आम आदमी के बारे में अपनी चिंता तो जाहिर करती है, लेकिन इसकी सारी नीतियां और फैसले आम आदमी के रोजगार और उसके जीवन यापन को चौपट करने वाले हैं। इस सरकार की आर्थिक नीतियां गरीबों को आहत करने वाली हैं और अमीरों को फायदा पहुंचाने वाली हैं। अगर इसी तरीके की नीतियां यूपीए सरकार की रहीं जिसमें कुछ लोगों को कमाई करने का नहीं, बल्कि लूट का लाइसेंस दिया हो, तो देश में गरीबों और भूखों की संख्या और बढ़ेगी। अभी मेरे से पूर्व जो सम्मानीय सांसद बोल रहे थे, वे बुंदेलखंड से आते हैं, मैं मध्य प्रदेश की हूं और बुंदेलखंड का आधा हिस्सा मध्य प्रदेश में आता है। वहां की सभ्यता और संस्कृति की विरासत को देखा और समझा जाता है। वहां पर गांवों में छोटी-छोटी चौपालें लगती हैं और उन चौपालों में आला और ऊदल की वीरता के वीर रस के गीत गाए जाते हैं। उनको सुनकर लोग जोश में भर उठते हैं, लेकिन आज इस महंगाई ने उस वीर रस की तान को तोड़ दिया है और उस वीर रस की जगह रौद्र रस ने ले ली है। अब वहाँ पर चौपालों में “महंगाई डायन खाए जात है” और इससे संबंधित ऐसे अनेक गीत प्रचलित हो गए हैं अब वे गाए जाते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दो-तीन वर्षों से खाद्य पदार्थों, पेट्रोल और यहां तक कि घरेलू गैस की कीमतों में बार-बार इजाफा होने से इस महंगाई का दबाव अगर सबसे ज्यादा किसी के ऊपर पड़ा है, तो वह गृहणियों के ऊपर पड़ा है। आज गृहणियों के घर का बजट बिगड़ गया है। यहाँ तक देखिए कि उनको समझ नहीं आता है कि वे अपने परिवार को किस तरीके से चलाएँ, बच्चों के भोजन में किस-किस चीज की कटौती करें। आज दूध क्या भाव है? आज दाल, सब्जियाँ, फल तो सपने की बात हो गई है। यह बात बिल्कुल सही है कि गरीबों की रोटी छिन गई है। हर वर्ग की गृहणी के घर का बजट बिगड़ गया है। यहाँ तक कि किसान, मजदूर या कर्मचारी, ये सब इस बात को लेकर परेशान हैं कि यह एक अर्थशास्त्री की कैसी संवेदनहीन सरकार है कि जहाँ पर खाने के लाले पड़े हैं! इसके साथ-ही-साथ गृहणियों के साथ यह होता है कि, प्रणब दा यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, घर की महिला सबसे पहले अपने परिवार के सदस्यों का, बड़े-बुजुर्गों का, बच्चों का पेट भरती है, उसके बाद स्वयं खाती है। आज देखिए, तो पूरे देश के अंदर कुपोषित माताएँ, गर्भवती कुपोषित महिलाएँ और कुपोषित बच्चे करोड़ों की संख्या में हैं। विभिन्न देशी और विदेशी संगठनों द्वारा हाल के दिनों में बढ़े कुपोषण पर जो आँकड़े जारी किए गए हैं, वे महंगाई के ही अनेक दुष्प्रभावों का चित्र सबके सामने बयान करते हैं।

महोदय, इसी तरीके से मैं कहना चाहूँगी कि योजना आयोग ने 32 रुपए और 26 रुपए रोजाना पर गुजर-बसर करने वाले लोगों को गरीब न मानने का जो हलफनामा दिया, उसको देख कर तो लोग खून के आँसू रोने लगे। मेरी पार्टी के सीनियर लीडर ने यहाँ सदन में जो भाव की तालिका प्रस्तुत की, जिसमें उन्होंने बताया कि 80 रुपए से लेकर 100 रुपए के भाव से दालें बिकती हैं, तो आप अंदाज लगाइए कि 26 रुपए वाला और 32 रुपए वाला कैसे अपनी घर-गृहस्थी चलाएगा! इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि फ्रांस की जो क्रांति हुई थी, वह क्रांति ब्रेड के टुकड़ों से शुरू हुई थी। हमें उस चीज को भूलना नहीं है, उसको ध्यान में रखना है। जनता

सरकार से महंगाई रोकने के एक सार्थक प्रयास की अपेक्षा रखती है, लेकिन सरकार प्रयास की बजाए कयास लगा कर खानापूर्ति कर देती है। इसके साथ-ही-साथ यह कहा जाता है कि महंगाई अगले तीन महीनों में कम हो जाएगी या महंगाई का प्रभाव अभी वैश्विक प्रभाव के चलते है, अगले साल हालत सुधरेगी। जैसे इनके अतीत के बयान हैं, अगर उनको देखें, तो मुझे समझ आता है कि न तो वह साल आएगा, न मुझे वह महंगाई कम होती नजर आती है। महोदय, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके साथ-ही-साथ अगर मैं इनके पिछले बयानों को देखती हूँ, तो उन बयानों में ये लोग अपना चेहना छुपाने के लिए कह देते हैं कि हम क्या करें, हमारे पास कोई जादू की छड़ी नहीं है। जो पिछले बयान दिए गए थे, मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री महोदय को याद दिलाना चाहती हूँ। यह भी कहा गया था कि लोगों के पास पैसा ज्यादा आ गया है, इसलिए महंगाई बढ़ रही है। महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि निश्चित तौर पर इस देश में लोगों के पास पैसा ज्यादा हो गया है, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है, लेकिन इस देश की गरीब और लाचार जनता के पास पैसा नहीं है, बल्कि इस सरकार के शासन काल में अभूतपूर्व भ्रष्टाचार से सम्प्लित हुए लोगों के पास भ्रष्टाचार का, करप्शन का, काले धन का पैसा इकट्ठा हुआ है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगी कि आज हालात यह है कि जनवरी, 2010 से ही मुद्रास्फीति की दर दहाई अंक के करीब बनी हुई है। तेल कंपनियों ने पेट्रोल के दाम अनवरत बढ़ाए हैं। सम्पूर्ण विपक्ष ने जब यूपीए सरकार से यह कहा कि आप पेट्रोल के दामों को कम कीजिए, उसकी बढ़ोतरी को वापस लीजिए तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पलटवार किया और जवाब दिया कि सरकार का उस पर नियन्त्रण नहीं है, वह दाम तो बाजार तय करेगा।

महोदय, इससे एक कदम और आगे बढ़ कर उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि डीजल और एलपीजी के दाम भी बाजार को तय करने चाहिए। यह सुन कर तो हमारे पैरों के नीचे से जमीन और भी खिसक गई। जब लोगों ने गुहार लगाई कि तेल के दामों के कारण हमारा बजट बिगड़ रहा है, हम मर रहे हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया, लेकिन जब एक बड़े नामचीन उद्योगपति ने उनसे कहा कि तेल के बढ़ते दामों की वजह से मेरी कम्पनी डूब रही है, कृपया आप उसे बचाइए, तो आपने कहा कि आप बैंक से बात करेंगे।

वित्त मंत्री जी कल तक पत्रकारों से कह रहे थे कि तेल कम्पनियों को घाटा हो रहा है, इसलिए उसके दाम बढ़ा दिए गए हैं, इसमें सरकार क्या कर सकती है, लेकिन जैसे ही उस उद्योगपति ने आपसे आग्रह किया, मैं सदन में उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहती हूँ, तो आप नरम पड़ गए। आपने कहा कि उस उद्योगपति की कम्पनी को सहायता देने के लिए, उसको राहत देने के लिए आप बैंक से बात करेंगे। एक तरफ जनता प्रधान मंत्री जी को सुन रही थी, जो कह रहे थे कि कीमतें बाजार तय करेगा, वहीं दूसरी तरफ यूपीए सरकार एक कम्पनी को बचाने के लिए उसकी चिन्ता कर रही थी। आपने जनता की चिन्ता को नहीं समझा, महंगाई से त्रस्त गरीब जनता को आपने छोड़ दिया। आज जनता की जेब नहीं उसकी गरदन काटी जा रही है। जिस तरीके के चीजों के भाव हैं, उसके हिसाब से लोगों का जीवन जीना मुश्किल हो रहा है।

अभी सीताराम येचुरी जी ने बताया कि सब्जियों की कीमतों में 26.5 फीसदी की बढ़ोतरी हुई है, फलों की कीमतों में 11.7 फीसदी की बढ़ोतरी हुई है और दालों की कीमतों में 13.27 फीसदी की बढ़ोतरी हुई है।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि देश में लगभग 70% लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनकी कोई निश्चित आमदनी नहीं है, जिसमें किसान और मजदूर आते हैं। इन लोगों की कोई निश्चित आमदनी नहीं होती। आम आदमी की कमाई

का एक-तिहाई हिस्सा पेट भरने के लिए भोजन पर खर्च हो जाता है, ऐसे में अगर आटा, दाल, सब्जी, चीनी, तेल इत्यादि महंगे हो जाएंगे तो आप बताएं कि कैसे आम व्यक्ति जीवन जीयेगा। जिन्दा रहने के लिए, जीवन जीने के लिए जनता को बाजार में क्या कीमत चुकानी पड़ रही है, इसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि गरीब और लाचार जनता इस परिस्थिति को देख जरूर रही है, लेकिन वह इतनी लाचार नहीं है, जितना उसे यूपीए सरकार समझ रही है। उसे जवाब देना बखूबी आता है। भले ही इस सरकार से देश की अर्थव्यवस्था का हिसाब-किताब नहीं संभल रहा है, लेकिन इस देश की जनता का गणितीय ज्ञान इस सरकार से लाख गुना बेहतर है। उसे प्याज और ब्याज दोनों का हिसाब लगाना अच्छे से आता है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह बताना चाहूंगी कि सरकार का ब्याज अब मूलधन से भी ज्यादा हो गया है ...(समय की घंटी)। यूपीए ने सात सालों के शासन में इस देश को 14 साल पीछे धकेल दिया है। महोदय, मैं जनता की ओर से, इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार को यह सूचित करना चाहती हूँ कि जैसे-जैसे सरकार अपनी मियाद के दिन गिन रही है, वैसे-वैसे जनता भी इसके शासन से अपना वनवास चाह रही है। बेहतर होगा कि सरकार फेसबुक पर लगाम लगाने की बजाय अपना ध्यान महंगाई पर लगाम लगाने में लगाए, इसी में जनता और सरकार सबकी भलाई है, धन्यवाद।

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, I stand here to speak on the issue of price rise. Price rise is peculiar not only to India; it is a global phenomenon. I am not here to justify price rise. I do realise that price rise hurts and hurts the poor the most. However, we need to analyse it. We also have to suggest ways of containing price rise. The previous speakers have spoken of price rise and they have squarely and plainly blamed the Government of India. The Government of India is not solely responsible for the price rise. The State Governments are equally responsible. How can you say that only the Government of India is responsible for containing the rise in prices? We are today living in a global village. It is a fully integrated world economy. When there is price rise in the outside world, it affects us. Last year the price of crude oil was 75 dollars a barrel. This year it is over a hundred dollars. When we are in the integrated global economy and when exports come down, it naturally hurts. Everybody is talking about price rise. They say prices of vegetables, fruits, milk etc. have all gone up. Now, fodder prices have gone up. Eighty per cent of the cost of milk that you produce is the cost of fodder. So, naturally, the prices of milk will go up. You cannot help it. Why are there these problems? The main problem is the disconnect between the agricultural output and the availability of it to consumers. But who is creating this artificial shortage? I would like to ask Members of the Opposition sitting here as to who are the sufferers. Seventy per cent of our farmers are small and marginal farmers. What do they produce? They produce, maybe, sufficient for themselves. Or, it may not even be sufficient for them in which case they do not have surplus to sell. And even if they have some thing to sell, there are so many problems because they do not have the infrastructure. Who is responsible for

infrastructure? It is the State Governments. Who is responsible for power shortage? It is the State Governments. Who is responsible for irrigation shortage? It is the State Governments. Now, how is it that the State Governments are not able to contain hoarding? Who is hoarding? It is the middlemen. And who is with the middlemen? I need not tell you all that. Everybody sitting here knows with whom the middlemen are and for whom they fight here and for whom the Parliament is disrupted here. Everybody knows that. Why was the FDI in retail stopped? What is the difficulty? Why is there this price rise? It is because there is mismanagement and there is a disconnect between the demand and supply. As the hon. Finance Minister said some time ago, the FDI in retail was brought in so that the farmers could directly sell their produce to the retailer and so that the middleman is eliminated. Who is responsible for creating this black-market economy? Why is that a lot of people—I do not want to speak about a particular class—do not bother spending money? Wherefrom are they getting this much money? This is all the hoarders, black-marketeers who have got abundance of money, enough to spend. So, it does not hurt them. It is the small man who is exploited. You may see what is happening even in villages, in tribal areas. Why is the naxal problem? Why is there shortage? Who have enjoyed the benefits of subsidy all these years, be it LPG, water, sanitation, electricity or anything? It is the urban dweller. It is the better-off man. What did we give to the villager, Sir?

For the sake of criticizing, here, everybody was criticizing the price rise today; they are saying that we must contain the price rise. But, see the interest that they are showing. Are we speaking to the gallery? Are we speaking to the media? Just to draw the attention that we are concerned with the common man? Are we sincerely interested, Sir?

We all know that 70 per cent of farmers are small farmers in this country. But, what happens? We are talking about the fertilizer subsidy. Who gets this fertilizer subsidy? It is the big farmer. The small farmer does not even know about it. Similarly, Sir, finance is not available to the small farmer. Until and unless we make ample finance available to the farmer, our farmers cannot produce enough. As a result, the disconnect between demand and supply cannot be addressed.

Sir, we are talking about emerging economies. Everywhere, not only in emerging economies but also in developed economies, there is price rise. I am not trying to justify the price rise. Sir, Libya and some of the other Arab countries were in turmoil. Because of that, the oil prices have gone up. The food prices have gone up, although we have tried to isolate our country from its impact.

Sir, State Governments are levying so much of taxes on petrol. Why are they saying all the time that the Government of India is levying taxes? Yes, but what about the State Governments? A large amount of taxes are levied by the State Governments on petrol. That is also giving rise to

the price rise. So, the State Governments should withdraw these taxes. Why are they not doing that, Sir?

Sir, we are living in a globalised world where our economy is dependent on commodity imports in critical areas such as fuel, edible oil and other primary imports. In this situation, it is not possible for us to contain the price rise fully. Wherever there is growth, there will be some price rise. This year, we had excessive rains. Naturally, we could not grow vegetables. Even if they grew, they could not bring them to the market on time. All these have led to the price rise. Everybody is speaking here on vegetables and fruits. Yes, it has happened. We have got to admit that fact. Then, the rain God was so kind to the country that it rained excessively. What can we do, Sir?

Similarly, some of the countries, in order to give stimulus, have released a large amount of money into their economies. India, being an integrated economy, has also had an adverse impact.

Sir, I have already spoken about dollar.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, your party has one more speaker. So, you can conclude.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Similarly, Sir, the Euro Zone is in turmoil, and that is also affecting our country.

Sir, although the cost has gone up, the cereal prices have stabilized.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, you can conclude now.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: You see, the wheat prices have slightly come down. The prices of *atta*, wheat have come down. Sir, I will give an example. The labour cost has gone up.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There is one more speaker from your party.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Yes, Sir. In Kerala, the labour wages used to be Rs. 20. ...*(Interruptions)*... Purposely, I am giving your example. Today, it is Rs. 400. May be, 20 or 30 years ago...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Even for that, labourers are not available. That is the problem.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, the wages might have been two rupees, and you could get a kilo of rice for one-and-a-half rupee. Today, the wages are four hundred rupees. From two rupees to four hundred rupees, where have the wages jumped? It is a jump of two hundred per cent. But rice prices have not gone up by 200 per cent. Still, you can buy rice at twenty rupees.

You can buy ample rice for your family. So, just criticizing, criticizing for the sake of criticism, Sir, is not good.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, conclude.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: One second, Sir. I want to suggest a few measures, Sir, how to contain this price-rise. One is that this Agricultural Produce Marketing Act that is there, Sir, we must fully dismantle it. The State Governments should do it. Similarly, Sir, we need to improve agricultural productivity, strengthen and supply cold chains and augment capacities in the manufacturing sector, Sir.

Sir, the Government of India has increased the storage capacity by something like four million tonnes. They have increased it tremendously, this year. Somebody said here that this year the wheat production will be bumper and that will create a storage problem. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, there is one more small thing. Sir, the PDS is the most important item. Sir, the State Governments are responsible for PDS. The State Governments have to distribute foodgrains through PDS. The Public Distribution System has to be streamlined by the State Governments. The Government of India gives ample commodities. It is not that the Government of India does not give it. It gives it to the State Governments. But, how do they distribute it? Again, there is black-marketing; again there is hoarding. All these type of things are leading to price rise and the poor people are not getting...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: There is no price rise in the Congress-ruled States because they have managed everything. What are you going to say by this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Of course, to some extent. You have got a large number of States ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Ms. Mabel, please wind up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: You are having it in a large number of States. Who is responsible for this? Your fellows who are sympathizing with them are responsible for it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Hon. Member, please wind up. Your time is over.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: So, Sir, I still once again reiterate that these people here are blaming the Government of India for the sake of blaming. Heart-to-heart, they know that they are responsible. Their Governments are responsible...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: They are responsible for it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, that is all. Thank you very much. Now, Dr. Barun Mukherji.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Sir, when I rise to speak about price-rise, I have a sad feeling that it has become a ritual for us to speak and discuss about it in every Session of Parliament, but with what effect? We find, at least, during the last three years, there has not been appreciable improvement in the price position, rather it has deteriorated. And, even we have heard that hon. Prime Minister and hon. Finance Minister have said in public meetings that this price-rise is really a very grave problem for the country.

But in that case, I wish and hope that this Session be a turning point. Unless this grave and gigantic problem is not tackled on a war footing and with all determination, we cannot contain the price rise. So, I hope let this be a last chance for us to discuss price rise in the House and from the next week or next month, we will start seeing the results. We are very often reminded about the traditional economic theory of production and supply mismatch. But we must definitely look at the supply side particularly in a country like ours and the agricultural production must have a great impact on the economic situation of the country. But we have noticed that even the agricultural growth rate sometimes has gone down to as low as 1.5 per cent even in the very meagre target of 4 per cent. So, there should be more public investment in agriculture. We have seen in the Budget Speech of the hon. Finance Minister that they have increased the public investment in agriculture. But that is not sufficient and still we feel that more and more public investment should be there in the agricultural sector as well as the production in the manufacturing sector should also be increased. Unless and until we increase productivity in agriculture and in the manufacturing sector, we cannot contain the price rise. If we are able to do this, not only we will be able to contain price rise but we will be able to create more employment opportunities. We have a feeling that demand is increasing due to increase in the earning capacity of the people. But I think we have to look at some of the findings of the Committee appointed by the Government of India headed by Prof. Arjun Sengupta, a late hon. Member of this House. We know about it that 77 per cent of our population does not have capacity to spend more than Rs. 20 per day. So, in that case, whatever statistics we do produce, but we cannot admit that the purchasing power of the people has gone up. So, the basic thing we have to give more emphasis on is the supply side. Rather we have been seeing a vicious circle which starts with corruption. It is very difficult to imagine but it has so happened in our country. From the 2G spectrum scam, the exchequer has lost no less than an amount of Rs. 1.76 lakh crore. With this amount, I think we could have given more subsidies to our Public Distribution System and poor

people could have been helped continuously for five years. So, the vicious circle, I feel, starts with corruption. The corruption gives rise to generation of black money and the black money gives indulgence to unfair business practices and ultimately it leads to price rise. On the other hand, even the vicious circle goes, with the anti-people economic policy of the Government goes on giving enough scope for higher profits for the corporates and business houses. At least, we have not seen that their profits have gone down. No annual statements coming from these big business houses are saying that their profits have gone down. So, it also creates some economic inequality among our population and ultimately we suffer due to inflation and price rise. Sir, I know that my time is very limited. Lastly, I would put a few of my humble suggestions. Although it has been a continuous demand from the various political parties of the country that there should be a ban on forward trading in all the agricultural commodities but we do not know why Government has not come forward straight saying that no, it is not possible. We have not heard that from them. But it is an issue that should be taking place and we should encourage universal Public Distribution System. We should check the loss of huge amount of foodgrains in the FCI and other godowns and we must take stern action against black-marketeers and hoarders. There is no point in saying, 'Pass the buck to the State Governments.' It is a national crisis. I do not think that the Union Government can be a mute spectator. So, without blaming the State Government they should come forward to control and take action against the black-marketeers and hoarders. We must make all out efforts to increase agricultural productivity and manufacture and as I have already said, it would increase employment. Lastly, we should reverse the de-regulation of petroleum sector. It should not be left to the market forces. We have experienced how it is affecting our economy. We want that there should be a rollback of high prices. Thank you, Sir, for giving me the time.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि आज सातवीं बार हम लोग इस price rise पर बहस कर रहे हैं और आप आंकड़े देख लीजिए कि जब-जब इस पर बहस हुई है, तब-तब price rise हुई है। एक बड़ा अच्छा शेर है कि मर्ज बढ़ता ही गया, ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की। हम लोग 7 बार इस पर चर्चा कर चुके हैं और मुझे लगता है कि आज आखिरी बार मैं इस पर यहां चर्चा कर रहा हूँ। यह price rise कभी थमती नहीं है। दुष्यंत की एक कविता है, जो मैं आपको सुना देता हूँ-

“बढ़ गई है पीर पर्वत की, पिघलनी चाहिए,
इस हिमालय से कोई नयी गंगा निकलनी चाहिए।
मेरे सीने में न सही, तो तेरे सीने में ही सही,
हो कहीं भी आग, लेकिन आग जलनी चाहिए।”

हिंदुस्तान में कोई आंदोलन नहीं हो रहा है। आज गरीबों की रोटी मारी जा रही है, सब्जी गायब है, दाल गायब है, नमक गायब है, लेकिन कोई आंदोलन नहीं हो रहा है। इन चीजों को लेकर विदेशों में आंदोलन हो

रहे हैं, लेकिन यहां कोई आंदोलन नहीं हो रहा है। इतने दाम बढ़ गए हैं कि हम लोग जब यहां से रिटायर होकर जाएंगे, तब हमको पता लगेगा कि मामला क्या है - चावल का दाम क्या है, सब्जी का दाम क्या है? अभी तो मामला ऐसे ही चल रहा है, अभी तो यहां खा लो, वहां खा लो, उधर खा लो। जब हम लोग aeroplane पर चलते हैं, तो कहते हैं कि पनीर की सब्जी मिलेगी, लेकिन साधारण सब्जी नहीं मिलेगी। मैंने कई बार इनसे कहा है कि पनीर की सब्जी बंद करिए, क्योंकि पनीर की सब्जी तो डुप्लीकेट सब्जी होती है। जब उतना दूध नहीं है, तो पनीर कहां से आएगा? हम लोगों ने नारा लगाया था कि- “रोको महंगाई, बांधो दाम, नहीं तो होगा चक्का जाम”। अब चक्का जाम नहीं होता, हम लोग ही जाम हो जाते हैं। इसका एक कारण है, जो मैं आपको बता रहा हूं। मैंने कई बार इसे डिस्कस किया, मैं जिस कमेटी में हूं, उसमें भी डिस्कस किया कि आप यह forward trading को बंद करो। श्री सीताराम येचुरी जी ने बहुत अच्छी बात कही कि आप 6 महीने आजमाकर देख लीजिए कि क्या होता है। यह जो वायदा बाजार है, यह किसलिए है? वायदा बाजार इसलिए है कि उसमें मुनाफा कमाया जाए, अगर उसमें घाटा होगा, तो कौन वायदा बाजार करेगा? 50 साल पहले तो सोने और हीरे में खेलते थे, वह सब बेकार हो गया है, कबाड़ी हो गया है। पता नहीं यह वायदा बाजार यहां पर कौन ले आया है? फिर ये बोलते हैं कि चावल पर नहीं है, गेहूं पर नहीं है, लेकिन स्टील पर है, सीमेंट पर है, सभी चीजों पर है। अब एक छोटा सा घर बनाना है, तो सीमेंट की बोरी करीब 400 रुपए में आएगी। अगर आपको एक asbestos sheet खरीदनी है, तो वह दो-तीन हजार में आएगी। अभी हमारे एक परिचित मर गए तो हम कफन खरीदने के लिए गए। हमारे यहां किसी के मरने पर कफन देना पड़ता है, तो मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ, दो साल पहले जब किसी के लिए कफन खरीदा था, तो अब कफन का दाम तब से दोगुना हो गया। सर, अब मरने के लिए कफन के दाम भी बढ़ गए, तो कैसे चलेगा? हमारे लोगों ने कहा कि यह राज्यों का मामला है, लेकिन मामला किसी का भी हो, कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता, दाम कम होने चाहिए, चाहे जो भी मजबूरी हो और दाम कमाने के लिए आप लोग हैं। आप हमेशा कहते हैं कि दो महीने में दाम घटने वाले हैं, तीन महीने में घटने वाले हैं, लेकिन कहां घटते हैं? इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा, सब लोगों से निवेदन करूंगा कि आपको जनता ने इसलिए चुनकर भेजा है कि उनको रोटी मिलनी चाहिए, दवा मिलनी चाहिए, कपड़े मिलने चाहिए, घर मिलना चाहिए और ये तभी मिलेंगे जब आप थोड़े स्ट्रिक्ट होंगे, थोड़ा वायदा बाजार को कम करेंगे। अगर वायदा बाजार रहा, तो फिर यहां किसी ने कहा है कि 8000 लोगों के पास पैसा होगा और उसके बाद किसी का.... यहां तो कमाल है! यहां अखबार में निकलता है कि हिंदुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा अमीर आदमी कौन है? वह एक आदमी का, दो आदमियों का नाम लेता है, तो कैसे चलेगा? हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हैं, इसलिए मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि रोटी खाने के लिए दामों को कम करने में कोई राजनीति नहीं करनी है। किसका कुसूर है, किसका कुसूर नहीं है, यह बात नहीं है। आप कुछ ऐसा कीजिए कि आपको इतिहास याद रखे। फिर हम सब लोग तो जाएंगे, आप भी जाएंगे हम भी जाएंगे, सब चले जाएंगे, कुछ दाम कम कीजिए। दाम कम नहीं करेंगे तो फिर हम लोग जहां थे, वहीं रहेंगे, धन्यवाद।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम सदन में महंगाई और सरकार द्वारा महंगाई रोकने के लिए जो कदम उठाए गए हैं, उस पर बहस कर रहे हैं। जहां तक मैंने इस विषय पर माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के तमाम वक्तव्य पढ़े हैं तथा सुने हैं, इनसे यह स्पष्ट है कि सरकार इस विषय पर अत्यंत गंभीर है तथा सरकार ने महंगाई को रोकने के लिए व बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को काबू में लाने के लिए गंभीर कोशिशें की हैं, जिसके फलस्वरूप हमने मुद्रास्फीति पर नियंत्रण किया हुआ है।

6.00 P.M.

महोदय, देश में आवश्यक वस्तुओं की बढ़ती हुई कीमतें चिंता का विषय हैं। इससे देश का आम आदमी प्रभावित हुआ है। पिछले कुछ महीनों से मुद्रास्फीति में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है तथा रुपए की कीमत डॉलर के मुकाबले गिरी है, जिससे आयात महंगा होने से आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतों के साथ-साथ तेल की भी कीमतों ने भी महंगाई में इजाफा किया है। तेल के लिए हम मुख्यतः आयात पर निर्भर करते हैं और जब भी खुले बाज़ार में तेल की कीमतें बढ़ती हैं, तो इससे ट्रांसपोर्ट सैक्टर से लेकर खाद्यान्न और कृषि आधारित वस्तुओं के दाम भी प्रभावित होते हैं। आज पूरा विश्व एक इकाई के रूप में ग्लोबल विलेज है जिसके किसी भी कोने में होने वाले घटनाक्रम का असर विश्व पर पड़ता है। यही हाल भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था का भी है। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था ने अभूतपूर्व प्रगति की है। आज लोगों के पास पूंजी है, विकास द्वारा लोगों के लिए नए दरवाजे खोले गए हैं।

गांव से लेकर शहर तक, आम आदमी से लेकर अमीर तक और हर क्षेत्र में शिक्षा से लेकर सूचना प्रणाली तक परिवर्तन के दौर से गुजर रहे हैं। भारत भी विश्व बाजार की एक कड़ी है इसलिए भारतीय आर्थिक पटल पर विश्व बाजार की अर्थव्यवस्था का असर स्वाभाविक है। जब भी देश में आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतें बढ़ती हैं, तो तुरंत वित्त मंत्रालय से लेकर खाद्य मंत्रालय और रिजर्व बैंक तक अपने दखल से स्थिति को काबू में लाने की कोशिश करते हैं, लेकिन कुछ स्थितियां ऐसी होती हैं, जिन पर हमारा कोई नियंत्रण नहीं होता है। उन्हें न हम अपने यहां संसद में price rise पर बहस करके नियंत्रण में ला सकते हैं और न ही उन पर नीतिगत बदलाव ला सकते हैं। हमें गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं के दामों में बढ़ोत्तरी और महंगाई या मुद्रास्फीति के क्या कारण हैं? इसका सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कारण है, कच्चे तेल की कीमतों में लगातार वृद्धि। आज अरब देशों की हालत ठीक नहीं है। इसका असर कच्चे तेल की कीमतों पर पड़ेगा, जिससे हमारी तेल कम्पनियों का घाटा लगातार बढ़ेगा, डीजल की कीमतों में वृद्धि होगी और कृषि पर आधारित लागत भी बढ़ जाएगी। जब लागत बढ़ेगी तो निश्चित रूप से हर चीज़ के दाम बढ़ेंगे। इसी के साथ यह मांग और आपूर्ति के अंतर का मामला है। पिछले सालों में आर्थिक प्रगति के साथ लोगों की क्रय शक्ति में वृद्धि हुई है, जिससे मांग में तो वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन आपूर्ति में उसी दर पर वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। आज पूरा विश्व मंदी के दौर से गुजर रहा है। दुनिया की अर्थव्यवस्था के जिस तेजी के साथ पटरी पर लौटने की उम्मीद थी, उस तेजी से वह पटरी पर नहीं लौटी है। इसके विपरीत कई जगहों पर मंदी के लक्षण फिर से दिखने लगे हैं। बढ़ती हुई तनखाहें भी इसका एक कारण हैं। जब लोगों के वेतन बढ़ते हैं तो बाजार में मांग बढ़ती है जिससे मुद्रास्फीति भी आगे बढ़ती है। अभी रिजर्व बैंक ने रैपो रेट कई बार बढ़ाया है। इसका असर निश्चित तौर पर देखने को मिलेगा। सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वह यह देखे कि बढ़ी हुई रैपो रेट से हमारे आर्थिक विकास पर असर न पड़े। आम आदमी पर सबसे ज्यादा असर खाद्य मुद्रास्फीति का पड़ता है। हालांकि सरकार बहुत जल्दी ही फूड सिक्योरिटी बिल संसद में लाने जा रही है, जिससे आम लोगों को काफी हद तक राहत मिलेगी। हमें खाद्यान्न उत्पादन और वितरण पर ध्यान देना होगा। एक तरफ गरीब है तो खाद्यान्न नहीं खरीद सकता है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ देश के गादामों में और बाहर तथा कहीं रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पड़ा हुआ अन्न सड़ रहा है। देश में हर साल लगभग 40 प्रतिशत वेजिटेबल्स, फ्रूट्स तथा खाद्यान्न पदार्थ सड़ जाते हैं। क्या हम इसे गरीबों तक नहीं पहुंचा सकते? एक अनुमान है कि देश में जितना खाद्यान्न पैदा होता है, उसका सिर्फ 20 प्रतिशत हम एफसीआई के गोदामों में स्टोर कर सकते हैं और बाकी 80 प्रतिशत खुली जगहों पर ही पड़ा रहता है। अभी आंध्र प्रदेश की खबर आयी थी कि वहां पर खाद्यान्नों को स्कूलों और उसके कमरों में रखा गया है, क्लासरूम में रखा गया है। सरकार को पीडीएस की प्रणाली पर विचार करना पड़ेगा जिससे टारगेटेड लोगों तक इसका लाभ पहुंचाया जा सके।

अचानक दाम बढ़ने का एक कारण खाद्यान्नों को अनाधिकृत रूप से स्टोर करना भी है। अभी हम लोगों ने एफडीआई की बात की थी कि एफडीआई को अभी रोक दिया जाए। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि अगर वह आता तो निश्चित रूप से किसानों को, कंज्यूमर्स को उसका फायदा होता। नासिक जो महाराष्ट्र में है, यहां से चार रुपए किलो का प्याज निकलकर लोगों के घरों तक जाते-जाते 40 रुपए हो जाता है। हमारे पास स्टोरेज की फेसिलिटी नहीं है, हमारे पास एयरकंडीशनिंग की फेसिलिटी नहीं है, ऐसी कई चीजें हैं जिनके कारण ऐसा होता है। आपने देखा होगा कि बुंदेलखंड के अंदर लोग अनाज के अभाव में मर रहे हैं, जबकि उसके पास में ही कानपुर में काफी अनाज है। अमर्त्य सेन ने भी एक बार कहा था कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में, कोलकाता में जो अकाल पड़ा था, उसका मुख्य कारण डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम और साथ में उस प्रणाली को इम्पूव करने की आवश्यकता है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay.

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा : सर, मैं आखिर में इसको कन्कलूड करता हूं। आम आदमी के लिए बढ़ती हुई खाद्यान्न की जो कीमतें हैं वे सबसे ज्यादा मुसीबत की चीजें हैं। गरीबी रेखा की जो हमारी परिभाषा है, वह भी कंप्यूजिंग है। यह तय कर लेना चाहिए कि उसकी क्या परिभाषा होनी चाहिए। वह उतने पैसे से एक जून का खाना नहीं खा सकता है और हमारी कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं। सर, मुझे आपने बोलने का मौका दिया, जिसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूं। मैं और कुछ कहना चाहता था लेकिन समय की कमी के कारण ऐसा संभव नहीं है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much. Now, discussion concluded. Reply will be made later on. The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at one minute past six of the clock till
eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 08th December, 2011.